



Conejo Community Park and Center Project

Final Initial Study – Mitigated Negative Declaration
SCH#2021050004

prepared for
Conejo Recreation and Park District
403 West Hillcrest Drive
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

under contract to:
AGD Architecture and Design
2050 Parker Street
San Luis Obispo, California 93401
Contact: Andrew C. Goodwin

prepared by
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

June 2021



RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers

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Table of Contents

Initial Study.....	1
1. Project Title	1
2. Lead Agency Name and Address.....	1
3. Contact Person and Phone Number	1
4. Project Location	1
5. Project Sponsor’s Name and Address.....	1
6. General Plan Designation.....	1
7. Zoning	1
8. Project Description	9
9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting	20
10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required	23
11. Tribal Consultation	23
Environmental Factors Potentially Affected.....	24
Determination.....	25
Environmental Checklist	27
1 Aesthetics.....	27
2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources	33
3 Air Quality.....	35
4 Biological Resources	45
5 Cultural Resources.....	63
6 Energy	67
7 Geology and Soils	69
8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	75
9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials.....	85
10 Hydrology and Water Quality	89
11 Land Use and Planning.....	93
12 Mineral Resources.....	97
13 Noise.....	99
14 Population and Housing.....	109
15 Public Services.....	111
16 Recreation	115
17 Transportation	117
18 Tribal Cultural Resources	121
19 Utilities and Service Systems	125
20 Wildfire	129
21 Mandatory Findings of Significance	133

References.....	137
Bibliography.....	137
List of Preparers.....	141

Tables

Table 1	Existing and Proposed Project Operational Components.....	20
Table 2	Health Effects Associated with Non-Attainment Criteria Pollutants	36
Table 3	Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions (lbs/day)	39
Table 4	Estimated Maximum Daily Operational Emissions (lbs/day)	40
Table 5	Plant Species Observed on the Project Site	48
Table 6	SCE Energy Intensity Factors	78
Table 7	Estimated Construction GHG Emissions	81
Table 8	Combined Annual GHG Emissions.....	81
Table 9	General Plan Consistency for GHG Emissions.....	83
Table 10	Project Consistency Analysis with General Plan Goals and Policies.....	94
Table 11	Project Site Sound Level Monitoring	103
Table 12	City of Thousand Oaks Stationary Noise Standards	103
Table 13	Vibration Levels Measured during Construction Activities	106
Table 14	Net Change in Total VMT with Project	118

Figures

Figure 1	Project Regional Location.....	2
Figure 2	Project Site in Neighborhood Context	3
Figure 3	Photographs of the Project Site	4
Figure 4	Photographs of the Project Site	5
Figure 5	Photographs of the Project Site	6
Figure 6	Photographs of the Project Site	7
Figure 7	Photographs of the Project Site	8
Figure 8	Conceptual Plan West Side of Park	10
Figure 9	Conceptual Plan East Side of Park.....	11
Figure 10	Community Center Plan View, First Floor	13
Figure 11	Community Center Plan View, Second Level.....	14
Figure 12	Community Center Conceptual Elevation	15
Figure 13	Enlarged Parking Configuration Conceptual Plan	18
Figure 14	Accessory Buildings	19
Figure 15	Photographs of Surrounding Land Uses.....	21
Figure 16	Photographs of Surrounding Land Uses (Botanic Garden)	22
Figure 17	View Northeast on Gainsborough Road from Jeanine Drive.....	28
Figure 18	View toward Southern Hills from Hendrix Avenue	29
Figure 19	View looking North from Adjacent Residential Area across Project Site.....	29

Figure 20	Arborist Study Area with Native Trees, August 2020	50
Figure 21	Vegetation Cover, Western Project Site	51
Figure 22	Vegetation Cover, East/Southeast Project Site	52
Figure 23	Potentially Jurisdictional Features, Western Project Site	53
Figure 24	Potentially Jurisdictional Features, East/Southeast Project Site	54
Figure 25	Geologic Hazards at and near the Project Site	71
Figure 26	Noise Measurement Locations	102

Appendices

Appendix A	Conejo Community Park Programming Assessment
Appendix B	50% Grading Plans
Appendix C	CalEEMod Modeling Results
Appendix D	CNDBB Species List
Appendix E	Arborist Report
Appendix F	Cultural Resources Phase I Report
Appendix G	Noise Survey Data
Appendix H	Traffic Assessment Memorandum
Appendix I	Geotechnical Evaluation
Appendix J	AB 52 Correspondence
<u>Appendix K</u>	<u>Responses to Comments on the Draft IS-MND</u>
<u>Appendix L</u>	<u>Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program</u>

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Initial Study

1. Project Title

Conejo Community Park and Center Improvements

2. Lead Agency Name and Address

Conejo Recreation and Parks District
403 West Hillcrest Drive
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

3. Contact Person and Phone Number

Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner, 805-495-6471

4. Project Location

The project site is Conejo Community Park, located at 1175 Hendrix Avenue across from its intersection with Dover Avenue in Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California. The parcel on which the project site is located is 48.37 acres and is Assessor's Parcel Number 524-009-0255. The portion of the site occupied by Conejo Community Park makes up approximately 36.6 acres of the total parcel. The project site is located less than 1 mile north of U.S. Route 101 and 0.33 mile west of North Moorpark Road. Figure 1 shows the location of the site in the region and Figure 2 shows the project site in its neighborhood context. Figure 3 through Figure 7 show photographs of locations throughout the park.

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address

Conejo Recreation and Parks District
403 West Hillcrest Drive
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

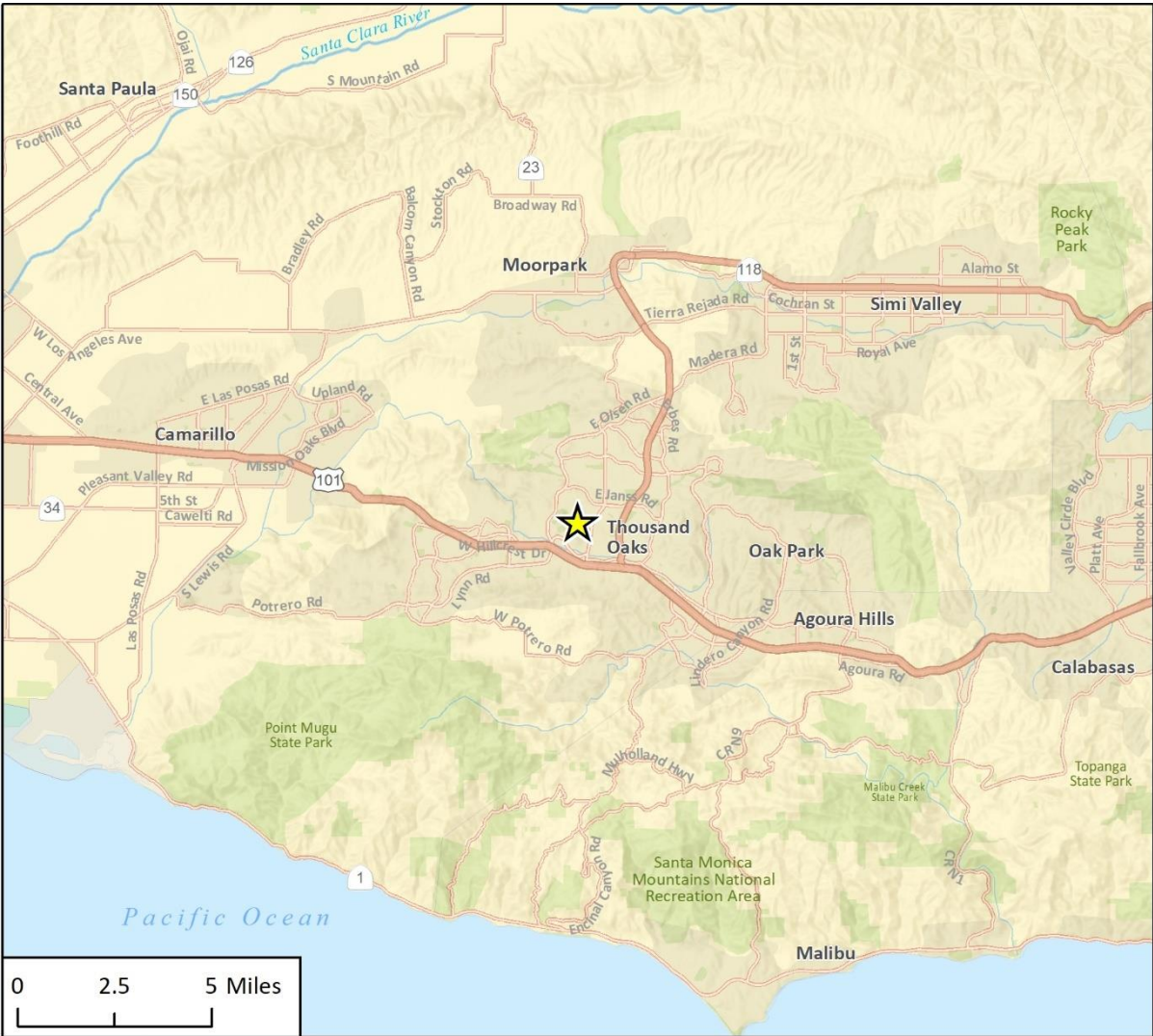
6. General Plan Designation

The Land Use Element of the City of Thousand Oaks General Plan (1997) designates the site as Existing Parks, Golf Courses, Open Space.

7. Zoning

The project site is in the Public, Quasi-Public, and Institutional Land and Facilities (P-L) Zone. According to Section 9-4.2105 of the Thousand Oaks Municipal Code (TOMC), the P-L zone permits parks with a Design Permit (DP). Because the project site is already a park and the proposed project would maintain it as such, and because the proposed project is an allowed use in this zone, a DP is not required.

Figure 1 Project Regional Location



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★ Project Location N

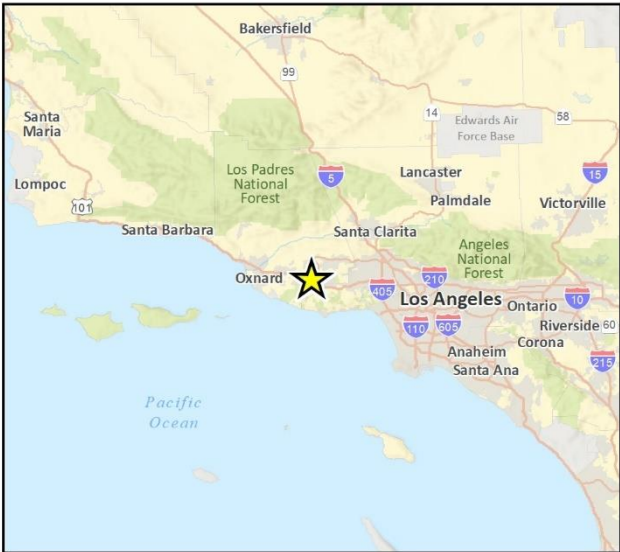


Fig 1 Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Site in Neighborhood Context



Figure 3 Photographs of the Project Site



Photograph 3a. Park entrance looking southwest from Hendrix Avenue



Photograph 3b. Existing community center looking southwest

Figure 4 **Photographs of the Project Site**



Photograph 4a. Existing playground area looking northeast



Photograph 4b. Picnic area with mature oak and other trees, gently rolling topography

Figure 5 Photographs of the Project Site



Photograph 5a. Channelized creek in developed park, looking east



Photograph 5b. Existing bridge over creek, looking south with community center in the background

Figure 6 **Photographs of the Project Site**



Photograph 6a. Baseball field right field looking west



Photograph 6b. Baseball field from beyond the outfield fence, looking southwest

Figure 7 **Photographs of the Project Site**



Photograph 7a. Sycamore woodland near Gainsborough Road looking northwest, proposed trail area in foreground



Photograph 7b. Ephemeral drainage in the northern area of the project site

8. Project Description

The Conejo Community Park and Center Improvements Project (proposed project or project) would be located within the Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue across from its intersection with Dover Avenue in Thousand Oaks. The project entails improving existing park facilities, including demolishing the existing community center building and constructing an expanded new community center building; and renovating outdoor features including the baseball field, landscaping at the existing channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved and will be done in accordance with the Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) plans and specifications.

The following sections describe the various components of the project. The conceptual plans for the project are shown after these sections, in Figure 8 and Figure 9, and the entire preliminary conceptual design package is presented in Appendix A.

Program Components

As shown in Figure 8, proposed project improvements in the eastern portion of the park consist of the following:

- Upgraded baseball field
- New park trails
- Enhanced creek and bridge with boulders and plantings
- Entry feature and passenger drop off area with overlook areas
- New lower parking lot that will preserve mature trees
- Enhanced picnic area
- Seating area with enhanced wisteria vines
- Center plaza
- New upper parking lot and drop off
- New community center, with adjacent terraced rain gardens
- Amphitheater area with an enhanced lawn, enhanced stage, and ADA improvements

As shown in Figure 9, proposed project improvements in the western portion of the park consist of the following:

- Trail improvements
- New trees and trail planting

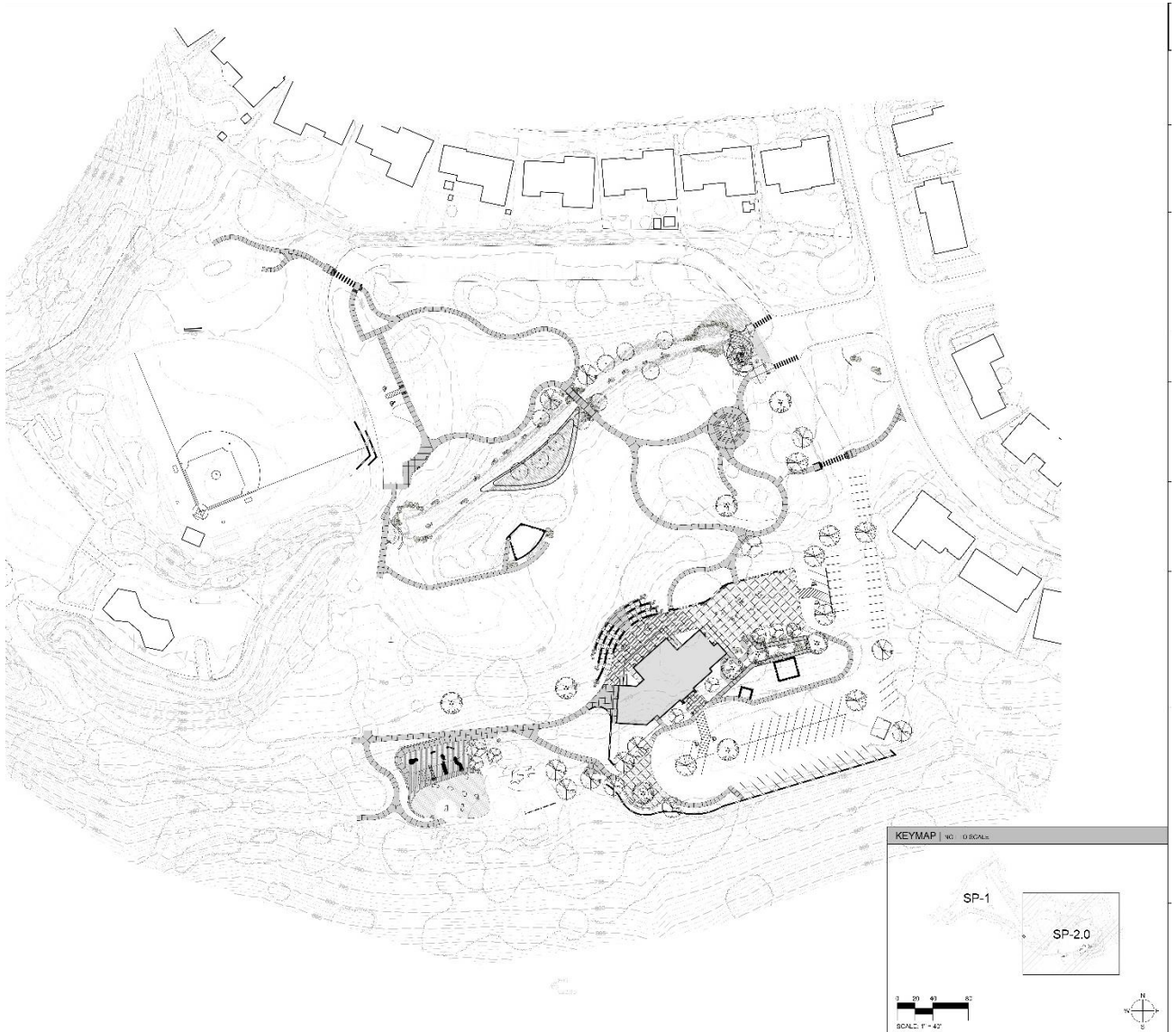
Community Center Building Characteristics

The proposed community center building would replace the existing one-story community center building and be built in the same location. The footprint of the existing building is slightly smaller and oriented with the entrance facing roughly east. The new community center building will be built with a more pronounced northeast orientation, with a slightly larger footprint. The proposed two-story community center building would include approximately 16,653 square feet (sf) of total building area, replacing the approximately 6,955 sf of total building area found in the existing one-story community center building. The front of the proposed building on the southeast side will provide access from the upper parking lot and the northwest facing side will open onto the developed park. As shown in Figure 10, Figure 11, and Figure 12, a reception area, multipurpose rooms, a kitchen, classrooms, and offices will be situated throughout both floors.

Figure 8 Conceptual Plan West Side of Park



Figure 9 Conceptual Plan East Side of Park



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Figure 10 Community Center Plan View, First Floor

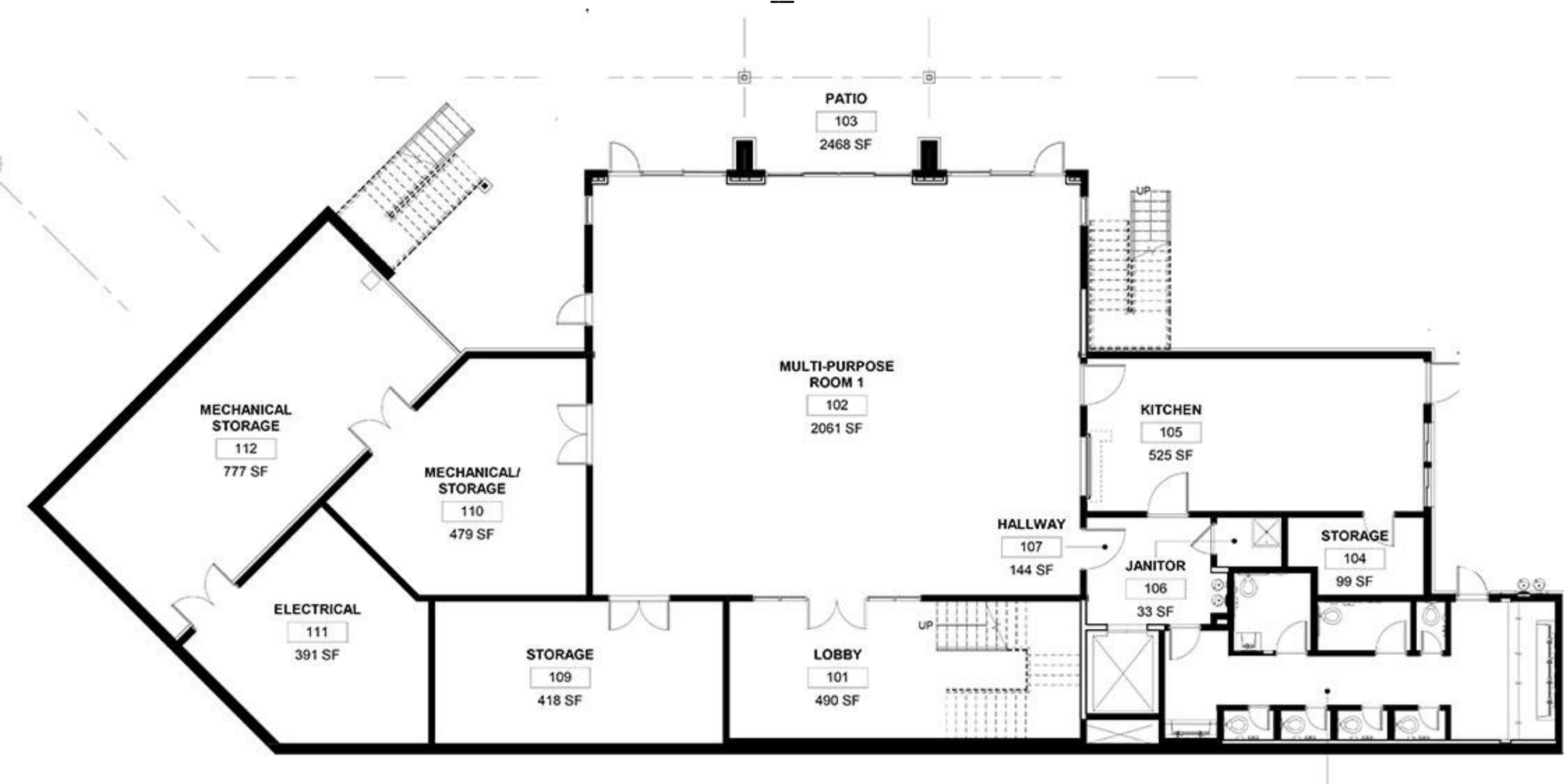


Figure 11 Community Center Plan View, Second Level

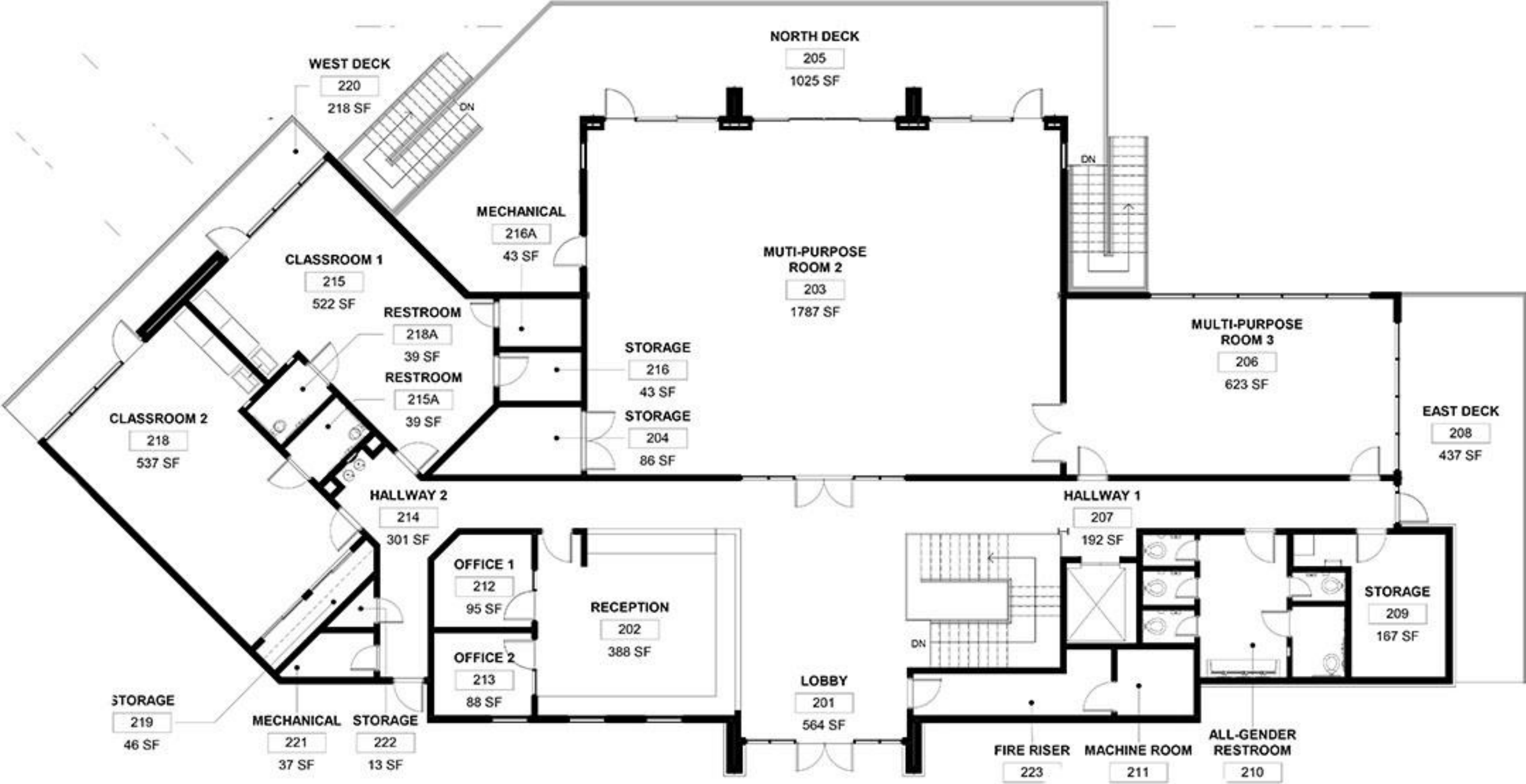


Figure 12 Community Center Conceptual Elevation



The following functional program components and spaces have been defined within the new community center component of the proposed project in the following way:

- **Business (Offices and Reception Desk).** These spaces are important for the management and organization of the community center's activities as they are the first point of contact for visitors. Here patrons are welcomed and provided information regarding all of the opportunities at the Conejo Community Center.
- **Education (Classrooms and Galleries).** Educational interactions are flexible in a multipurpose building such as this. Galleries in lobbies and circulation corridors will provide new information and encouragement to all who enter the center, while classroom spaces will serve the changing needs of the community that uses them.
- **Indoor Gathering (Multipurpose Rooms).** The large multipurpose halls will be extremely flexible depending on the demands of the community. The center could potentially host business conferences and educational seminars, while also accommodating receptions for weddings or school dances.
- **Outdoor Gathering (Plazas, Playgrounds, and Landscaping).** The community center is not limited to the boundaries of its exterior walls. The activities indoors and outdoors will have direct contact with each other. The community could regularly gather in a large group (e.g., concerts in the park) from the stage to the plaza to the decks and into the community rooms.
- **Service (Mechanical, Groundskeeping, and Storage).** With such a high capacity for serving the community, the center and park also require upkeep and preparation space. Service areas allow for a variety of needs to be met with high levels of convenience, which is important in considering the staff as well as the community.

More detailed descriptions of each of these project components are available in the Programming Assessment included as Appendix A of this IS-MND.

Vehicle Access and Parking

Vehicular access points to the park will not change. Some alterations to the form and materials of the access point off Hendrix Road and the parking areas would occur as part of project implementation. This includes the parking area south of the existing community center, where the retaining wall at the southern edge would be removed and the parking lot would be extended up to 10 feet into the undeveloped area south of the existing wall. Existing light poles and other components would be removed, and new retaining wall, light poles, and other parking facility components would be installed. The existing park infrastructure includes over 150 parking spaces throughout the park, with ADA-accessible spaces in locations meant to offer access to as much of the park as possible. As shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9, parking alterations are proposed around the community center building only; all other parking lots are considered adequate and will remain.

The parking lot configuration at the new community center has been designed to provide equal opportunity for accessibility around the building and park, as well as new fire access for life safety services. The upper (southern) parking lot will have a large turn-around location near the playground that can be used for temporary drop off but is meant to accommodate the turning radius of fire vehicles. The new ADA-accessible spaces will be added at the upper lot.

The parking lot south of the community center will be expanded to the south, as described above. More parking, ADA-accessible spaces, a drop off area, and driveway access for park and food service vehicles will be added at this parking lot. This new lot expansion at the east of the building will

provide greater access to the picnic areas and new plaza. The enlarged parking configuration concept is provided in Figure 13.

Accessory Buildings

The proposed project would improve new accessory buildings to make some event-serving facilities more permanent. Accessory buildings include a permanent stage for concerts that would be constructed in the center of the park where the existing temporary stage is located, a new covered gazebo close to the park entrance, and replacement of the existing public restroom west of the baseball field to include a new grounds and maintenance shed. The renovation and expansion of the baseball field will include repositioning the outfield fence line to make the field larger for potential sanctioned Little League tournament use (Figure 14).

Landscape Improvements

Conejo Community Park features mature sycamore and oak tree groves and pockets of landscaping that make it a welcome outdoor space for the community. The proposed project would enhance the existing creek with a new bridge, add new landscape areas throughout the park, and provide landscape improvements around the new community center. The new planting and irrigation work would retain the form of the existing park while enhancing various components in a sustainable and resilient way.

Exterior Lighting

In the evening, security lighting on the community center building and in the parking lot would be limited to the number of fixtures necessary to illuminate the area for safety. The lighting would be positioned so that it would not affect adjacent uses by spilling onto or shining into nearby residential or open space uses. Events held in the evening within the park may install temporary lights, but these would be limited to the duration of the event.

Grading and Construction

The proposed project would include demolition of the existing community building, grading, and over-excavation of the community center footprint, and some tree removal. Some paved pedestrian paths would be improved for ADA access. All work would be completed in one phase within one year. Grading would occur after demolition of the community center and would involve the generation of 3,500 cubic yards of cut and 3,500 cubic yards of fill. The earthwork is expected to be balanced on site, and thus no soil will need to be imported or exported to or from the site. The Preliminary ("50%") Grading Plans are included as Appendix B of this IS-MND.

Off-Site Improvements

The proposed project would include off-site improvements limited to utility connection upgrades necessary to serve the project, including water, sewer, gas, and electrical. These utilities are available via Hendrix Avenue, the public street adjacent to the east property line of the project.

Operational Components

According to the Programming Assessment (Appendix A), project operation would include existing and new components. Table 1 offers an overview of the events, described in more detail in the Programming Assessment.

Figure 13 Enlarged Parking Configuration Conceptual Plan

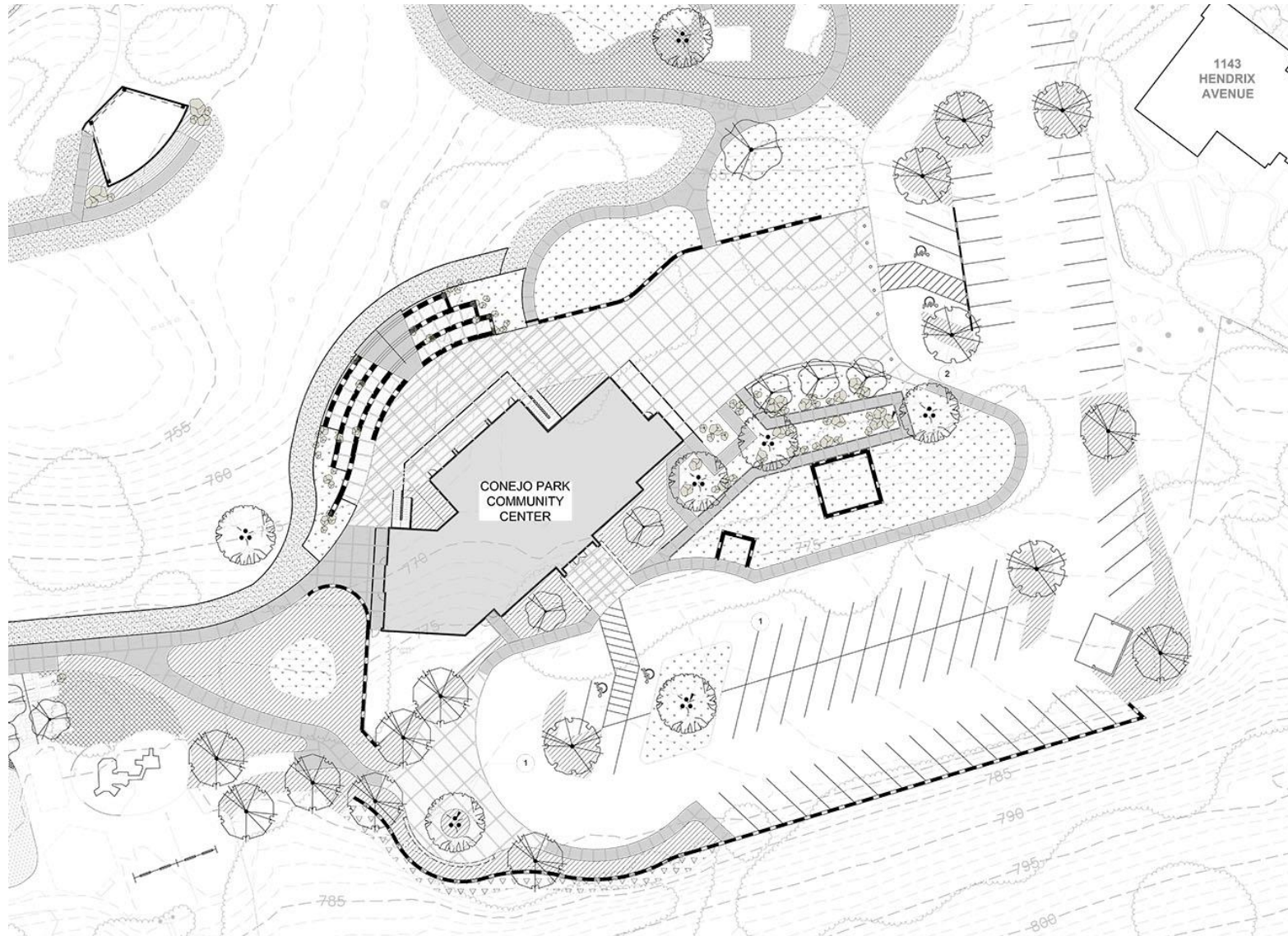


Figure 14 Accessory Buildings



Table 1 Existing and Proposed Project Operational Components

Activities	Existing Attendees	Existing Frequency	Proposed Attendees	Proposed Frequency
Preschool	18-20 children plus teachers x 2 classes (36-40 children total) during school year	5 days per week	same as existing	same as existing
Programming (CRPD classes: Jazzercise, table tennis, fencing & other routine center rentals)	Approximately 20 per program	20 per week	same as existing	25-30 per week
Summer youth camps	125 children	6 camps June to August	same as existing	same as existing
Business Conferences	100	1-2 per year	150-200	3-5 per year
Corporate Retreats	0	0 per year	30-50	3-5 per year
Community and Cultural Events (includes concerts)	from 30 to 6,000 depending on event	12-15 per year	same as existing	15-20 per year
Wedding Events	150-200	8-10 per year	same as existing	12-15 per year
Outdoor movies	0	0 per year	40	1-2 per year

N/A = not applicable

Source: Appendix A

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

Surrounding land uses include one-story, single-family homes to the east, north, and northwest; hillside open space in the Conejo Valley Botanic Garden to the west/southwest; and undeveloped hillside open space outside the Conejo Valley Botanic Garden directly to the south. Tarantula Hill, a popular open space hiking area, is northwest of the project site and is mentioned as some proposed trail improvements are intended to provide connectivity between the northerly open spaces and the park. Figure 15 and Figure 16 provide example views of surrounding land uses, including the botanical garden west of the project site.

Figure 15 Photographs of Surrounding Land Uses



Photograph 15a. Residential uses southeast of the park entrance



Photograph 15b. Hillside and open space south of the project site.

Figure 16 Photographs of Surrounding Land Uses (Botanic Garden)



Photograph 16a. Trail areas within the Botanic Garden, western edge of the project site



Photograph 16b. Bench seating area in Botanic Garden

10. Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required

The CRPD is the lead agency for the proposed project, and has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving the project, including preparation of the environmental analysis in this report that forms the basis for determining potential environmental impacts (14 California Code of Regulations Section 15050).

Responsible agencies are all public agencies that would have discretionary approval over permits and other regulatory compliance for the project (14 California Code of Regulations Section 15381). Because permits from the City of Thousand Oaks may be required (including Oak Tree or Landmark Tree permits if work encroaches on or removes any oak trees during development of the proposed project), the City of Thousand Oaks is considered a responsible agency.

If jurisdictional features are identified for work in the channelized or natural stream areas, such as the new bridge that would span the channelized creek, then permits and approvals may be required from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), which would also be considered responsible agencies.

11. Tribal Consultation

CRPD initiated the tribal consultation process, as required under Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1 and consistent with Assembly Bill (AB) 52. A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search for another project on a site approximately 1.5 miles from the project site was requested in 2018 by Wayne Bischoff of Envicom Corporation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted this SLF search within the Newbury Park 7.5-minute quadrangle, which is the same search area applicable to the Conejo Community Park. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) responded on September 11, 2018, stating that the SLF search was negative, indicating the NAHC has no documentation/record of Native American heritage resources on the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle on which the currently proposed project is located.

On the behalf of the CRPD, Rincon electronically sent AB 52 consultation letters on January 27, 2021, to seven NAHC-listed California Native American tribal contacts that requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated (see Appendix J). The list of tribal contacts for Ventura County was provided by the NAHC in 2019. Under AB 52, Native American tribes have 30 days to respond and request further project information and formal consultation. As of April 2, 2021, two responses were received from the tribes contacted, neither of which requested consultation regarding the proposed project.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

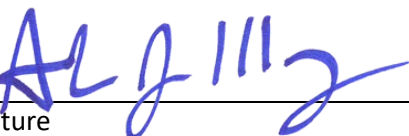
This project would potentially affect the environmental factors checked below, involving at least one impact that is “Potentially Significant” or “Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forestry Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy |
| <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfire | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |

Determination

Based on this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions to the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “less than significant with mitigation incorporated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect (1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potential significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Signature

Andrew Mooney

Printed Name

April 28, 2021

Date

Senior Park Planner

Title

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Environmental Checklist

1 Aesthetics

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from a publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

A scenic vista is a view from a public place (roadway, designated scenic viewing spot, etc.) that is expansive and considered important. It can be obtained from an elevated position (such as from the top of a hillside) or it can be seen from a roadway with a longer-range view of the landscape. An adverse effect would occur if a proposed project would block or otherwise damage the scenic vista upon implementation.

The City of Thousand Oaks Scenic Highways Element identifies several roadways with access to scenic views of the distinctive landscape in Thousand Oaks considered of “outstanding natural beauty,” and part of “a complete, local scenic highway system” (City of Thousand Oaks 1974). Views from scenic corridors consider the area from the roadway right-of-way (foreground) to the line of site (middle ground and background). The policies support preserving and enhancing the visual character of the roadways and views from those roadways, particularly where the developed, urbanized environment gives way to segments of open space featuring rolling hills, native and

planted trees, and grasslands with blooming wildflowers in the spring and vegetation that ranges from bright green to golden brown depending on the season.

The project would occur on a site that is developed with an existing park, situated in an area with rolling hills where mature trees and grasslands occur alongside residential and commercial development. Lynn Road is the nearest City-designated scenic corridor, 1.3 miles from the project site and separated by intervening open space areas (e.g., Tarantula Hill) and residential and commercial development. Lynn Road is described as having prominent vistas of both the southwest hills and the distant Santa Monica Mountains (City of Thousand Oaks 1974). Similarly, Gainsborough Road, from where it intersects with Lynn Road to Jeanine Drive, north of the baseball field parking area, offers views of these same rolling, tree- and grass-covered hillsides (Figure 17). This is approximately 1,000 feet from the northern end of the park, where trail improvements are proposed along Jeanine Drive. The park is situated at a lower elevation than Gainsborough Road, and is not visible to motorists driving on this roadway. Closer to the park, residential development occurs along Gainsborough Road and obscures views toward the project site and the mountains. Overall, the project site is not visible from public roadways until the viewer reaches the entrance to the park.

From Hendrix Avenue, at the entrance to the park, views of the hillsides in the distance are visible beyond the mature trees that occur in the grassy median between the adjacent residential development and the park access road. Looking across the project site from Hendrix Avenue, the mature trees and well-maintain parkland open space are visible, along with the simple, rustic features of the existing park design (Figure 18).

Figure 17 View Northeast on Gainsborough Road from Jeanine Drive



Figure 18 View toward Southern Hills from Hendrix Avenue



The project is designed to retain as many of the project site's existing mature trees as feasible, along with the general topography and natural aesthetic that define the park environment. The new community center is designed to integrate with the existing site's topography and mature landscape. Furthermore, even while the new community center would be taller than the existing one, it is sited further back from the neighborhood and mature trees will continue to buffer its visibility from public roadways within the nearby residential development. Somerset Circle is within residential development adjacent to the baseball field, to the northeast and at a higher elevation than the park. From Somerset Circle, looking south, existing single-family homes block public views from the roadway, making the project site inaccessible visually.

The nearby hillsides feature numerous hiking trails used by residents and visitors, with long-range views of the valley and mountains in every direction. While these are not public roadways or designated scenic viewing locations, they are discussed here because of their potential to offer valuable scenic vistas to the community. From the top of the nearest southerly hillside, the park is slightly visible looking across the project site (Figure 19). Existing development within the park is softened by mature trees and the open green spaces.

Figure 19 View looking North from Adjacent Residential Area across Project Site



While the proposed community center building would be taller than the existing community center building, it would not be tall enough to obscure views across the project site and the existing and newly planted trees would continue to soften its visual effect. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?*

No State-designated scenic highways occur on, next to, or near the project site. Although U.S. 101 is a designated scenic highway for some of its extent, this does not include the area near Thousand Oaks or the project site (California Department of Transportation 2019). State Route (SR) 118 is eligible for listing from SR 23 to Desoto Avenue near Browns Canyon, but this area is outside of Thousand Oaks and more than 8 miles north of the project site, and thus too far away for the project to affect any resources visible from that roadway. The City of Thousand Oaks Scenic Highways Element identifies the span of U.S. 101 from Westlake Boulevard to Lynn Road and the portion of SR 23 near Sunset Hills Road as part of the local scenic highway system as both highways offer scenic views in east/west directions in areas where they pass through Thousand Oaks (City of Thousand Oaks 1974). The project site is 1.0 mile from the part of U.S. 101 near Lynn Road and approximately 1.0 mile from SR 23 directly south of the project site. On SR 23, densely planted, mature trees along the highway obscure views to the north; from U.S. 101, densely planted landscaping and intervening commercial and residential development impede long-range views toward the project site. Furthermore, the project site is a developed park; new buildings and structures would not be substantially different or taller than those already in place. Development on the project site would not, therefore, affect any visual resources on or near scenic highways or scenic corridors in Thousand Oaks. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

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

The project would occur in a park that was constructed at least 50 years ago. The project vision as presented in the Programming Assessment (Appendix A) includes facility improvement and expansion (Appendix A). In keeping with CRPD goals and policies to maintain and improve facilities per the CRPD Master Plan (CRPD 2020), the project would increase recreation opportunities in a well-designed, visually pleasing environment that includes thoughtful, place-making architecture, along with increased and improved landscaping. The current setting has a high visual quality, with single-family residential development bordered by dense groves of oak trees and other planted landscaping. Open space hillsides and meadows break up development density and provide views across and through neighborhoods from roadways toward the mountain and nearby hillsides.

The TOMC regulates the appearance of development in hillside areas, ridgeline overlay zones, and within scenic highways. The project does not occur in any of these areas and thus would not conflict with these regulations. Furthermore, project implementation would improve the appearance of facilities within the park that have become degraded through age, providing a beneficial effect. There would be no impact.

The project would implement improved or enhanced facilities and landscaping designed to fit into the existing landscape and integrate in form and volume with the visual character of the area. The design includes provisions for increased or added trees, flowering shrubs and vines, and other features that would enhance the already attractive environment. Visual quality would be improved, and impacts would be beneficial.

The project is in an urbanized or semi-urbanized area zoned for public uses. Project design would not conflict with scenic quality stipulations described in the analysis above. The park improvements would increase connectivity, construct a new community center designed to integrate visually into the hilly landscape in which it is situated, and improve other park facilities in a way that would generate beneficial aesthetic and visual quality impacts to the park. Thus, there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

- d. *Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area?*

For purposes of this analysis, light refers to light emissions (brightness) from both stationary sources of light, such as exterior parking lot and building security lighting and light that spills from windows of multi-story buildings; and moving sources of light from the headlights of vehicles driving on roadways near the project site.

Currently the parking lot near the community center has a single pole-mounted light fixtures and the center building has minimal security lighting. Parking next to the baseball field has no lighting and, similarly, the baseball field is not lighted. During the day, light associated with parking lots, buildings, and structures in the park would not be visible to adjacent uses. In the evening, security lighting on the community center building and in the parking lot would be limited to the number of fixtures necessary to illuminate the area for safety. The lighting would not be positioned in a way that would affect adjacent uses by spilling onto or shining into nearby residential or open space uses. Events held in the evening within the park may install temporary lights, but these would be limited to the duration of the event. All events in the park would be required to comply with City of Thousand Oaks regulations that govern temporary event lighting (See TOMC Section 9-4.2524). Furthermore, the project lighting design would conform to City of Thousand Oaks lighting ordinances to ensure light does not spill onto adjacent properties or generate excess nighttime light that limits views of the night sky or views in the area (Sections 9-3.610, 9-4.1109, 9-4.2405).

Glare is defined as focused, intense light emanated directly from a source or indirectly when light reflects off a surface. Daytime glare is caused in large part by sunlight shining on highly reflective surfaces such as buildings that have expanses of polished or glass surfaces, light-colored pavement, and the windshields of parked cars. Glare could also occur when headlights from cars circulating on the project site shine directly into buildings or at passers-by (e.g., other drivers, pedestrians).

The new community center building would be designed using natural-appearing exterior finishes on the first floor and glass window-walls on the second floor (see Figure 12). The roofline extends over glass window walls in a manner that would limit direct sunlight on the windows, limiting glare. Furthermore, trees planted near the community center and throughout the park create shade and filter sunlight in a way that also would limit glare effects from light-colored and glass surfaces. Finally, none of the non-glass finishes, including pavement and planters, would be reflective and, thus, they would not generate glare upon project completion. The project facilities would therefore not create glare that would adversely affect views during the day or night.

While cars exiting the sites in the evening hours may shine headlights toward Hendrix Avenue, the glare effect would be limited to early evening hours and would be temporary. These effects already occur with cars that currently exit the project site at this location. Furthermore, both existing and proposed landscaping would help to reduce glare produced by automobile traffic. Light and glare impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. 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))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>				
a. <i>Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?</i>				
b. <i>Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?</i>				
c. <i>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))?</i>				

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

The project site is not zoned for agricultural use, timberland, or forestry. Thus, no Williamson Land Contracts or other federal farmland program agreements are in place for the site. Agricultural lands would not be converted on the project site. The project site is in an urbanized area and is not adjacent to any farmlands. The only open space lands near the site are non-agricultural.

Implementation of the project would not have indirect impacts on farmland that could lead to their conversion to non-agricultural uses. There would be no impact.

The project site is not zoned as forest land or for timberland production. The trees on the site are not part of forest land or timberland. The project would retain and improve the site's existing use, and would not project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, the proposed project would no impact on agriculture or forestry resources.

NO IMPACT

3 Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Air Quality Standards and Attainment

The project site is located within the South Central Coast Air Basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD). As the local air quality management agency, the VCAPCD is required to monitor air pollutant levels to ensure that National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards. Depending on whether the standards are met or exceeded, the South Central Coast Air Basin is classified as being in “attainment” or “nonattainment.” In areas designated as non-attainment for one or more air pollutants, a cumulative air quality impact exists for those air pollutants, and the human health impacts associated with these criteria pollutants, presented in Table 2, are already occurring in that area as part of the environmental baseline condition. Under State law, air districts are required to prepare a plan for air quality improvement for pollutants for which the district is in non-compliance. The South Central Coast Air Basin is designated a nonattainment area for state and national ozone, and state particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) standards (California Air Resources Board [CARB] 2020a). This nonattainment status is a result of several factors, including a natural terrain barrier to emission dispersion, dominant onshore flow transporting and dispersing pollution toward the terrain barrier, and atmospheric inversions limiting dispersion in the South Central Coast Air Basin.

San Joaquin Valley Fever (formally known as Coccidioidomycosis) is an infectious disease caused by the fungus *Coccidioides immitis*. San Joaquin Valley Fever (Valley Fever) is a disease of concern in the Basin. Infection is caused by inhalation of *Coccidioides immitis* spores that have become airborne when dry, dusty soil or dirt is disturbed by natural processes, such as wind or earthquakes, or by human-induced ground-disturbing activities, such as construction, farming, or other activities

(VCAPCD 2003). In 2019, the total number of cases of Valley Fever reported in California was 9,004, with 364 cases reported in Ventura County (California Department of Public Health 2020).

Table 2 Health Effects Associated with Non-Attainment Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Adverse Effects
Ozone	(1) Short-term exposures: (a) pulmonary function decrements and localized lung edema in humans and animals and (b) risk to public health implied by alterations in pulmonary morphology and host defense in animals; (2) long-term exposures: risk to public health implied by altered connective tissue metabolism and altered pulmonary morphology in animals after long-term exposures and pulmonary function decrements in chronically exposed humans; (3) vegetation damage; and (4) property damage.
Suspended particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	(1) Excess deaths from short-term and long-term exposures; (2) excess seasonal declines in pulmonary function, especially in children; (3) asthma exacerbation and possibly induction; (4) adverse birth outcomes including low birth weight; (5) increased infant mortality; (6) increased respiratory symptoms in children such as cough and bronchitis; and (7) increased hospitalization for both cardiovascular and respiratory disease (including asthma). ¹

Source: United States Environmental Protection Agency 2018

Air Quality Management

Because the South Central Coast Air Basin currently exceeds federal ozone and state ozone and PM₁₀ standards, the VCAPCD is required to implement strategies to reduce pollutant levels to achieve attainment of the NAAQS and California Ambient Air Quality Standards. VCAPCD's 2016 AQMP includes stationary source and transportation control measures, as well as a mobile source strategy and incentive programs to reduce ozone emissions.

Air Emission Thresholds

The VCAPCD adopted guidelines for quantifying and determining the significance of air quality emissions in its Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines (Guidelines) in 2003 (VCAPCD 2003).

The VCAPCD's Guidelines recommend specific air emission criteria and threshold levels for determining whether a project may have a significant adverse impact on air quality within the Basin. The project would have a significant impact if operational emissions exceed 25 pounds per day of reactive organic compounds (ROC; also referred to as reactive organic gases) or 25 pounds per day of nitrogen oxides (NOx). The 25 pounds per day threshold for ROC and NOx is not intended to be applied to construction emissions since such emissions are temporary. Nevertheless, VCAPCD's Guidelines state that construction-related emissions should be mitigated if estimates of ROC or NOx emissions from heavy-duty construction equipment exceed 25 pounds per day for either ROC or NOx.

The VCAPCD has not established quantitative thresholds for particulate matter for either operation or construction. However, the VCAPCD indicates that a project that may generate fugitive dust emissions in such quantities as to cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons, or which may endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such person, or which may cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property, would have a significant air quality impact. This threshold applies to the generation of fugitive dust during construction grading and excavation activities. The VCAPCD

Guidelines recommend application of fugitive dust mitigation measures for all dust-generating activities. Such measures include minimizing the project disturbance area, watering the site prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities, covering all truck loads, and limiting on-site vehicle speeds to 15 miles per hour or less.

Applicable VCAPCD Rules and Regulations

The VCAPCD implements rules and regulations for emissions that may be generated by various uses and activities. The rules and regulations detail pollution-reduction measures that must be implemented during construction and operation of projects. Relevant rules and regulations to the project include those listed below.

Rule 50 (Opacity)

This rule sets opacity standards on the discharge from sources of air contaminants. This rule would apply during construction of the project.

Rule 51 (Nuisance)

This rule prohibits any person from discharging air contaminants or any other material from a source that would cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or the public or which endangers the comfort, health, safety, or repose to any considerable number of persons or the public. The rule would apply during construction and operational activities.

Rule 55 (Fugitive Dust)

This rule requires fugitive dust generators, including construction and demolition projects, to implement control measures limiting the amount of dust from vehicle track-out, earth moving, bulk material handling, and truck hauling activities. The rule would apply during construction and operational activities.

Rule 55.1 (Paved Roads and Public Unpaved Roads)

This rule requires fugitive dust generators to begin the removal of visible roadway accumulation within 72 hours of any written notification from the VCAPCD. The use of blowers is expressly prohibited under any circumstances. This rule also requires controls to limit the amount of dust from any construction activity or any earthmoving activity on a public unpaved road. This rule would apply throughout all construction activities.

Rule 55.2 (Street Sweeping Equipment)

This rule requires the use of PM₁₀ efficient street sweepers for routine street sweeping and for removing vehicle track-out pursuant to Rule 55. This rule would apply during construction activities.

Rule 74.2 (Architectural Coatings)

This rule sets limits on the volatile organic compound (VOC) content of architectural coatings. Non-flat coatings are limited to 150 grams per liter of VOC content, flat coatings are limited to 150 grams per liter of VOC content and traffic marking coatings are limited to 150 grams per liter of VOC content. The project would be required to comply with this rule.

Rule 74.4 (Cutback Asphalt)

This rule sets limits on the type of application and VOC content of cutback and emulsified asphalt. The project would be required to comply with the type of application and VOC content standards set forth in this rule.

Methodology

Air pollutant emissions generated by project construction and operation were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), version 2016.3.2. CalEEMod uses project-specific information, including the project's land uses, square footages for different uses (e.g., city park, parking lot), and location, to model a project's construction and operational emissions. The analysis reflects the construction and operation of the project as described under *Project Description*.

Construction emissions modeled include emissions generated by construction equipment used on-site and emissions generated by vehicle trips associated with construction, such as worker and vendor trips. CalEEMod estimates construction emissions by multiplying the amount of time equipment is in operation by emission factors. Construction of the proposed project was analyzed based on the client-provided construction schedule and the CalEEMod default construction equipment list. It is assumed that all construction equipment used would be diesel-powered. All soil material would be balanced on site; therefore, no export or import would be required.

Approximately 6,955 square feet of structures would be demolished for removal of the existing community center, and demolition debris would be hauled approximately 10.3 miles to the Simi Valley Landfill for disposal. This analysis assumes the project would comply with all applicable regulatory standards. In particular, the project would comply with the volatile organic content limits of VCAPCD Rule 74.2, effective July 1, 2021, which include 50 grams per liter for flat and non-flat coatings and 100 grams per liter for traffic marking coatings.

Operational emissions modeled include mobile source emissions (i.e., vehicle emissions), energy emissions, and area source emissions. Mobile source emissions are generated by vehicle trips to and from the project site. Because the project would result in a net decrease in vehicle miles travelled ([VMT], see Appendix H for traffic assessment data), the trip generation rate for all proposed land uses on the project site was set to zero. This provides a conservative analysis as mobile emissions would be expected to decrease with the reduction of VMT. Emissions attributed to energy use include natural gas consumption for space and water heating at the new community center. Area source emissions are generated by landscape maintenance equipment, consumer products and architectural coatings. Operational emissions were also modeled for the existing community center and subtracted from the project's emissions to estimate net new operational emissions under the proposed project.

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

According to the VCAPCD's Guidelines, a project may be inconsistent with the applicable air quality plan if it would cause the existing population to exceed forecasts contained in the most recently adopted AQMP. The VCAPCD adopted the 2016 Ventura County AQMP to demonstrate a strategy for, and reasonable progress toward, attainment of the federal 8-hour ozone standard. The 2016 Ventura County AQMP relies on the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG's) 2016

Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) forecasts of regional population growth in its AQMP population projections.¹

Because the project would consist solely of improvements to an existing park, it would not result in new housing or population growth and would be within the growth assumptions that underlie the emissions forecasts in the 2016 AQMP. As a result, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the AQMP and no impact would occur.

NO IMPACT

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

Construction Impacts

Construction activities associated with development of the project would temporarily generate criteria pollutant emissions associated with equipment and fugitive dust. Construction emissions modeled include emissions generated by construction equipment used on site and emissions generated by vehicle trips associated with construction, such as hauling, worker and vendor trips. It is assumed that all construction equipment used would be diesel-powered. ROC emissions are generated primarily during architectural coating phases of project construction.

Estimated maximum daily ROC, NO_x, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} construction emissions are shown in Table 3. The VCAPCD's 25 pounds per day thresholds for ROC and NO_x do not apply to construction emissions because such emissions are temporary. Therefore, construction air quality impacts would be less than significant. However, as noted above, VCAPCD recommends mitigation if ROC or NO_x emissions exceed 25 pounds per day.

Table 3 Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions (lbs/day)

Construction Year	ROC	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
2021	4	41	22	<1	6	4
2022	6	42	46	<1	8	4
Maximum Emissions	6	42	46	<1	8	4

lbs/day = pounds per day; ROC = reactive organic compounds, NO_x = nitrogen oxides, CO = carbon monoxide, SO₂ = sulfur dioxide, PM₁₀ = particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less, PM_{2.5} = particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter

Notes: All emissions modeling was completed using CalEEMod. See Appendix C for modeling results. Some numbers may not add up due to rounding. Emission data is pulled from "mitigated" results. Emissions presented are the highest of the winter and summer modeled emissions.

As shown in Table 3, ROC emissions would not exceed 25 pounds per day, but NO_x emissions would exceed 25 pounds per day. Per the VCAPCD's Guidelines, Mitigation Measure AQ-1 is recommended to reduce construction emissions of NO_x. With implementation of recommended Mitigation

¹ On September 3, 2020, SCAG's Regional Council formally adopted the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS (titled Connect SoCal). However, the 2016 AQMP was adopted prior to this date and relies on the demographic and growth forecasts of the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS; therefore, these forecasts are utilized in the analysis of the project's consistency with the AQMP.

Measure AQ-1, the project's maximum daily NO_x emissions would be reduced to a maximum of 23 pounds per day during construction (see Appendix C).

Mitigation Measure

AQ-1 Construction NO_x Reduction

All diesel-fueled equipment with engine capacity of 50 horsepower or greater used during project construction shall be equipped with Tier 4 Final engines, as defined by the USEPA.

Operational Impacts

Operational emissions are comprised of area source emissions, energy emissions, and mobile source emissions. Area source emissions are generated by landscape maintenance equipment; consumer products such as solvents and propellants contained in aerosol and non-aerosol products; pesticide application; and architectural coating. Emissions attributed to energy use include natural gas consumption for space and water heating. Mobile source emissions are generated by the increase in motor vehicle trips to and from the project site associated with operation of on-site development. The project's operational air quality impacts would be significant if the air pollutant emissions exceed the VCAPCD significance threshold of 25 pounds per day of ROC or NO_x. Table 4 summarizes the operational air pollutant emissions associated with the project.

Table 4 Estimated Maximum Daily Operational Emissions (lbs/day)

Emissions Source	ROC	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Area	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Energy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Mobile	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Total Project Emissions	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Existing Emissions	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Net New Emissions (Project – Existing)	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
VCAPCD Thresholds	25	25	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Threshold Exceeded?	No	No	No	No	No	No

lbs/day = pounds per day; ROC = reactive organic compounds, NO_x = nitrogen oxides, CO = carbon monoxide, SO₂ = sulfur dioxide, PM₁₀ = particulate matter 10 microns in diameter or less, PM_{2.5} = particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter

Notes: All emissions modeling was completed made using CalEEMod. See Appendix C for modeling results. Some numbers may not add up due to rounding. Emission data is pulled from "mitigated" results, which account for compliance with regulations (including VCAPCD Rule 74.2) and project design features. Emissions presented are the highest of the winter and summer modeled emissions.

Operational emissions associated with the project (minus existing emissions) would not exceed the 25 pounds per day threshold for either ROC or NO_x. Therefore, operation of the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant and impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

c. *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Sensitive receptors are members of the population that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air pollutants, such as children, the elderly, and people with illnesses. The sensitive receptors closest to the project site are single-family residences located adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. The VCAPCD states that localized air quality impacts to sensitive receptors typically result from fugitive dust, CO, toxic air contaminants, odors, and entrained fungal spores that cause Valley Fever (VCAPCD 2003). The project's impacts related to each of these pollutants is detailed below.

Fugitive Dust

As discussed under *Applicable VCAPCD Rules and Regulations*, the VCAPCD requires implementation of the fugitive dust control measures described in Rules 55, 55.1, and 55.2 as part of all project-related dust-generating operations and activities (VCAPCD 2003). These measures address both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions from construction activities. The project would implement these fugitive dust control measures; therefore, project construction would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations and impacts would be less than significant.

Carbon Monoxide

A carbon monoxide (CO) hotspot is a localized concentration of CO that is above a CO ambient air quality standard. Localized CO hotspots can occur at intersections with heavy peak hour traffic. Specifically, hotspots can be created at intersections where traffic levels are high enough that the local CO concentration exceeds the federal one-hour standard of 35.0 parts per million (ppm) or the federal and state eight-hour standard of 9.0 ppm (CARB 2016). The entire South Central Coast Air Basin is in conformance with state and federal CO standards, and most air quality monitoring stations no longer report CO levels. The VCAPCD recommends conducting a CO hotspot screening analysis for any project the meets both of the following conditions:

1. The project would generate indirect CO emissions greater than the applicable ozone project significance thresholds (i.e., 25 pounds per day)
2. The project would generate traffic that would significantly impact congestion levels at roadway intersections currently operating at, or that are expected to operate at, LOS E or F

As shown in Table 4, operation of the project would generate less than one pound of indirect CO emissions (i.e., mobile source emissions) per day, which would not exceed the threshold of 25 pounds per day. As discussed in Section 17, *Transportation*, the project would not significantly affect congestion levels at roadway intersections due to the minimal number of daily vehicle trips generated by the project. As a result, the project does not trigger the need for a CO hotspot analysis and would not cause or contribute to a CO hotspot. Therefore, the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial CO concentrations and impacts would be less than significant.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) are defined by California law as air pollutants that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health.

Construction-related activities would result in temporary project-generated emissions of diesel particulate matter (DPM) exhaust emissions from off-road, heavy-duty diesel equipment for site preparation, grading, building construction, and other construction activities. DPM was identified as

a TAC by the CARB in 1998. The potential cancer risk from the inhalation of DPM (discussed in the following paragraphs) outweighs the potential non-cancer health impacts (CARB 2021) and is therefore the focus of this analysis.

Generation of DPM from construction projects typically occurs in a single area for a temporary period. Construction of the project would occur over approximately 12 months. The dose to which the receptors are exposed is the primary factor used to determine health risk. Dose is a function of the concentration of a substance or substances in the environment and the extent of exposure that person has with the substance. Dose is positively correlated with time, meaning that a longer exposure period would result in a higher exposure level for the Maximally Exposed Individual. The risks estimated for a Maximally Exposed Individual are higher if a fixed exposure occurs over a longer period. According to the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, health risk assessments, which determine the exposure of sensitive receptors to toxic emissions, should be based on a 70-year exposure period; however, such assessments should be limited to the period/duration of activities associated with the project. Thus, the duration of proposed construction activities (i.e., 12 months) is approximately three percent of the total exposure period used for 30-year health risk calculations. Current models and methodologies for conducting health-risk assessments are associated with longer-term exposure periods of 9, 30, and 70 years, which do not correlate well with the temporary and highly variable nature of construction activities, resulting in difficulties in producing accurate estimates of health risk (Bay Area Air Quality Management District 2017).

The maximum PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} emissions would occur during demolition, site preparation and grading activities. These activities would last for approximately 158 days. This would represent approximately 1.4 percent of the total 30-year exposure period for health risk calculation. Given the aforementioned, DPM generated by project construction would not create conditions where the probability is greater than one in one million of contracting cancer for the Maximally Exposed Individual or to generate ground-level concentrations of non-carcinogenic TACs that exceed a Hazard Index greater than one for the Maximally Exposed Individual. Therefore, project construction would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial TAC concentrations, and impacts would be less than significant.

San Joaquin Valley Fever

Construction activities, including site preparation and grading, would have the potential to release *Coccidioides immitis* spores. However, the population of Thousand Oaks has been and will continue to be exposed to Valley Fever from agricultural and construction activities occurring throughout the region. In addition, substantial increases in the number of reported cases of Valley Fever tend to occur only after major ground-disturbing events such as the 1994 Northridge earthquake (VCAPCD 2003). Construction of the project would not result in comparable major ground disturbance and compliance with VCAPCD Rule 55 (Fugitive Dust) would limit the number of spores released during grading. The VCAPCD does not have a recommended threshold for Valley Fever Impacts, but instead recommends consideration of the following factors that may indicate a project's potential to result in significant impacts related to Valley Fever:

- Disturbance of the topsoil of undeveloped land (to a depth of about 12 inches)
- Dry, alkaline, sandy soils
- Virgin, undisturbed, non-urban areas
- Windy areas

- Archaeological resources probable or known to exist in the area (Native American midden sites)
- Special events (fairs, concerts) and motorized activities (motocross track, All Terrain Vehicle activities) on unvegetated soil (non-grass)
- Non-native population (i.e., out-of-area construction workers)

The project would not involve grading of previously undisturbed soils, and while the project would include special events (concerts in the park), the area where this would occur is grassy (as opposed to unvegetated soil). The project site is in an urban area, and does not contain dry, alkaline soils. Therefore, construction of the project would not result in a substantial increase in entrained fungal spores that cause Valley Fever above existing background levels and impacts related to Valley Fever would be less than significant.

Overall, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

Based on the VCAPCD *Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines* (2003), a project may have a significant impact if it would generate an objectionable odor to a degree that would cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to a considerable number of persons or to the public, or which would endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any such persons or the public, or which would cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. Land uses and industrial operations known to emit objectionable odors include wastewater treatment facilities, food processing facilities, coffee roasters, fiberglass operations, refineries, feed lots/dairies, and composting facilities (VCAPCD 2003). The project would include recreational uses, including a new community center, which are not associated with types of activities that emit objectionable odors. Since the project would not directly or indirectly generate any objectionable odors or other emissions that would adversely affect a substantial number of people, no impact would occur.

NO IMPACT

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4 Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The analysis presented in this section is based on a review of technical information on biological resources in the project vicinity, a reconnaissance-level biological survey of the project site, and an Arborist Report generated for the project. In August 2020, a tree survey was conducted for the eastern portion of the park, illustrated in Figure 9, from the area near the baseball field south and west to the area around the community center, and a report was generated, provided as Appendix E of this Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration. On January 27, 2021, a biological field survey was conducted for the entire project area, which includes the developed park, the area around the community center, the open space northwest of the baseball field and northeast of Jeunine Drive and the Conejo Valley Botanic Garden.²

The purpose of both field surveys was to document existing biological conditions at the project site, including plant and wildlife species, vegetation communities, jurisdictional waters and wetlands, and native and/or protected tree species. Based on the results of the surveys and the review of existing information (California Natural Diversity Database [CNDDB] query [Appendix E], Arborist Report [Appendix E]), Rincon evaluated the potential for the presence of sensitive species, jurisdictional waters, and/or special-status vegetation communities on the project site and assessed the potential for significant impacts to these resources under CEQA.

Setting

The project site includes a developed park and community center with oak and sycamore trees and a channelized creek (east side of the park, Figure 9) and an undeveloped area with woodland vegetation and natural drainage (west side of the park, Figure 8) in Thousand Oaks, California. The project site comprises the 36.4-acre property located at 1175 Hendrix Avenue and depicted in Figure 2. Adjacent uses include open space and the Conejo Botanic Gardens (part of which intersects the project area as defined in Figure 2), and residential neighborhoods to the east and south. The park terrain consists of gentle slopes and relatively flat recreational areas. A concrete water channel transects the northern part of the developed park in an east/west direction, with a bridge crossing roughly in the middle of the creek.

Vegetation

On-site vegetation is a mix of native and non-native species, including manicured grass, native and riparian trees, and ornamental trees, and reflects a history of mowing, pruning, and compaction (See Appendix E). Native trees and shrubs are present, along with non-native species, some of which are maintained by park staff and some of which appear are growing in their natural state.

CNDDB database queries indicate that Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland (State-listed Sensitive Natural Community, G3/S3 [formerly California Sycamore Woodland]) is present and the woodland was observed during the January 2021 biological resources survey. Figure 21 and Figure 22 illustrate the various vegetation communities and show the sensitive sycamore woodland community in the northeast area of the project site.

The California sycamore woodlands community is dominated by coast live oaks with valley oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*, *Salix lasiolepis* association), forming a riparian oak woodland. However, according to the latest version of the Manual of California Vegetation, this community is classified as a California sycamore woodlands community (CNPS 2009). The sycamore woodland begins in the northern corner of the project site, just south of Gainsborough Road, and extends diagonally

² Although the Botanic Garden is partly within the project boundary as depicted in Figure 2, it is not included in the project footprint and will not be affected by project implementation.

southwest toward Jeunine Drive, approximately 12 feet from the informal trail that parallels Jeunine Drive, along which trail improvements would occur according to preliminary project conceptual drawings (Figure 8).

Elsewhere, the herbaceous layer on the project site, north and west of the developed park, includes non-native black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) alongside bare ground where what appear to be informal trails occur (east of Jeunine Drive and close to the existing pedestrian trail). Riparian vegetation (e.g., arroyo willow [*Salix lasiolepis*], sycamore) occurs near stream areas. A list of vegetation species observed during the reconnaissance survey appears in Table 5. A mix of native shrubs (e.g., California sagebrush [*Artemisia californica*], coyotebrush [*Baccharis pilularis*], purple sage [*Salvia leucophylla*]) are present along with non-native trees, shrubs, and grasses (e.g., Mexican fan palm [*Washingtonia robusta*], Peruvian pepper tree [*Schinus mole*], greater periwinkle [*Vinca major*]) are interspersed within this layer.

Trees

The August 2020 tree survey was limited to the developed park where it identified 45 California native trees with at least part of their tree protection zones overlapping the project area (Figure 20). tree protection zones are defined as a “specifically defined area totally encompassing a landmark, or historic tree within which work activities are strictly controlled...the outermost edge [of which] ...follows the contour of the dripline of the tree. Using the dripline as a point of reference, the protected zone shall commence at a point 5 feet outside the dripline and extend inward to the trunk of the tree. In no case shall the protected zone be less than 15 feet from the trunk of a landmark tree (TOMC Section 9-4.4302(i)). The same standard applies to oak trees (TOMC Section 9-4.202 (r)).

Of the 45 native trees identified in the Arborist report, there are 4 coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), 13 California sycamore trees (*Platanus racemosa*), 12 valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) trees, six western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*) trees, four Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) trees, three coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) trees, two white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) trees, and one arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) tree. Most of the trees have likely been previously impacted by soil compaction, grading, pruning, or excavation that has occurred during routine park maintenance. Outside the scope of the arborist survey, the trees on the east side of the baseball field, just beyond where the existing outfield fence occurs, were surveyed during the biological reconnaissance survey and found to be California sycamore, a California native species.³

³ The project site depicted in Figure 2 overlaps the Botanic Gardens, which occur southwest of Jeunine Drive. While an expansive oak woodland occurs in this area, no work is proposed west of Jeunine Drive as of the writing of this report.

Table 5 Plant Species Observed on the Project Site

Common Name	Latin Name	
white alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	native
white alder	<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	native
wild celery	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	introduced
California sagebrush	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	native
coyotebrush	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	native
black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	introduced
iceplant	<i>Carpobrotus sp.</i>	introduced
tocalote	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	introduced
western redbud	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	native
pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia sp.</i>	introduced
umbrella plant	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	introduced
gum trees	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	introduced
African bush sunflower	<i>Euryops chrysanthemoides</i>	introduced
English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	introduced
toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	native
laural sumac	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	native
white horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	introduced
watercress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	native
oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	introduced
tree tobacco	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	introduced
olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	introduced
tuna	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	introduced
pine trees	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	introduced
western sycamore	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	native
plumbago	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	introduced
Fremont cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	native
ladies' tobacco	<i>Pseudognaphalium sp.</i>	native
coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	native
valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	native
lemonade berry	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	native
California wild rose	<i>Rosa californica</i>	native
arroyo willow	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	native
purple sage	<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	native
Peruvian pepper	<i>Schinus molle</i>	introduced
smilo grass	<i>Stipa millacea var. millacea</i>	introduced
poison oak	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	native
broadleaf cattail	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	native
greater periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	introduced
Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	introduced

The arborist survey assessed the number, type, and condition of trees in the area then understood to be the likely area of disturbance, which was understood at the time of this survey to be the developed park east of the baseball field and including the community center. During the tree survey, all native trees with at least part of their driplines overlapping the then-defined study area were identified and tagged and the diameter of these trees' trunks was determined at 4.5 feet above the grade. These trees appear in Figure 20. The estimated tree height and crown spread and assessed the health of each tree is discussed in more detail in the Arborist Report (Appendix E), and conditions are as follows.

- Most native trees in the arborist study area are healthy and appear adapted to and well maintained in the urban park environment.
- Tree #115 (valley oak) is growing approximately 6 feet below grade in a concrete vault, which was likely constructed to protect the tree from a past drastic grade change. This valley oak appears to be healthy and is in Good overall condition.
- The sycamore trees in the study area all display light anthracnose infections that do not appear to be causing decline of the trees.
- One white alder tree (Tree 138) is in Poor overall condition and displays top dieback and dieback through the canopy.

Trees numbered 105, 106, 108, 109, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, and 120 in Figure 20 are all protected under the City's Oak Tree Protection Ordinance and Landmark Tree Protection Ordinance. Each has a trunk diameter well in excess of that specified for preservation (20.5 inches to 35 inches, see Appendix A of the Arborist Report located in Appendix E of this IS-MND).

Potentially Jurisdictional Waters, Wetlands, and Streambeds

For the extent of its reach in the park, a channelized creek emerges from a 6-foot concrete pipe on the east end, near the park entrance, winds roughly east to west to the end of the landscaped park area, where it continues underground by means of two, 6-foot metal pipes over which a paved walkway occurs. From that point, it continues as a trapezoidal channel, with some culverts in place to direct flows under trail bridges or other park features, into the oak woodland that occurs within the Botanic Gardens. Both inlet and outlet pipes of the channelized stream in the developed park are camouflaged by faux boulders that prevent erosion and disguise the pipes. Water flows in the channel and riparian vegetation is growing at either end, including arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), both California native species.

Beyond the above ground stream, is partly channelized is visible in the wooded area directly south of the baseball field and continues into the Botanic Gardens where riparian vegetation was also observed, including arroyo willow. At the northernmost boundary where the site borders Gainsborough Road, another stream occurs, directed by means of a box culvert under the roadway into the where it appears to channel flows into the California sycamore woodland at the northwestern corner of the larger project site. Throughout the western part of the project site, riparian species were observed and include broadleaf cattails (*Typha latifolia*), watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*), arroyo willow, sycamore, cottonwood, and white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), all of which indicate potential wetlands are present in this area. Figure 23 and Figure 24 provide the observed centerlines of the potentially jurisdictional waters within the project site but do not depict or determine their extent.

Figure 20 Arborist Study Area with Native Trees, August 2020



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Fig 2 Trees and Study Area

Figure 21 Vegetation Cover, Western Project Site

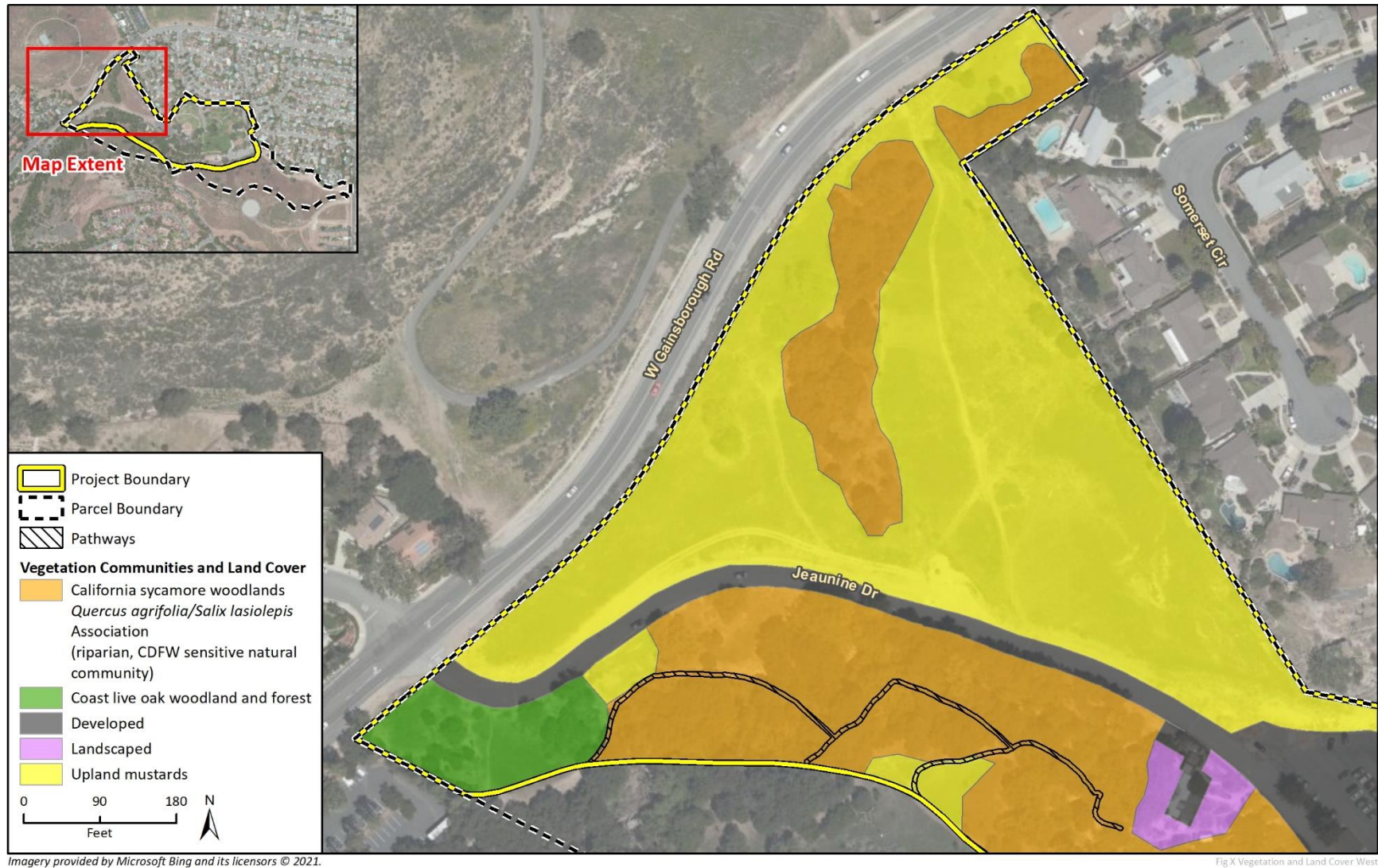
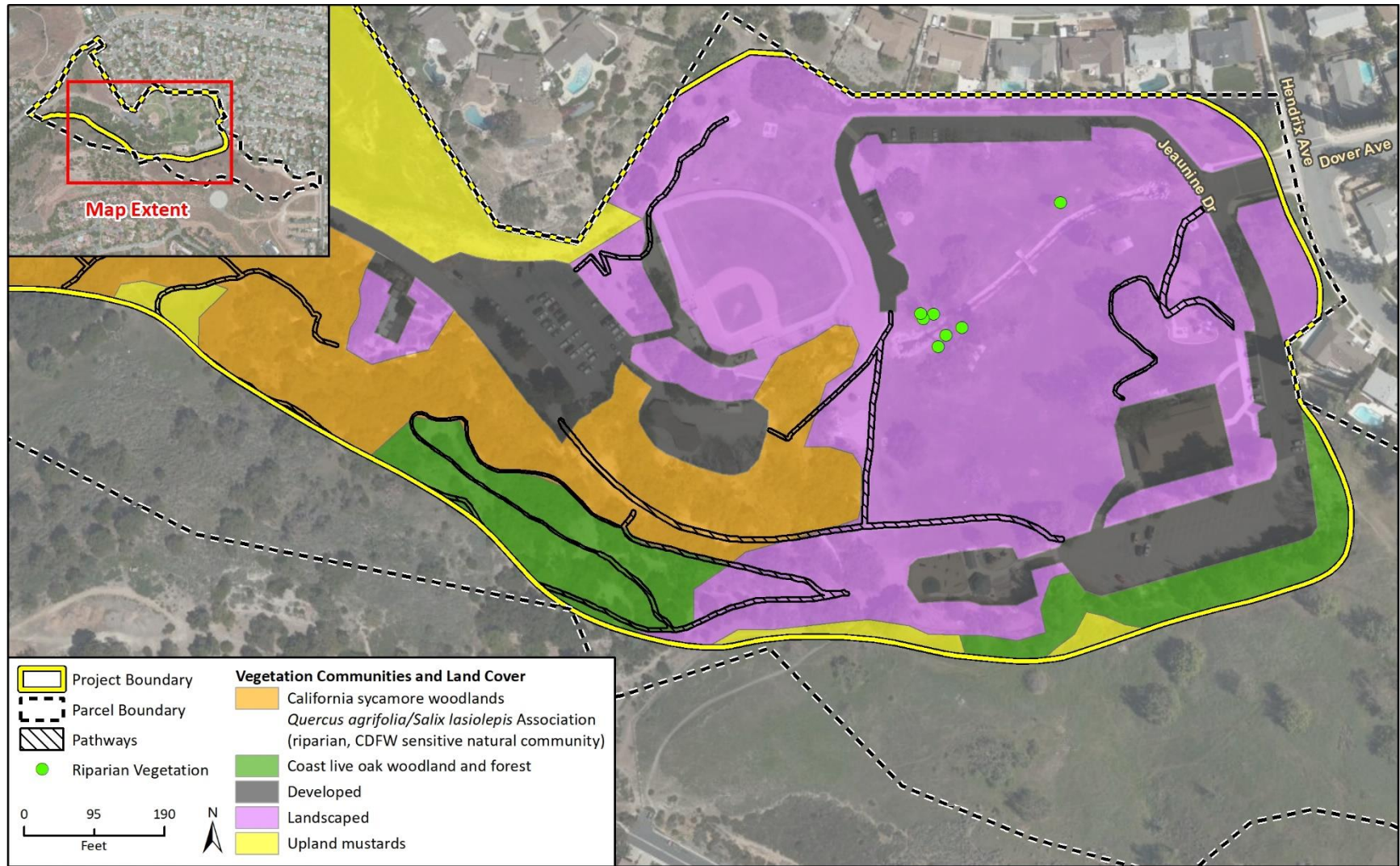


Figure 22 Vegetation Cover, East/Southeast Project Site



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2021.

Fig X Vegetation and Land Cover East

Figure 23 Potentially Jurisdictional Features, Western Project Site

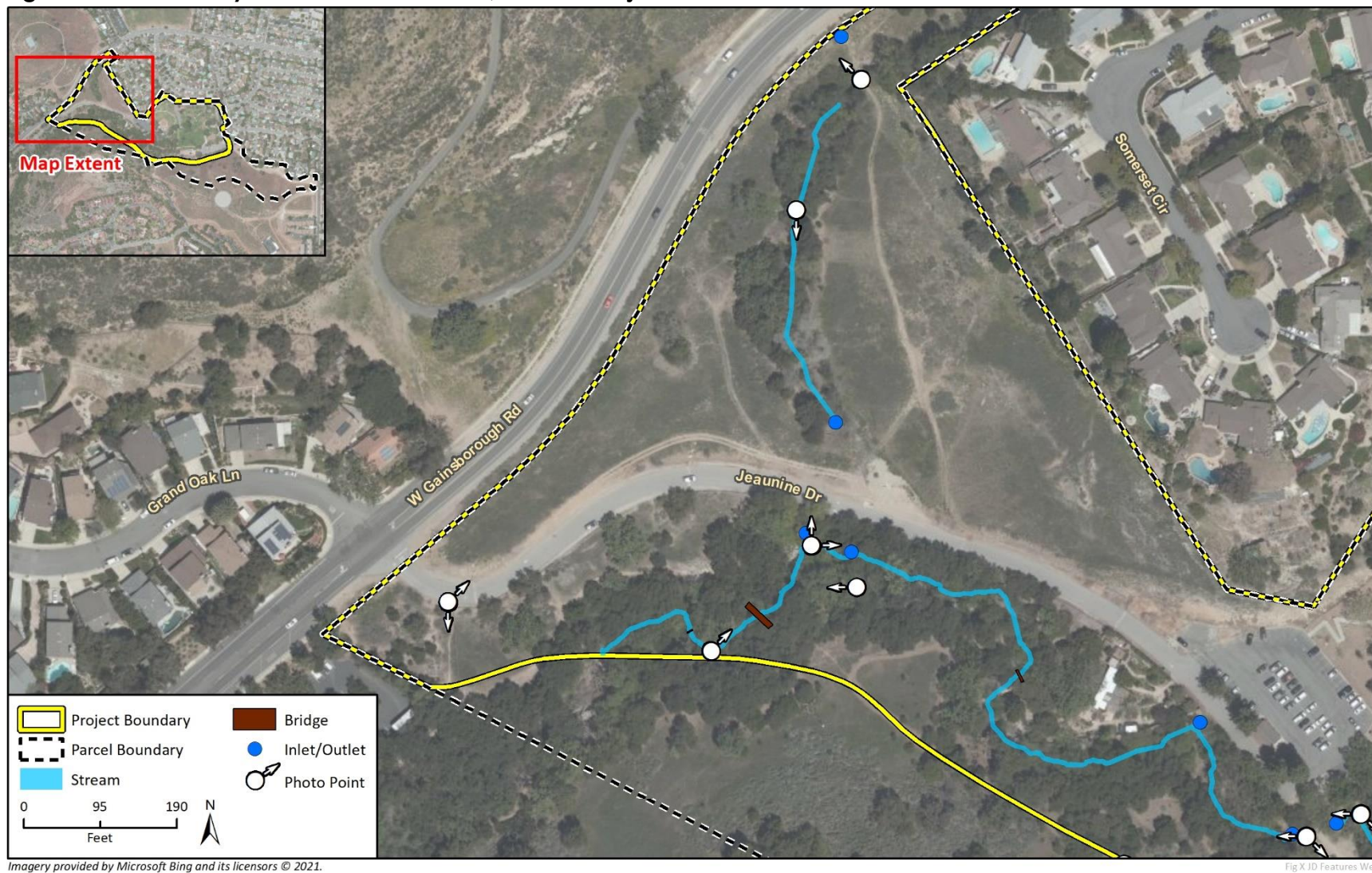


Figure 24 Potentially Jurisdictional Features, East/Southeast Project Site



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2021.

Fig X JD Features East

Regulatory Setting

Regulatory authority over biological resources is shared by federal, State, and local authorities under a variety of statutes and guidelines. Primary authority for general biological resources lies with the land use control and planning authority of local jurisdictions. The CDFW is a trustee agency for biological resources throughout the state under CEQA and has direct jurisdiction under the Fish and Game Code of California. Under the State and federal Endangered Species Acts, the CDFW and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) also have direct regulatory authority over species formally listed as Threatened or Endangered. USACE has regulatory authority over specific biological resources, namely wetlands and waters of the United States, under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act.

Plants or animals may be considered “special-status” due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or restricted distributions. Special-status species are classified in a variety of ways, both formally (e.g., State or Federally Threatened and Endangered Species) and informally (“Special Animals”). Species may be formally listed and protected as Threatened or Endangered by the CDFW or USFWS or as California Fully Protected (CFP). CDFW and local governmental agencies may also recognize special listings developed by focal groups (i.e., Audubon Society Blue List, CNPS Rare and Endangered Plants, U.S. Forest Service regional lists).

For the purpose of this analysis, special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA); those listed or candidates for listing as Rare, Threatened, or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act or Native Plant Protection Act; those identified as Fully Protected by the California Fish and Game Code (CFGF; Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515); those identified as Species of Special Concern by the CDFW; and plants occurring on lists 1 and 2 of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) system per the following definitions:

- **Rank 1A** = Plants presumed extinct in California
- **Rank 1B.1** = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously endangered in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
- **Rank 1B.2** = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly endangered in California (20 to 80 percent of occurrences threatened)
- **Rank 1B.3** = Rare or endangered in California and elsewhere, not very endangered in California (<20 percent of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)
- **Rank 2** = Rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

While common birds are not designated as special-status species, destruction of their eggs, nests, and nestlings is prohibited by federal and state law. Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code of California specifically protects birds of prey, and their nests and eggs against take, possession, or destruction. Section 3513 of the Fish and Game Code also incorporates restrictions imposed by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) with respect to migratory nongame birds (which include most native bird species).

Article 42, Oak Tree Preservation and Protection, of the TOMC defines “oak trees” to include any oak of the genus *Quercus*, including but not limited to Valley oak, Coast live oak, and scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), regardless of size (Section 9-4.4202[n]). Article 43 defines Landmark trees any tree that “because of its size, age, or unique and irreplaceable value to the community needs to be preserved and safeguarded as symbolic of the City’s heritage, beauty, and image” (Section 9-

4.4302[g]). These include any California sycamore that exceeds 12 inches in diameter when measured at 4.5 feet above the natural grade at the base of the tree.

According to the TOMC, permits are required to cut, remove, encroach into the tree protection zones, or relocate any oak tree or landmark tree on public or private property within Thousand Oaks unless a valid oak or landmark tree permit is issued by the City pursuant to the provisions of the TOMC. Relocation or replacement requirements are associated with the removal of landmark trees.

Impact Analysis

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

The database queries listed several special-status plant species as occurring within the project site vicinity, but most of these species are considered unlikely or have a low likelihood to occur at the project site because the range, elevation, and habitat needs are not present at the project site. Due to a variety of factors, including timing of the survey, the project site size, and or/annual or bulb growth form, most special-status plant species were not observed on the site. Some species do have moderate or high potential to occur, based on the database query (see Appendix E for full list).

Special-status Plants and Wildlife

The CNDDDB and CNPS database 9-quad search yielded 138 special status plant and 12 animal species with potential to occur in the project area and a five-mile radius. Of these, 129 plant species and seven animal species were excluded based on range, elevation, and habitat needs not present at the project site. As a result, 19 special status species with known occurrences in the region are evaluated for potential occurrence (see Appendix D for a full list).

Of the species with moderate to high potential to occur, there are no documented occurrences on the site, but they could be present due to habitat that could support their presence. Southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*, Species of Special Concern [SSC]) has a high potential to occur with potentially suitable habitat in the study area. The most recent CNDDDB occurrence was documented in 2015, 0.33 mile from the project site, but as individuals could be present, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is recommended before soil disturbing activities commence, to ensure impacts would be reduced. The presence of potentially suitable freshwater streams and associated riparian habitat on the project site indicate three SSC species have moderate potential to occur on the site: coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*, SSC), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*, SSC), and two-striped garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*, SSC). These were not observed during the field survey, but the season, time of day, and other factors may make observations of sign or individuals difficult. Before work in riparian areas can commence, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is recommended to ensure impacts are reduced.

This sensitive woodland community is in the northeast corner of the project area and is situated outside the project work area. Trail improvements and new landscaping are proposed for the area that parallels Jeunine Drive to the north and northeast, and could encroach on the tree protection zones. Mitigation Measure BIO-3 should be implemented to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Nesting Birds

While common birds are not designated as special-status species, destruction of their eggs, nests, and nestlings is prohibited by federal and State law. The vegetation present on the project site could provide nesting habitat for common resident birds observed during the field survey. Project activities that result in the loss of bird nests, eggs, and young would be in violation California Fish and Game Code (CFGF) Section 3503 (any bird nest) or Section 3503.5 (birds of prey). Removal or destruction of one or more active nests of any other birds listed by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, whether nest damage was due to vegetation removal or to other construction activities, would be considered a violation of the MBTA and CFGF Section 3513. The loss of protected bird nests, eggs, or young due to project activities would be a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would be required to reduce impacts to less than significant.

Most special-status wildlife species that could occur on the project site, even transiently, are capable of escaping harm during project construction, but others would be potentially vulnerable to direct impacts, including injury or mortality. The project site is next to residential development but since it does contain woodland communities and individual trees could present habitat suitable for special-status wildlife species. There are numerous large ornamental trees on the project site that could provide habitat for nesting riparian birds and raptors, such as red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). If conducted during the nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31), ground and vegetation disturbing activities would have the potential to result in removal or disturbance of trees and shrubs that could contain active bird nests. These activities could also affect herbaceous vegetation that could support or conceal ground-nesting species.

As explained in Response 1.3 of Appendix K, a literature search, which included a nine-quadrangle review of the California Natural Diversity Database, did not indicate any documented occurrences of special-status bat species in the review area, which encompassed the Park and a radius exceeding ten miles. As a result, special-status bats are not believed to occur within the project site and impacts to these species are not reasonably foreseeable consequences of the project. Nevertheless, language regarding special status bat species has been added to Mitigation Measure BIO-1 in this Final IS-MND in response to a public comment from CDFW (see Appendix K) regarding the potential for special status bat species to occur on site.

Although riparian bird and raptor nesting potential occurs outside of the project footprint, the project could directly (e.g., vegetation removal) and indirectly (e.g., construction noise and motion) affect nesting of these species. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 would minimize potential conflicts with the MBTA and CFGF, thereby reducing potential impacts to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 Pre-activity Survey

Within 48 hours prior to ground disturbance and vegetation removal, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for potential rare, listed, or other special status wildlife species. The survey shall include all proposed work areas, access routes, and staging areas plus a 50-foot buffer where accessible. If special status species are observed during the survey, they shall be relocated by the qualified biologist to nearby suitable habitat but far enough where they will not re-enter the project site. If a threatened or endangered species is observed, however, further consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency shall be conducted prior to moving the species

and work will not commence until approved by regulatory agency. If roosts of special status bat species are detected in trees or structures to be removed, the District shall work with CDFW to develop a plan for avoiding impacts to roosting bats. Avoidance strategies may include conducting work activities during a season when bats are not present, excluding bats from the roost sites prior to construction, or other avoidance methods.

BIO-2 Nesting Bird Avoidance

If construction requires any vegetation trimming or tree removal during the nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31), pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist not more than one week before construction to determine the presence or absence of nesting birds on the project site. The survey shall be repeated if a lapse occurs in construction activity of two weeks or more. If active nests are found, the qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate buffer, accounting for species sensitivity and the physical location of the nest (line of sight to the work area), to comply with CFGC Sections 3503 and 3503.5. In no case shall the buffer be smaller than 50 feet for non-raptor bird species and 200 feet for raptor species. To prevent encroachment, the established buffer(s) shall be clearly marked using high-visibility material. Encroachment into the buffer shall be prohibited unless approved by the qualified biologist with adequate restrictions, protections, and/or monitoring to ensure that impacts to the nest are avoided. The established buffer(s) shall remain in effect until the young have fledged or the nest is abandoned, as confirmed by the qualified biologist

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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

The project site has a sensitive woodland community in the northeast corner of the project site, between Jeanine Drive and Gainsborough Road. Trail improvements and added landscaping are proposed, based on the conceptual designs in Figure 8 proposed for the west site of the park. Any work within fifteen feet of the tree protection zones (or the tree's dripline) could cause an impact to this sensitive community and would require implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3 to reduce impacts.

Riparian communities are present throughout the site but none appear to be identified in local, regional plans or policies or by state and federal agencies. Nonetheless, these communities should be avoided to retain the natural habitat in keeping with the City of Thousand Oaks Conservation Element policies as listed below:

- **Policy CO-30:** Preserve wetlands associated with wetland buffers and open space and maintain these areas in a natural state to protect the community's water quality, biodiversity, and aesthetic value.
- **Policy CO-31:** Encourage the restoration and enhancement of degraded wetland and riparian habitats in order to conserve and protect native plant and animal species, increase biological diversity and productivity, and maintain permanent access for wildlife to surrounding open space.

BIO-3 Avoidance and Fencing in Sensitive Communities and Wetlands

Where project components are proposed within 15 feet of the tree protection zone of individual trees in the sensitive community, a certified arborist shall be consulted to determine how project feature alteration may ~~to~~ avoid impacts to the woodland community. In riparian wetlands, removal of vegetation and introduction of non-native species shall be avoided. Where sensitive vegetation communities cannot be completely avoided, they shall be protected by fencing the communities not permitted for removal with temporary construction fencing (e.g., silt fencing, orange netting). No construction activities, equipment or material staging, or any other construction related activities shall be allowed within the protected vegetation communities or the surrounding buffers.

With implementation of this mitigation, impacts will be reduced to less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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

The channelized creek in the park and the washes mapped in Figure 23 and Figure 24 are potentially jurisdictional features. Impacts from work in or near these areas would occur if runoff from grading were allowed to enter the streambeds. Similarly, removal and reconstruction of the bridge over the channelized creek would result in impacts if construction waste or building materials, including paint or other materials, were allowed to drop into the channel. A formal JD is required to determine the extent of jurisdictional waters but based on the bridge Mitigation Measure BIO-4 would be necessary to reduce impacts. Finally, the oak woodland on the west side of Jeunine Drive is within the project area, but the scope of work appears to occur outside this area, with trail improvements only occurring east of Jeunine Drive (see Figure 8). Nonetheless, if any work is proposed to be conducted within the part of the project site that overlaps the Botanic Garden, these areas would also require Mitigation Measure BIO-4 to ascertain jurisdictional features within this woodland area.

If potentially jurisdictional features were found to be jurisdictional, permits would be required from the appropriate agency and compliance with the restrictions of the permit would mitigate impacts. Compliance with the Construction General Permit and Ventura County NPDES permit (MS4 permit) would require the development of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for projects disturbing more than one acre, which this project proposes to do. Furthermore, the SWPPP would implement best management practices (BMP) that address runoff. Work near or in the channelized streambed or near the stream that occurs in the northeastern project boundary area in the sycamore woodland, would consist only of trail development and landscaping in the latter and bridge replacement over the stream in the former case. No streambed alteration would be required for the project and implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3, above, would reduce impacts to riparian wetlands and the mapped sycamore community, as discussed under the previous issue area.

Mitigation Measure

BIO-4 Jurisdictional Delineation and Agency Permitting

If grading activities are proposed within 200 feet of the mapped center line of the channelized creek or other potentially jurisdictional features, a formal jurisdictional delineation shall be conducted to identify and delineate the jurisdictional extent of these features. Jurisdictional areas identified in the delineation shall be avoided where possible through project design. Prior to issuance of any grading

or building permits, the project proponent shall submit a report detailing how drainages would be avoided, including BMPs to be implemented to assure avoidance and minimization of indirect impacts. If impacts to these areas cannot be avoided, permitting by the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW shall be required. Mitigation for fill would be a 1:1 rate, at minimum, and additional mitigation may be required under agency permits.

With implementation of these measures, impacts would be reduced to less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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

The project site is in a developed, urban area and constitutes a developed park and adjacent chaparral and oak woodland areas and open space areas to the north and south. Given the forested nature of some of the project site, it could serve as a wildlife corridor or linkage. Some areas could also serve as native wildlife nursery sites. From a regional standpoint, the most important corridors are those linking the Santa Monica Mountains, Simi Hills and Santa Susana Mountains (Conejo Open Space Foundation 2021). The City of Thousand Oaks General Plan Conservation Element indicates that designated wildlife corridors exist at all edges of the city boundaries, but do not intersect with or otherwise occur on the project site (City of Thousand Oaks 2014: 25). The South Coast Missing Linkages Project does not indicate wildlife linkages occur on or through the project site (South Coast Wildlands 2006). The channelized stream bed and natural drainages on the project site are not considered important wildlife movement corridors as they do not support continuous habitat connectivity. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

The TOMC, Sections 9-4.4203 to 9-4.4205 and Section 9-4.4303 to 9-4.4305 stipulates requirements for preserving oak trees in the city with a diameter of two or more inches at 4.5 feet from the base of the tree and California sycamore trees that are 12 inches in diameter at 4.5 feet above the natural grade at the base of the tree.

The Arborist Report indicates that protected trees near the community center could be affected by project development. In particular, the California sycamore trees on the south side of the existing community center all have aggregate trunk diameters in excess of 12 inches. On the north side of the community center, three valley oak trees and two California sycamores, all with aggregate trunk diameters in excess of the protected tree diameter could be affected by project implementation.

The California sycamore trees near the entrance, just east of the channelized creek, could be affected by the expanded drop-off area that would be implemented under the project. California sycamore trees near the outfield fence of the baseball field are also subject to disturbance. These individuals would require permits from the City of Thousand Oaks and be subject to Mitigation Measure BIO-5.

The oak woodland on the west side of Jeunine Drive is within the project area, but the scope of work appears to occur outside this area, with trail improvements only occurring east of Jeunine Drive (see Figure 8). Nonetheless, if any work is proposed to be conducted within the part of the

project site that overlaps the Botanic Garden, these areas would also require permits from the City and be subject to Mitigation Measure BIO-3 and Mitigation Measure BIO-5. Trees that also meet the description for protected species but that are not listed here would be subject to the same mitigation.

Finally, south of the community center, plans to expand the parking lot would involve removing the retaining wall and existing light fixtures, and constructing some of the new parking facility, including a new retaining wall and new light fixtures, in the currently undeveloped area south of the existing parking lot. This work could affect protected oak trees by requiring removal or by encroaching on tree protection zones. Before construction begins, these trees would be surveyed and, if appropriate, tree permits would be required that would include avoidance and/or mitigation, as discussed above and in Mitigation Measure BIO-5. Mitigation Measure BIO-6 has been added to this Final IS-MND in response to a public comment from CDFW (see Appendix K) requesting a mitigation measure describing procedures for disposal of removed trees which may be infested with invasive pests and disease.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-5 Oak Tree and Landmark Protection

The following work procedures are required for all City of Thousand Oaks-designated protected trees (including Protected Oak Trees and Protected Landmark Trees). The procedures are designed to minimize impacts:

1. All work that affects protected oak and landmark trees, including removal, relocation, or work within the tree protection zone, shall require permits from the City of Thousand Oaks.
2. All work in protected tree aerial/root zones shall be observed by the qualified arborist.
3. New construction work that impacts protected trees shall be staked, by field survey and reviewed by the qualified arborist.
4. Any approved pruning shall be done by a qualified tree trimmer and observed by the qualified arborist.
5. Vertical trenches shall be hand-dug, and all roots encountered clearly cut and sealed with approved tree sealer.
6. All footings for wall construction shall be in an outward direction from the Tree's trunk and backfilled with topsoil.
7. No work in the aerial/root zone or protected zone shall be completed until it has been approved through the permitting process. Written approval is necessary prior to proceeding.
8. A 4-foot-high temporary orange plastic construction fence with required warning signs or existing property line fence, shall be in place at the limit of the permitted work, directed by the Applicant's arborist and approved by the Community Development Department, to protect designated trees during construction.
9. The area within the plastic fence shall not be used for material, equipment storage, or parking at any time.
10. Copies of the Oak Tree Report, Oak Tree Permit, Engineering Plans, Project Conditions, Inspection Ticket, Oak Tree Resolution, Oak Tree Ordinance, and Approved Site Plans shall be maintained on the site during any work to or around any Oak Tree.

BIO-6 Prevention of Tree Pest and Pathogen Spread

Tree material to be removed will be disposed of in a way that does not increase or further spread pests or disease. Tree material and wood will be treated by containment, grinding, or heat treatment methods, all of which have been shown to reduce the spread of invasive pests and pathogens. Containment of infested wood involves tarping the wood in an area of adequate sun exposure for a period of 2 years. Wood that has been dead for greater than 2 years is unlikely to contain living invasive pests, though pathogens may still be present. Grinding wood to a 1-inch minus chip size greatly reduces the number of invasive pests and becomes suitable for transport to another disposal site. Heat treatment of infested wood to a core temperature of 160° F for a minimum of 75 minutes has been shown to eliminate most insects and diseases.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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

The project site is not in an area subject to an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved conservation plans. Therefore, no impact would occur.

NO IMPACT

5 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Rincon prepared a Phase I Cultural Resources assessment in support of the project to provide recommendations regarding potential impacts to cultural resources. The assessment includes a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), historical map and aerial imagery review, a SLF search conducted by the NAHC, and a pedestrian survey of the project site. The Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment is provided in Appendix F of this IS-MND.

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

Background research identified one historic period, built environment resource, the Conejo Community Park and Community Center, on the project site. Constructed in no discernible architectural style, the community center building is roughly rectangular in plan, in good condition with no notable alterations. Designed by Thousand Oaks-based landscape architect, Donald M. Roberts, the park was constructed in the early 1960s and acquired by CRPD in 1972. The historic resources evaluation recommended the property is ineligible for listing on the national and State historic registers under any significance criteria because it lacks historical or architectural significance. Conejo Community Park and Community Center was constructed between 1961 and 1965 concurrent with the urbanization of Thousand Oaks. Research conducted for this evaluation did not indicate that the property was significant in that context or that it is associated with any events significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1). Additionally, no available evidence suggests the park is important for associations with any owners or employees of the Janss Corporation, volunteers of the Conejo Valley Activities Corporation, or individuals otherwise known to have made significant historical contributions (Criteria B/2). In terms of its design, the property is an ordinary public park containing landscaped elements and an undistinguished community center building exhibiting no discernible architectural style. Neither the park as a whole nor the community center building alone embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or possess high artistic values. Additionally, although the

park's designer, Donald M. Roberts, enjoyed a productive career as a landscape architect and professor of landscape design, no available evidence indicates he is considered a master designer or that the Conejo Community Park and Community Center should be regarded as a master work (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that it may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). Finally, the property is also not recommended eligible as a contributor to any existing or potential historic districts.

As the historical resources evaluation concluded the property does not meet the requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and, therefore, does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA, demolition of the community center building and alteration of the larger park property would result in no impact to historical resources.

NO IMPACT

- b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?*
- c. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

The CHRIS search identified two previously recorded cultural resources, P-56-000405 (a rock shelter) and P-56-001777 (a large habitation site), within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site; both of the resources are located immediately adjacent to the project site. On September 11, 2018, the NAHC indicated the results of a SLF search for a nearby project, approximately 1.5 miles from the currently proposed project, were negative. This suggests the NAHC has no documentation/record of Native American heritage resources on the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle on which the currently proposed project is located. AB 52 consultation has been initiated between the lead agency and tribal contacts that have requested formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area within which the tribe is traditional and culturally affiliated (see also Section 18, *Tribal Cultural Resources*). Results of the pedestrian survey indicate that the project site is currently a developed park that has undergone previous and recent ground disturbance. No evidence of cultural materials that might be associated with P-56-000405 or P-56-001777 were observed during the survey. Two saw-cut faunal bones were identified within the project site during the pedestrian survey; no other cultural materials were identified in association with the saw-cut bones. Given the location of the saw-cut bones below the existing housing, it is likely that these isolated bones are modern and originated from residents in the existing housing adjacent to the project site. Regardless, the bones are not associated with other cultural materials and cannot, by themselves, provide information about historic period use or occupation of the project area and are, therefore, not considered significant cultural materials according to CEQA.

No evidence was found of human remains during the field survey. However, ground-disturbing activities could result in unexpected discoveries. If human remains are unexpectedly encountered, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations

within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

Given the project's proximity to known cultural resources P-56-000405 and P-56-001777, the project vicinity is highly sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources and unanticipated discoveries of cultural resources are possible during project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 and Mitigation Measure CUL-2, are required during all ground disturbance associated with the project.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1 Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Archaeological and Native American monitoring is required during all project-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological and Native American monitoring shall be performed under the direction of a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the CRPD and the Native American representative, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If intact archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find must be evaluated for CRHR and NRHP eligibility per the requirements of CUL-2.

CUL-2 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find.

With compliance with existing regulations relating to discovery of human remains and implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 and Mitigation Measure CUL-2, impacts to archaeological resources and human remains would be reduced to a less than significant level.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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6 Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

The project involves renovations to a community park that would replace an aging community center with a new facility, improve some amenities, and expand existing trails within the park. Renovation of existing park facilities (i.e., gazebo, stage, baseball field) would require non-renewable resources for construction and operation. Construction of the new community center and the maintenance shop would require non-renewable resources. By conforming to CALGreen building codes, they would not be used in a wasteful or inefficient manner. During operation, the new community center would be more energy efficient than the existing facility, which is over 50 years old.

The CalEEMod modeling indicates the existing facilities use 113,923 kilowatts per year (kWh/yr) of electricity and 753,223 kBTU per year in natural gas. The proposed project would use 220,116 kWh/year of electricity and 109,294 kBTU in natural gas. This represents an increased use of 106,193 kWh/year of electricity and a decrease of 644,259 kBTU of natural gas.

As indicated in the Programming Assessment (Appendix A), the community center design will be developed with LEED or Living Building Design Standards that include solar power arrays, rainwater management, and carbon-neutral building products and methods. Furthermore, as the project would be developed according to State green building codes, the electricity consumption would be net zero. The project would have less than significant impact on consumption of energy resources during construction and operation.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

As part of a County-wide initiative, the City is developing an Energy Action Plan (EAP) that will allow the City to be more energy resilient, reduce negative environmental and health impacts of fossil fuel-based energy use, and save money on energy costs. The EAP's goals include increasing energy efficiency in existing and new development, reducing energy costs, adopting local renewable energy projects, and accelerating the development of local sustainability projects and plans, among others (City of Thousand Oaks 2021). While the development of the EAP is underway, the City adopted municipal standards to guide energy conservation in City-owned and operated facilities. These municipal standards include policies and programs that apply to energy use, water consumption, waste management, transportation programs, and green space preservation (City of Thousand Oaks 2019).

CRPD is a separate, independent agency from the City of Thousand Oaks, but the project site is in Thousand Oaks, and some City regulations and policies may therefore apply to the proposed project. The CRPD's Parks Master Plan goals, objectives, and strategies align closely with the more detailed plans the City is developing. The Parks Master Plan Goal 8, Sustainability and Resiliency, seeks to "continuously move the District toward environmentally sustainable and cost-effective operations."

The traffic assessment (Appendix H) found that VMT would be less than that under current conditions. The California Green Building Code requires net zero energy use, and the project would be required to comply with these regulations. Therefore, the new community center would be required to be energy efficient as a condition of permit approval. The project would also be consistent with the CRPD goals concerning sustainability and resiliency by introducing a building that will be more energy efficient by design, materials, orientation, and other factors (see project plans in Appendix A), and by upgrading paved surfaces in areas throughout the park with more permeable materials that will increase stormwater percolation and decrease demands on City infrastructure that processes stormwater. Through compliance with local and State regulations during the permitting process, project implementation would not conflict with or obstruct any state or local renewable energy or energy efficiency plans. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

7 Geology and Soils

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
1. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a.1. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?*
- a.2. Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?*

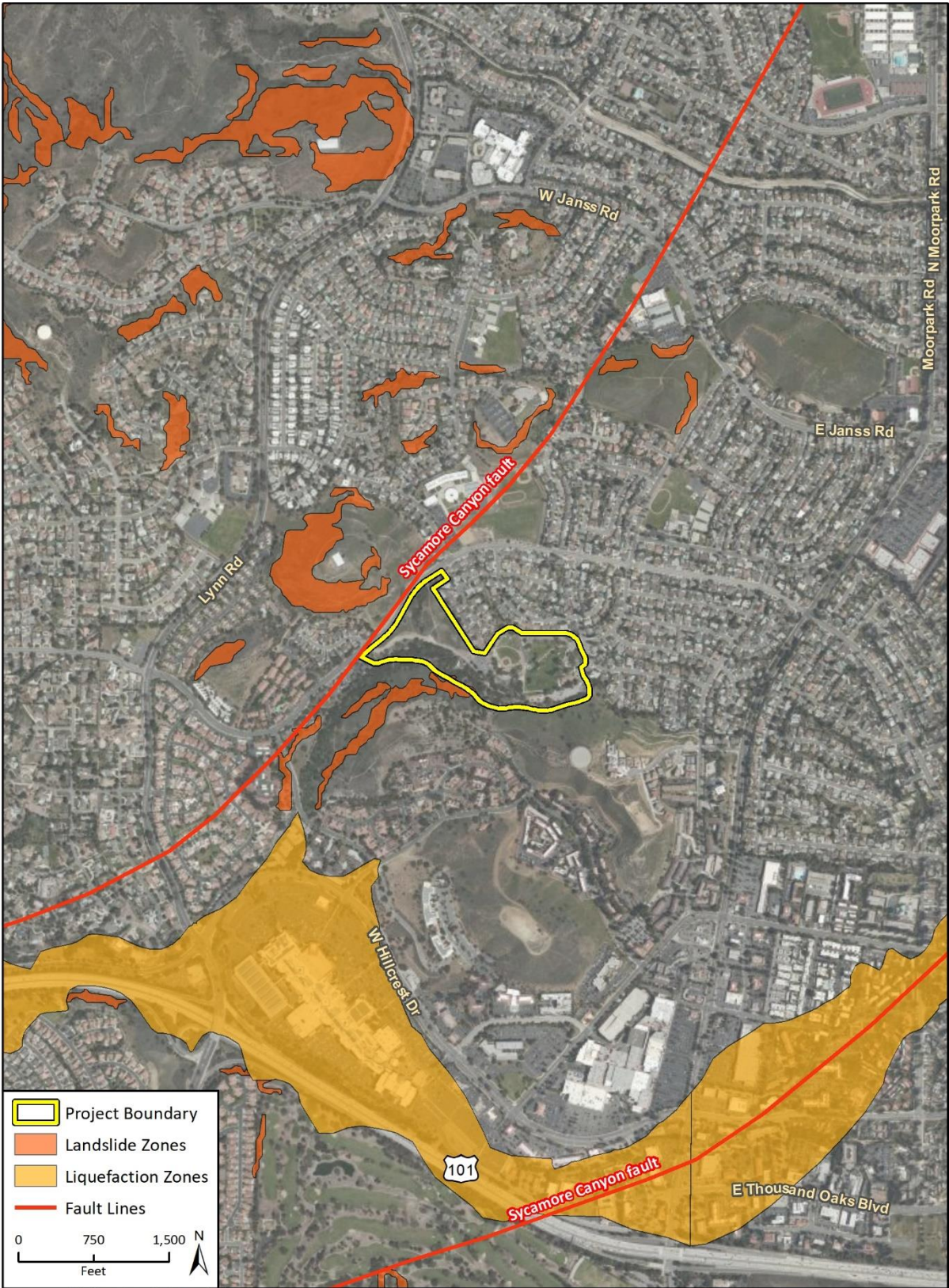
Like all southern California, the project site is subject to strong ground shaking associated with active and/or potentially active faults in the region. The Sycamore Canyon and Boney Mountain faults traverse parts of the city and the Simi fault is about one mile north of the City's planning area boundary, but it was determined to be capable of generating the highest peak ground accelerations in Thousand Oaks (City of Thousand Oaks 2014). Seismically induced ground shaking has affected the city in the past and is expected to do so in the future. Despite these potentially active nearby faults, the project site itself is not within an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone, and no active faults have been mapped across the project site, as shown in Figure 25 (California Geological Society 2003). Furthermore, the new community center constructed as part of project implementation would be built to current seismic safety standards.

The entire southern California region is susceptible to strong ground shaking from severe earthquakes. Consequently, development of the project could expose people and structures to strong seismic ground shaking. However, the project would be designed and constructed in accordance with state and local building codes to reduce the potential for exposure of people or structures to seismic risks to the maximum extent possible. The project would be required to comply with the seismic safety requirements in the California Building Code, including a soils investigation and a geotechnical study to verify that the proposed project complies with the seismic safety requirements and all other applicable earth safety requirements of applicable building codes. These studies will serve as the basis upon which seismic safety design decisions are made in the final implementation of the project, in particular design and construction of the community center. The most current soils investigation and geotechnical study for the project are included in Appendix I of this IS-MND. This geotechnical study found that construction of the proposed project would be feasible from a geotechnical engineering viewpoint provided the recommendations in the report are incorporated into the building plans and implemented during construction.

Compliance with these requirements would reduce seismic ground shaking impacts to the maximum extent practicable with current engineering practices. Furthermore, the project would not increase ground shaking hazards at adjacent properties. Therefore, impacts related to strong seismic ground shaking would be reduced to a less than significant level through compliance with existing regulations requiring a geotechnical study and with applicable seismic safety requirements and all other applicable earth safety requirements of applicable building codes (TOMC Section 9-3.945).

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Figure 25 Geologic Hazards at and near the Project Site



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Additional data provided by CGS, 2019.

Fig 5: Earthquake Related Hazards

- a.3. *Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*
- a.4. *Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?*

A significant impact would occur if the project would be situated in a hillside area with unstable geological conditions or soil types that would be susceptible to failure when saturated. Most of the city has topographically pronounced areas producing concern regarding slope instability. If slopes are not stabilized, seismically induced ground shaking could potentially cause a landslide.

The project site is currently developed with a park and community center. As illustrated in Figure 25, the project site is not directly located in a liquefaction zone. The project site has not historically experienced subsidence and no activities currently occur or are proposed for the site that would induce subsidence.⁴ While some areas west of the botanic gardens are susceptible to landslide that could occur if wildfire were to burn the area and then be followed by heavy precipitation (see Section 20, *Wildfire*, for further discussion), these areas are outside of the project area and there are no proposed facilities adjacent to this area. Additionally, the project would be built according to California Building Code geotechnical standards that would safeguard against the effects of subsidence and landslide and would be subject to review and approval of a site-specific geotechnical study (see Appendix I). Impacts would therefore be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. *Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

A significant impact would occur if construction activities or proposed uses would result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. Construction of the project would result in ground surface disturbance associated with limited grading, which could create the potential for soil erosion. The project site is developed with a park and community center building, including paved parking areas and landscaped areas. Development would remain or be improved throughout most of the park in a way that would reduce the potential for significant erosion. Project construction would involve 3,500 cubic yards of total excavated soil and 3,500 cubic yards of fill, resulting in a balanced soil cut. It is assumed that fill soil will be drawn from soil excavated on site, wherever possible.

The project would be required to obtain a grading permit and submit grading plans in support of that permit (TOMC Chapter 3, Section 7-3.07, 08), approval of which would be subject to the City's approval of the geotechnical report. The project construction plan would be required to comply with any conditions and requirements established by the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or other permits reasonably related to the reduction or elimination of pollutants in stormwater from the construction site, including soils from grading, and any condition and/or requirements in place to protect specific watersheds. Impacts related to erosion would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

⁴ Subsidence is the sudden sinking or gradual downward settling of the Earth's surface with little or no horizontal movement. Causes of subsidence include withdrawal of groundwater, pumping of oil and gas from underground, mines, liquefaction, and hydro-compaction, and landfill composition.

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

As indicated in Figure 25, the project site is not in a liquefaction zone and would not be subject directly to instability that results from liquefaction, subsidence, spreading, or collapse. While a landslide area exists just west of the project boundary, the project would be designed and built according to California Building Code geotechnical standards that would safeguard against the effects of landslide and would be subject to review and approval of a site-specific geotechnical study (see Appendix I). Impacts would therefore be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

Expansive soils are highly compressible, clay-based soils that tend to expand as they absorb water and shrink as water is drawn away. Expansive soils are of concern since building foundations may rise during the rainy season and fall during dry periods in response to the clay's action. The project site is developed with mature landscaping and has not been subject historically to soil expansion due to heavy rainfall. Nonetheless, as weather patterns change with the effects of climate change, historical conditions could fail to represent future conditions. Furthermore, Figure 6 of the City of Thousand Oaks General Plan Safety Element shows the project site being in an area with highly expansive soil conditions (City of Thousand Oaks 2014). Additionally, the geotechnical study (Appendix I) found the presence of soils with a very high expansion potential on the site. The geotechnical study contains recommendations for soil treatments to address this concern. The project would be designed and built according to California Building Code geotechnical standards that would safeguard against the effects of expansive soils, and according to the recommendations of the geotechnical report (Appendix I), subject to review and approval of this report by the lead agency and building official. These impacts would therefore be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

The proposed project would not include the installation of new septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems since the project would connect to the existing sanitary sewer system, as discussed in Section 19, *Utilities and Service Systems*. No on-site wastewater treatment systems would be required, and no impact would occur.

NO IMPACT

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

Thousand Oaks lies in the Transverse Range Geologic Province of Southern California and geologic condition in the city generally consist of a mantle of soil over bedrock (City of Thousand Oaks 2013). Bedrock within much of the southern and western parts of the city consists of Miocene Age Conejo Volcanics, igneous rocks that are hard and resist weathering. These are evident in such prominent city landmarks as Mount Clef Ridge, which forms the backdrop to Wildwood Park and California

Lutheran University. In general, igneous rocks do not contain fossils, although fossil wood has been found in some outcrops of Conejo Volcanics.

During the Pliocene Epoch (12-2 million years ago) much of what is now the Conejo Valley was covered by shallow seas. Evidence of this period is found in fossils of marine life such as brachiopods, bivalve mollusks, and fish, most of which are found in Miocene age rocks. Other marine organisms found later in the Miocene include dolphin, ancestral sea lions, whales, and sea cows. Later, during the Pleistocene Epoch (1.8 million to 10,000 years ago), as seas dried up exposing more terrestrial habitats, large mammals migrated into Southern California, attracted by the newly available resources, and fleeing the ice sheet encroaching from the north. This group included large herbivores like North American native horses, camels, and mastodon plus Eurasian immigrants like mammoth and bison. They were joined by immigrants from South America including ground sloths and llama. The herbivores were pursued by predators such as the short-faced bear, dire wolf, saber-toothed cat, and American lion. Most of these large animals became extinct at the end of the Ice Age. Evidence of their existence can be found in fossil-bearing sedimentary formations.

The project site is currently developed and in an urban area and there are no exposed paleontological resources or geologic features on the site. Paleontological resources are not expected during grading activities, but the possibility that ground-disturbing activities could unearth previously undiscovered paleontological resources in areas of native soil cannot be ruled out. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 is therefore required to reduce potential impacts to previously undiscovered paleontological resources where construction occurs in native soils.

Mitigation Measure

GEO-1 Paleontological Resources

In the event an unanticipated fossil discovery is made during the course of project development, construction activity shall be halted in the immediate vicinity of the fossil, and a qualified professional paleontologist shall be notified and retained to evaluate the discovery, determine its significance, and determine if additional mitigation or treatment is warranted. Work in the area of the discovery shall resume once the find is properly documented and the qualified professional paleontologist authorizes resumption of construction work. Any significant paleontological resources found during construction monitoring will be prepared, identified, analyzed, and permanently curated in an approved regional museum repository under the oversight of the qualified paleontologist.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to a less than significant level through identification and appropriate preservation or other mitigation of those resources.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Overview of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases

Climate change is the observed increase in the average temperature of the Earth's atmosphere and oceans along with other substantial changes in climate (such as wind patterns, precipitation, and storms) over an extended period. Climate change is the result of numerous, cumulative sources of GHG emissions contributing to the "greenhouse effect," a natural occurrence which takes place in Earth's atmosphere to help regulate the temperature of the planet. Most radiation from the sun hits Earth's surface and warms it. The surface, in turn, radiates heat back towards the atmosphere in the form of infrared radiation. Gases and clouds in the atmosphere trap and prevent some of this heat from escaping into space and re-radiate it in all directions.

GHGs occur both naturally and because of human activities, such as fossil fuel burning, decomposition of landfill wastes, raising livestock, deforestation, and some agricultural practices. GHGs produced by human activities include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Anthropogenic activities since the beginning of the industrial revolution (approximately 250 years ago) are adding to the natural greenhouse effect by increasing the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere that trap heat. Since 1750, estimated concentrations of CO₂, methane, and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere have increased over by 36 percent, 148 percent, and 18 percent, respectively, primarily due to human activity (Forster et al. 2007). Emissions resulting from human activities are thereby contributing to an average increase in Earth's temperature. Potential climate change impacts in California may include loss of snowpack, sea level rise, more extreme heat days per year, more high ozone days, more large forest fires, and more drought years (State of California 2018).

Regulatory Framework

In response to climate change, California implemented AB 32, the "California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006." AB 32 required the reduction of statewide GHG emissions to 1990 emissions levels (essentially a 15 percent reduction below 2005 emission levels) by 2020 and the adoption of rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emissions reductions. On September 8, 2016, the Governor signed Senate Bill 32 into law, extending

AB 32 by requiring the State to further reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 (the other provisions of AB 32 remain unchanged). On December 14, 2017, the CARB adopted the 2017 Scoping Plan, which provides a framework for achieving the 2030 target. As with the 2013 Scoping Plan Update, the 2017 Scoping Plan does not provide project-level thresholds for land use development. Instead, it recommends local governments adopt policies and locally appropriate quantitative thresholds consistent with a statewide per capita goal of six metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e) by 2030 and two MT of CO₂e by 2050 (CARB 2017).

Other relevant state laws and regulations include:

- **SB 375:** The Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act of 2008 (SB 375), signed in August 2008, enhances the state's ability to reach AB 32 goals by directing the CARB to develop regional GHG emission reduction targets to be achieved from passenger vehicles by 2020 and 2035. Metropolitan Planning Organizations are required to adopt a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS), which allocates land uses in the Metropolitan Planning Organization's Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). On March 22, 2018, CARB adopted updated regional targets for reducing GHG emissions from 2005 levels by 2020 and 2035. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) was assigned targets of an 8 percent reduction in per capita GHG emissions from passenger vehicles from 2005 levels by 2020 and a 19 percent reduction in per capita GHG emissions from passenger vehicles from 2005 levels by 2035. SCAG adopted the 2016-2040 SCAG RTP/SCS in April 2016, which meets the requirements of SB 375.
- **SB 100:** Adopted on September 10, 2018, SB 100 supports the reduction of GHG emissions from the electricity sector by accelerating the state's Renewables Portfolio Standard Program. SB 100 requires electricity providers to increase procurement from eligible renewable energy resources to 33 percent of total retail sales by 2020, 60 percent by 2030, and 100 percent by 2045.
- **California Building Standards Code (California Code of Regulations Title 24):** The California Building Standards Code consists of a compilation of several distinct standards and codes related to building construction including plumbing, electrical, interior acoustics, energy efficiency, and handicap accessibility for persons with physical and sensory disabilities. Part 6 is the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which establishes energy-efficiency standards for residential and non-residential buildings to reduce California's energy demand. Part 12 is the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), which includes mandatory minimum environmental performance standards for all ground-up new construction of residential and non-residential structures.

Local Regulations

THOUSAND OAKS CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN

The City of Thousand Oaks is developing a Climate and Environmental Action Plan (CEAP), currently focusing on components such as Citywide Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Municipal GHG Inventory, Citywide EAP, Hill Canyon Masterplan, EV Charging and Infrastructure Plan, California Data Collaborative, and a solid waste contract extension with revised solid waste diversion requirement including organic recycling. The City has not yet formally adopted a Climate Action Plan or other GHG reduction plan that addresses community-wide emissions.

THOUSAND OAKS ENERGY ACTION PLAN

As discussed in Section 6, *Energy*, the City of Thousand Oaks is developing an EAP that will allow the City to be more energy resilient, reduce negative environmental and health impacts of fossil fuel-

based energy use, and save money on energy costs, but the EAP has not yet been adopted by the City. While the development of the EAP is underway, the City has adopted municipal standards to guide energy conservation in City-owned and operated facilities. These municipal standards include policies and programs that apply to energy use, water consumption, waste management, transportation programs, and green space preservation (City of Thousand Oaks 2019). However, these standards do not apply to the proposed project because the lead agency for the proposed project is the CRPD, not the City, and the project does not involve any City-owned or operated facilities. Additionally, any part of the City's EAP that requires action on the part of the City, not the CRPD, is not within the CRPD's power or jurisdiction to carry out. Since the plan is not applicable to the project, it will not be further discussed in this analysis.

THOUSAND OAKS GENERAL PLAN

The City's General Plan Conservation Element includes Policy CO-39, which aims to support efforts consistent with the State of California's California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32):

Policy CO-39. Support efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, consistent with the intent of the State of California's California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32).

- Prepare Greenhouse Gas Analyses for development projects that require the preparation of Environmental Impact Reports or Mitigated Negative Declarations
- Reduce energy use and utilize sustainable energy sources at City facilities where feasible, in accordance with City-adopted Energy Action Plan

The lead agency for the proposed project is the CRPD, not the City. Any part of Policy CO-39 that requires action on the part of the City, not the CRPD, is not within the CRPD's power or jurisdiction to carry out.

Methodology

GHG emissions associated with project construction and operation were estimated using CalEEMod, version 2016.3.2, with the assumptions described under Section 3, *Air Quality*, in addition to the following:

- **Amortization of Construction Emissions.** While VCAPCD does not have an amortization recommendation for GHG emissions, SCAQMD recommends amortization of construction emissions of a 30-year project lifetime, so that GHG reduction measures will address construction GHG emissions as part of the operational GHG reduction strategies (SCAQMD 2008).
- **Utility Energy Intensity Factors.** Electricity emissions are calculated by multiplying the energy use by the carbon intensity of the utility district per kilowatt hour (CAPCOA 2017). Southern California Edison (SCE) would serve the project and SCE's specific energy intensity factors (i.e., the amount of CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O per kilowatt-hour) are used to calculate GHG emissions. The default energy intensity factors in CalEEMod are based on 2012 data, a time when SCE had only achieved a 20.6 percent procurement of renewable energy. According to SB 100, the statewide Renewable Portfolio Standard Program requires electricity providers to increase procurement from eligible renewable energy sources to 60 percent by 2030. To account for the continuing effects of the Renewable Portfolio Standard, energy intensity factors in CalEEMod were reduced based on the percentage of renewables reported by SCE. SCE energy intensity factors that include this reduction are shown in Table 6.

- **Energy Reduction.** Energy usage from non-residential energy usage was reduced by 30 percent to account for the requirements of 2019 Title 24 standards (California Energy Commission 2019). In addition, according to client-provided information, the project would utilize energy-efficient appliances in the new community center. It was assumed that park improvements other than the new community center and upgraded parking lots would not result in net new energy consumption because the total acreage of the park would not be expanded under the proposed project and no additional energy-consuming infrastructure would be installed.

Table 6 SCE Energy Intensity Factors

	2009 (lbs/MWh)	2023 (lbs/MWh) ²
Percent procurement	20.6% ¹	40.5%
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	702.43	526.38
Methane (CH ₄)	0.029	0.022
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	0.006	0.005

¹ Source: Southern California Edison 2012

² Linear interpolation of Renewable Portfolio Standard goals established by SB 100 of 33 percent for 2020 and 44 percent for 2024.

- **Water Use Reduction.** CalEEMod does not incorporate water use reductions achieved by 2016 CALGreen (Part 11 of Title 24). New development would be subject to CalGreen, which requires a 20 percent increase in indoor water use efficiency and installation of water-efficient irrigation systems. Thus, to account for compliance with CalGreen, a 20 percent reduction in indoor water use and use of a water-efficient irrigation system were included in the water consumption calculations for the new community center. It was assumed that other park improvements would not result in net new water consumption because the total acreage of the park would not be expanded under the proposed project and no additional water-consuming infrastructure would be installed.
- **Solid Waste Generation.** It was assumed that park improvements other than the new community center would not result in net new solid waste consumption because the total acreage of the park would not be expanded under the proposed project.
- **Nitrous Oxide Emissions from Mobile Sources.** Because CalEEMod does not calculate nitrous oxide emissions from mobile sources, nitrous oxide emissions were quantified using guidance from the CARB and the EMFAC2017 Emissions Inventory for the VCAPCD region for the year 2023 (the project's buildout year) using the EMFAC2011 categories (CARB 2018, 2020b; see Appendix C for calculations).

Operational emissions were also modeled for the existing community center and subtracted from the project's emissions to estimate net new operational emissions under the proposed project.

Significance Thresholds

Individual projects do not generate sufficient GHG emissions to influence climate change directly. However, physical changes caused by a project can contribute incrementally to significant cumulative effects, even if individual changes resulting from a project are limited. The issue of climate change typically involves an analysis of whether a project's contribution towards an impact would be cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means the incremental effects of

an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[h][1]).

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5(b), projects can tier from a qualified GHG reduction plan, which allows for project-level evaluation of GHG emissions through the comparison of the project's consistency with the GHG reduction policies included in a qualified GHG reduction plan. This approach is considered by the Association of Environmental Professionals (2016) in its white paper, *Beyond Newhall and 2020*, to be the most defensible approach presently available under CEQA to determine the significance of a project's GHG emissions. While the City of Thousand Oaks has taken steps toward development of a Climate Action Plan, neither the CRDP nor the City has formally adopted a Climate Action Plan or other GHG reduction plan that addresses community-wide emissions to date. Thus, this approach is not currently feasible for this analysis.

To evaluate whether a project may generate a quantity of GHG emissions with the potential to have a significant impact on the environment, local air districts have developed several bright-line significance thresholds. Significance thresholds are numeric mass emissions thresholds that identify the level at which additional analysis of project GHG emissions is necessary. If project emissions are equal to or below the significance threshold, with or without mitigation, the project's GHG emissions would be less than significant. VCAPCD has not established quantitative significance thresholds for evaluating GHG emissions in CEQA analyses, but it recommends using the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (2008) *CEQA and Climate Change: Addressing Climate Change through California Environmental Quality Act* white paper and other resources when developing GHG evaluations (VCAPCD 2003). The CEQA and Climate Change paper provides a common platform of information and tools to support local governments and was prepared as a resource, not as a guidance document. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4 expressly provides a "lead agency shall have discretion to determine, in the context of a particular project," whether to "quantify greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project" and/or "rely on a qualitative analysis or performance-based standards." Updates to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4 that took effect in December 2018 further state that a lead agency should "focus its analysis on the reasonably foreseeable incremental contribution of the project's emissions to the effects of climate change" and that the analysis should "reasonably reflect evolving scientific knowledge and state regulatory schemes."

This analysis utilizes two thresholds to evaluate the significance of the project's GHG emissions: the SCAQMD-recommended bright-line threshold and consistency with applicable plans, policies, and regulations for the reduction of GHG emissions.

Neither CRDP, the City, nor VCAPCD have developed a qualified GHG reduction plan. Considering that no specific GHG threshold or qualified GHG reduction plan has been recommended or adopted by any of these agencies, it is appropriate to refer to guidance from other agencies when discussing GHG emissions. The City of Thousand Oaks generally refers to the SCAQMD methodology for GHG Significance analysis. In guidance provided by the SCAQMD's GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Working Group in September 2010, SCAQMD considered a tiered approach to determine the significance of residential and commercial projects. The draft tiered approach is outlined in meeting minutes dated September 29, 2010 (SCAQMD 2010):

- **Tier 1.** If the project is exempt from further environmental analysis under existing statutory or categorical exemptions, there is a presumption of less than significant impacts with respect to climate change. If not, then the Tier 2 threshold should be considered.

- **Tier 2.** Consists of determining whether the project is consistent with a GHG reduction plan that may be part of a local general plan, for example. The concept embodied in this tier is equivalent to the existing concept of consistency in CEQA Guidelines section 15064(h)(3), 15125(d) or 15152(a). Under this Tier, if the project is consistent with the qualifying local GHG reduction plan, it is not significant for GHG emissions. If there is not an adopted plan, then a Tier 3 approach would be appropriate.
- **Tier 3.** Establishes a screening significance threshold level to determine significance. The Working Group has provided a recommendation of 10,000 MT of CO₂e per year for industrial projects and 3,000 MT of CO₂e per year for non-industrial projects.
- **Tier 4.** Establishes a service population threshold to determine significance. The Working Group has provided a recommendation of 4.8 MT of CO₂e per year for land use projects.

The project would not be statutory or categorically exempt, and therefore Tier 1 does not apply. As previously stated, neither CRPD nor the City have a local, qualified GHG reduction plan for the project to tier from, and Tier 2 would not apply. Service population is defined as employees plus residents; because the project is a recreational use, it would not generate any residents or a substantial number of employees; therefore, a service population threshold would not provide an accurate depiction of project GHG emission impacts. The City has recently used the SCAQMD 3,000 MT of CO₂e per year threshold to analyze project GHG emissions under its jurisdiction. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064, the City considers this threshold appropriate to determine GHG emission impacts for the project. The project would support public uses; so, a bright line threshold of 3,000 MT of CO₂e per year for non-industrial projects in accordance with Tier 3 is applicable for the project.

According to the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(3), a project's incremental contribution to a cumulative impact can be found not cumulatively considerable if the project would comply with an approved plan or mitigation program that provides specific requirements that would avoid or substantially lessen the cumulative problem in the geographic area of the project. To qualify, such plans or programs must be specified in law or adopted by the public agency with jurisdiction over the affected resources through a public review process to implement, interpret, or make specific the law enforced or administered by the public agency. Examples of such programs include a "water quality control plan, air quality attainment or maintenance plan, integrated waste management plan, habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plans [and] plans or regulations for the reduction of GHG emissions." Therefore, a lead agency can make a finding of less than significant for GHG emissions if a project complies with adopted programs, plans, policies and/or other regulatory strategies to reduce GHG emissions. The proposed project's consistency with applicable plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions is evaluated qualitatively. A project is considered consistent with the provisions of these documents if it meets the general intent in reducing GHG emissions to facilitate the achievement of local and state-adopted goals and does not impede attainment of those goals.

- a. *Would the project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*
- b. *Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

GHG emissions were modeled in CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 using the assumptions outlined above. Project construction activities are assumed to occur over a period of approximately 12 months

based on client-provided construction details. As shown in Table 7, construction activities for the project would generate an estimated 969 MT of CO₂e. Amortized over a 30-year period (the assumed life of the project per SCAQMD guidance), construction of the project would generate about 32 MT of CO₂e per year.

Table 8 summarizes the project's operational GHG emissions. As shown below, the project (less existing emissions) would generate approximately 84 MT of CO₂e per year. These emissions would not exceed the 3,000 MT of CO₂e per year threshold.

Table 7 Estimated Construction GHG Emissions

Year	Emissions (MT of CO ₂ e)
2021	155
2022	814
Total	969
Amortized over 30 years	32

MT = metric tons; CO₂e = carbon dioxide equivalents

Notes: Emissions modeling was completed using CalEEMod. See Appendix C for modeling results.

Table 8 Combined Annual GHG Emissions

Emission Source	Annual Emissions (MT of CO ₂ e per year)
Construction	32
Operational	
Area	<1
Energy	0
Solid Waste	8
Water	18
Total Project Emissions	126
Existing Emissions	42
Net New Emissions (Project – Existing)	84
SCAQMD Recommended Threshold	3,000
Threshold Exceeded?	No

Notes: Emissions modeling was completed using CalEEMod, except for N₂O mobile emissions. N₂O mobile emissions completed consistent with the description in *Methodology*. See Appendix C for modeling results.

Consistency with Applicable Plans

As discussed under *Regulatory Framework*, several plans and policies have been adopted to reduce GHG emissions in the Southern California region, including the State's 2017 Scoping Plan, SCAG's 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, and local policies contained in the City of Thousand Oak's General Plan. The

project's consistency with these plans is discussed below. The project would not conflict with plans and policies aimed at reducing GHG emissions.

2017 Scoping Plan

The principal state regulation regarding GHG emissions is AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, and the follow up, SB 32. The quantitative goal of AB 32 is to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and the goal of SB 32 is to reduce GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. Pursuant to the SB 32 goal, the 2017 Scoping Plan was created to outline goals and measures for the state to achieve the reductions. The 2017 Scoping Plan's goals include reducing fossil fuel use and energy demand and maximizing recycling and diversion from landfills. The project would be consistent with these goals through project design, which includes complying with the latest Title 24 Green Building Code and Building Efficiency Energy Standards. Furthermore, the project would be consistent with recycling and diversion from landfills by participating in the City's solid waste reduction programs. Therefore, the project would not conflict with the 2017 Scoping Plan.

2020-2045 SCAG Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

On September 3, 2020, SCAG's Regional Council formally adopted the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS (Connect SoCal). The SCAG 2020-2045 RTP/SCS is forecast to help California reach its GHG reduction goals by reducing GHG emissions from passenger cars by 8 percent below 2005 levels by 2020 and 19 percent by 2035 in accordance with the most recent CARB targets adopted in March 2018. The 2016-2040 RTP/SCS includes ten goals with corresponding implementation strategies for focusing growth near destinations and mobility options, promoting diverse housing choices, leveraging technology innovations, and supporting implementation of sustainability policies. The project's consistency with applicable 2020-2045 RTP/SCS policies is discussed in Table 9. As shown therein, the project would be consistent with the GHG emission reduction strategies contained in the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS.

Thousand Oaks General Plan

State policies to reduce GHG emissions associated with energy use, including the Renewable Portfolio Standard and Title 24 of the California Building Code, would reduce anticipated emissions associated with the project. Therefore, the project would be consistent with Policy CO-39 of the Thousand Oaks General Plan, which supports efforts consistent with SB 32.

Because the project, as described above, would not exceed the 3,000 MT of CO₂e per year threshold or conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions, impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Table 9 General Plan Consistency for GHG Emissions

Policy	Consistency
<p>Focus Growth Near Destinations & Mobility Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emphasize land use patterns that facilitate multimodal access to work, educational and other destinations ▪ Focus on a regional jobs/housing balance to reduce commute times and distances and expand job opportunities near transit and along center-focused main streets ▪ Plan for growth near transit investments and support implementation of first/last mile strategies ▪ Prioritize infill and redevelopment of underutilized land to accommodate new growth, increase amenities and connectivity in existing neighborhoods ▪ Encourage design and transportation options that reduce the reliance on and number of solo car trips (this could include mixed uses or locating and orienting close to existing destinations) ▪ Identify ways to “right size” parking requirements and promote alternative parking strategies (e.g., shared parking or smart parking) 	<p>Consistent. The project site is within 0.5 mile of two bus stops, one on Gainsborough Road and another on North Moorpark Road. The project would improve Conejo Community Park, which is in an already-developed area adjacent to residential areas. Therefore, the project would improve the park amenities available to these nearby residential areas. The project would improve on-site parking and drop-off areas to provide adequate parking areas for park users.</p>
<p>Leverage Technology Innovations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote low emission technologies such as neighborhood electric vehicles, shared rides hailing, car sharing, bike sharing and scooters by providing supportive and safe infrastructure such as dedicated lanes, charging and parking/drop-off space 	<p>Consistent. The project would provide new electric and low-emitting vehicle spaces.</p>
<p>Support Implementation of Sustainability Policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support statewide legislation that reduces barriers to new construction and that incentivizes development near transit corridors and stations ▪ Support local jurisdictions in the establishment of Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts (EIFDs), Community Revitalization and Investment Authorities (CRIAs), or other tax increment or value capture tools to finance sustainable infrastructure and development projects, including parks and open space 	<p>Consistent. The project would improve Conejo Community Park, which is within 0.5 mile of two bus stops: one on Gainsborough Road and another on North Moorpark Road.</p>
<p>Promote a Green Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support project implementation that improves community resiliency to climate change and natural hazards ▪ Support local policies for renewable energy production, reduction of urban heat islands and carbon sequestration ▪ Promote more resource efficient development focused on conservation, recycling and reclamation ▪ Preserve, enhance, and restore regional wildlife connectivity ▪ Identify ways to improve access to public park space 	<p>Consistent. The project would improve Conejo Community Park, including improving availability and accessibility to programs held at the park, and improving access to the park through improved parking and drop-off areas. The project would not substantially alter the wildlife connectivity provided by the existing park. The project would plant new trees in the park and replace the current community center building with a newer and more energy efficient, solar-powered, modern building. The project would also provide new electric and low-emitting vehicle spaces. Therefore, the project would support development of a green region.</p>
Source: SCAG 2020	

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9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. For a project located in an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*
- b. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?*

The proposed project is a recreational use and would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Occasional use of small amounts of hazardous materials would occur for cleaning and maintaining park facilities, such as household cleaners, paint, and landscaping products, similar to what is used in the park currently. This would be limited by the CRPD's internal procedural guidance that restricts and guides product use. No routine disposal of hazardous materials is proposed.

Construction activities could use a limited amount of hazardous, flammable substances/oils during heavy equipment operation for site preparation and building construction. However, the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials during construction of the project would be conducted in accordance with all applicable State and federal laws, such as the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the California Hazardous Material Management Act, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 22. Therefore, the project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through a foreseeable upset or accident, or the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- c. *Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?*

There are no proposed or existing schools within 0.25 miles of the project site. The nearest schools are Redwood Middle School, at 233 West Gainsborough Road, 0.5 mile northwest and Acacia Elementary School, at 55 West Norman Avenue, 0.6 mile to the northeast. The project would therefore not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste at all and not within 0.25 mile of a school. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

- d. *Would the project be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?*

The following databases and listings compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 were checked on September 3, 2020, for known hazardous materials contamination at the project site:

- **USEPA**
 - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System /Superfund Enterprise Management System/Envirofacts database search
- **State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)**
 - GeoTracker search for leaking underground storage tanks and other clean-up sites
- **Department of Toxic Substances Control**
 - Envirostor database for hazardous waste facilities or known contamination sites

- Cortese list of Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites

The USEPA Envirofacts database returned no results for the project site based on data extracted in November 2019 (USEPA 2021). Geotracker indicates that no SWRCB clean-up sites exist on or within 1,000 feet of the project site (SWRCB 2021). Envirostor indicates there are no sites within 1,000 feet and the Cortese list returned negative results for the site as well (Department of Toxic Substances Control 2021). Because there are no hazardous materials sites on or within 1,000 feet of the site, there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

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

The nearest airport is Camarillo Airport, a Ventura County-owned, public airport approximately 11 miles west of the project site. Therefore, the project site is not located in an airport land use plan area or within 2.0 miles of a public or private airport. The project site is not subject to hazards from these airports and there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

- f. Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

The project would renovate some facilities in the park and demolish and rebuild the community center in the existing park. Development in the park would not restrict access to roadways during construction, as construction workers would park in existing parking lots on the project site. The project would retain existing parking and add a limited number of new parking spaces to the upper parking lot, along with a large turn-around location on the west end of the upper lot to accommodate the turning radius of fire emergency vehicles. When operational, the project would not increase the daily number of cars entering and exiting the park or the neighborhood in which it is situated, compared to existing conditions, to such an extent that traffic congestion that could impede emergency response or evacuation would occur.⁵ The project would therefore have a less than significant impact concerning interference with adopted emergency response or evacuation plans.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

The project site is in a developed part of Thousand Oaks that is interspersed with open space. It is bordered by residential areas, undeveloped open space such as Tarantula Hill, and semi-natural parkland such as the Conejo Valley Botanic Garden. The project site is in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) for wildland fires, as indicated in the City's Safety Element and on the CAL FIRE FHSZ viewer (City of Thousand Oaks 2014, CAL FIRE 2020b). The City has developed several strategies and actions to respond to extreme wildfires, including recommendations for new construction located within 1.0 mile of a natural area (City of Thousand Oaks 2014). The project site

⁵ For further discussion of project trip generation, see Section 17, *Transportation*

and its components would be vulnerable to wildfire threats, being situated near open space and in a Very High FHSZ, and thus impacts would be potentially significant as with development throughout the region. However, all required mitigation discussed fully in Section 20, *Wildfire*, would be included as part of construction and operation. Therefore, impacts would be mitigated, to a less than significant level.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

10 Hydrology and Water Quality

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

- a. *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?*

Construction

The project site has a channelized creek north of the community center footprint. Some renovation is planned for areas near and over the creek, including the entry drop-off area and the replacement of one or more bridges that cross the creek. Temporary site preparation and grading activities associated with the project may result in soil erosion or other means by which waste may be discharged into the creek. Construction activities could also affect water quality in the event of an accidental fuel or hazardous materials leak or spill. The proposed project would apply best management practices (BMP) and adhere to permitting requirements to avoid potential impacts to water quality.

On-site construction activities would be required to comply with the California State Construction General Permit (Order No. 2009-2009-DWQ, as amended) because project construction would disturb more than one acre of land. Compliance with the California State Construction General Permit would require the creation and implementation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP identifies all potential sources of pollution that may be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharge from a project site and provide BMPs to help reduce potential impacts (e.g., pollutant source control, site design to reduce run off, monitoring for spills and leaks, implementing straw waddles, silt fencing, infiltration techniques). The BMPs would include measures that would be implemented to prevent discharge of eroded soils from the construction site and sedimentation of surface waters offsite. The BMPs would also include measures to quickly contain and clean up any minor spills or leaks of fluids from construction equipment.

Compliance with the CGP during construction would reduce water quality and waste discharge impacts from runoff during temporary construction activities and a less than significant impact would occur during construction.

Operation

The proposed project would be designed to meet the requirements of the Ventura County Municipal Stormwater Permit (CAS004002, Order R4-2010-0108) and those of the Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures (Technical Guidance Manual). The project would be subject to the requirements in the Ventura County MS4 permit. Site-specific BMPs that mitigate stormwater would be designed and built following design requirements in the Ventura County MS4 Permit, which establishes limits for the concentration of contaminants entering the storm drain system for the life of the project. Retention, infiltration, bioretention, and biofiltration mitigation BMPs would be used consistent with requirements outlined in the Ventura County MS4 Permit. The project would be required to implement the stormwater quality mitigation controls specified in the approved design plans required to implement the project. With adherence to these requirements, project operation would result in less than significant impacts to surface or ground water quality.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

- e. *Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?*

The project would occur in a developed park and would retain most of its existing pervious and impervious surfaces, with minor modifications to parking and entrance areas that would change their shapes but not expand them substantially. The project would comply with SWPPP requirements and follow guidelines provided in the County's Technical Guidance Manual, as discussed above. At completion of the project, historical drainage patterns would be retained, and a similar amount of groundwater recharge would occur compared to existing conditions. The project would have a less than significant impact to groundwater supply and recharge.

The City of Thousand Oaks Water Master Plan specifies a long-term supply reliability metric and considers existing and future systems that would conserve water under normal and multiple dry year conditions (City of Thousand Oaks 2018). The CRPD Water Conservation Plan specifies the following for parks in its district (CRPD 2019):

- Installing water conservation devices in existing parks and buildings
- Using drought-tolerant plants, a list of which is included in the CRPD Water Conservation Plan as Exhibit 1
- Using recycled water and groundwater

The project would implement a new community center that would be built to CalGreen specifications, including those that address water conservation in buildings and specify water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings, food waste disposers, and faucets and wash fountains. New landscaping would be designed to comply with CRPD's design specifications for low-water species. Project design would comply with these specifications and thus would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- c.(i) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*
- c.(ii) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?*
- c.(iii) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner that would create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?*
- c.(iv) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would impede or redirect flood flows?*

The proposed project would not alter the course of any stream or river and would not change existing drainage flows on the project site. The existing on-site drainage pattern is controlled by landscaping and a stormwater retention basin. A channelized creek transects the rough center of the park, emerging at the east end from the park entrance at Hendrix Avenue and continuing west toward the edge of the developed park area, where it continues by means of a pipe into the natural drainages in the western part of the project site and in the Botanic Garden. Project implementation would not alter the course of the creek or add impervious surfaces near it and flood flows would remain the same as under existing conditions.

Stormwater runoff can be contaminated with sediment, pesticides, pathogens, trash, debris, petroleum hydrocarbons, and heavy metals, especially when the source of urban runoff is paved roadways and the runoff is generated by the first storm of the winter season. The project would not increase the volume of pollutants draining into the stormwater system because pervious and impervious surfaces would remain roughly equal to existing conditions. Furthermore, the project would be required to comply with Ventura County's NPDES MS4 permit and recommended BMPs from the Ventura County Technical Guidance Manual. The NPDES program requires stormwater permits for point source discharges and the County's MS4 Permit establishes limits for the concentrations of contaminants entering the storm drain system. Under the MS4 Permit, any project applicant who discharges stormwater runoff from a site is required to pre-treat runoff on site through BMPs such as landscaping and infiltration.

With incorporation of standard MS4 permit requirements during construction and operation, the project site would not discharge polluted stormwater more than County requirements. Impacts to water quality and the project site's drainage pattern would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

Seiches are seismically induced waves that occur in large bodies of water, such as lakes and reservoirs. The project site is far from any large body of water, and therefore, seiches are not a risk to the project site. A tsunami is a tidal wave produced by offshore seismic activity. The project site is over 16 miles, and on the other side of hills and mountains, from the Pacific Ocean (which is also the closest large body of water), and therefore is not in an area susceptible to tsunamis. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

11 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a. Would the project physically divide an established community?

A significant impact could occur if the proposed project were large enough or otherwise configured in such a way as to create a physical barrier within an established community. The project site is in an existing park in the Public, Quasi-Public, and Institutional Land and Facilities (P-L) Zone.

Surrounding uses include residential neighborhoods to the north and east, open space to the south and immediately to the west, and further residential development to the southwest.

The proposed project would replace an existing community center with a new building and improve or enhance other park facilities on a site already developed with a park and facilities. Although there are residential uses near the project site, none of these neighborhoods would be divided by project development. Implementation of the project would not disturb or alter access to any existing adjacent uses. Therefore, the project would have no impact on the physical make-up of an established community.

NO IMPACT

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

The project site is owned and operated by the CRPD. According to the CRPD's Master Plan, is not in a specific plan area or a coastal zone; the main documents regulating land use in the city and immediate vicinity are the City's General Plan and Zoning Code.

City of Thousand Oaks General Plan

The City's General Plan is the principal land use document guiding development within the city, which it does by establishing goals and policies that guide growth, land use patterns, and other aspects of city life. The General Plan also includes a Land Use and Circulation map (City of Thousand Oaks 2015). While CRPD is the lead agency for the proposed project, and any goal or policy that requires action on the part of the City is not within the CRPD's power or jurisdiction to carry out, the General Plan, because it serves as a blueprint for achieving shared needs, desires, and aspirations

for all who live and work in Thousand Oaks, is the foundational tool for crafting the quality of life in the city.

The following consistency analysis therefore compares applicable goals and policies in the General Plan with the intent of the proposed project.

Table 10 Project Consistency Analysis with General Plan Goals and Policies

General Plan Goal or Policy	Consistency Analysis
Goal 1: To enhance and preserve the spaciousness and attractiveness of the Conejo Valley	Consistent: The proposed project would demolish an existing building and construct a new, attractive building designed to fit in with the natural context.
Goal 7: To provide and maintain a permanent park and recreational system of sufficient size and quality to serve current and future needs, consonant with community expectations	Consistent: The proposed project would improve park facilities and expand some amenities within the park.
Goal 9: To provide a high-quality environment, healthful and pleasing to the senses, which values the relationship between maintenance of ecological systems and the people's general welfare.	Consistent: The proposed project would retain the existing relationship between the natural open spaces and built recreational environment of the park, expanding facilities in a way that permits easier ADA access and contributes to the quality of the park environment and the public experience of that place.
Recreation, Parks, and Natural Open Space Policy 1: A park/open space system will include existing and future parks, golf courses, and natural open space areas, both in public and private ownership.	Consistent: The proposed project would be implemented in an existing public park.
Recreation, Parks, and Natural Open Space Policy 2: The majority of natural open space acreage will be in public ownership.	Consistent: The proposed project would be implemented in an existing public park.
Recreation, Parks, and Natural Open Space Policy 3: Neighborhood parks and open spaces should be located within walking distance of residential areas.	Consistent: The proposed project will continue to be within walking distance of residential development to the south, east, west, and north.
Recreation, Parks, and Natural Open Space Policy 4: A multi-use system of equestrian biking, and hiking trails should be implemented to provide access between and within open space reserves.	Consistent: The proposed project would improve and expand the pedestrian and cycling trails within the park and provide increased connectivity with adjacent hiking trails.
Recreation, Parks, and Natural Open Space Policy 5: Wildlife corridors and sensitive ecological systems within the City's Planning Area should be protected.	Consistent: The proposed project would occur in an existing park and would not disturb wildlife and other sensitive ecological systems in the City's Planning Area.
Recreation, Parks, and Natural Open Space Policy 6: A range of cultural, recreational, and historical facilities should exist in a variety of locations within the community.	Consistent: The proposed project would improve upon existing facilities in the park that include concerts, education, structured and unstructured exercise, and other amenities to support cultural, recreational, and educational experiences.
Recreation, Parks, and Natural Open Space Policy 7: Existing and future public parks, golf courses, and COSCA lands should be kept free of incompatible private development.	Consistent: The proposed project would be implemented in a public park, under the direction of the CRPD, a public agency.

General Plan Goal or Policy	Consistency Analysis
Additional Policies 1 – Historical Preservation: Historical areas, facilities, and natural features must be preserved by a program of legislative controls, tax incentives, direct acquisition by public agencies, and private initiative.	Consistent: The proposed project would adhere to requirements to preserve and conserve pre-historic and historic resources, where applicable, as described in Section 5, <i>Cultural Resources</i> , and Section 18, <i>Tribal Cultural Resources</i> of this Initial Study.
Additional Policies 2 – Aesthetics: As the City ages, it is important to maintain, improve, and enhance the City's aesthetic appearance.	Consistent: The proposed project would improve the appearance of the community center and the park which contributes to the visual quality of the neighborhood. Continued maintenance and improvements to park landscaping further add to the visual quality and improve the aesthetic appearance.
Additional Policies 3 – Air Quality: The City shall place high priority on maintaining and improving local and regional air quality.	Consistent: The proposed project would not have any significant impact on air quality, as described in Section 3, <i>Air Quality</i> of this Initial Study.
Additional Policies 4 – Archaeological: The City shall preserve and protect archaeological resources for future generations and the Conejo Valley's cultural heritage.	Consistent: The proposed project would adhere to requirements to preserve and conserve pre-historic and historic cultural resources, where applicable, as described in Section 5, <i>Cultural Resources</i> , and Section 18, <i>Tribal Cultural Resources</i> of this Initial Study.
Additional Policies 5 – Conservation/Natural Resources: The City shall preserve and protect the unique biodiversity of the City's open spaces and wetlands, including natural arroyos and oak trees.	Consistent: The proposed project would adhere to requirements to preserve and conserve open spaces, wetlands, and oak tree groves, as described in Section 4, <i>Biological Resources</i> of this Initial Study.
Additional Policies 9 – Design and Environmental Review. Regulatory ordinances should be reviewed for their effect on physical design and the environment with special attention to avoidance of air, water, land and noise pollution and the preservation of the natural environment.	Consistent: The proposed project is undergoing environmental review as represented by this report.
Source: City of Thousand Oaks 1997	

Conejo Recreation and Park District Master Plan

The CRPD Master Plan provides a broad framework for maintaining the existing recreation network and identifying programming needs for the future. It accounts for trends and projections, growth indicators, recreational interests, and other demographic factors pertinent to the planning process. It then guides the process for determining new or enhanced facilities. The CRPD Master Plan identifies programs that address facilities, programming, and funding, including capital improvements, which would include upgrades and facility replacement projects such as those that would occur under the proposed project.

City of Thousand Oaks Municipal Code and Zoning

The City's General Plan Land Use/Circulation Elements Map designates the site as Existing Parks, Golf Courses, Open Space. The site's zoning designation is Public, Quasi-Public, and Institutional Land and Facilities (P-L). According to Section 9-4.2105 of the TOMC, the P-L zone permits parks with a Design Permit (DP). A zone change is not required for the project, which proposes to replace an existing community center building with a new facility and to enhance or add other park facilities

in a currently developed park. The City would review all planning and building permits as part of the project approval process, including a design permit if it is required.

As demonstrated in Table 10, the project would be consistent with applicable goals and policies of the City's General Plan, and would not conflict with any other land use plan, regulations of agencies with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact. The project would result in no impact.

NO IMPACT

12 Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- a. *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?*
- b. *Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?*

A significant impact would occur if a project site were in an area used or available for extraction of a regionally important mineral resource, or if the project would convert an existing or future regionally important mineral extraction use to another use. An impact could also occur if the project would affect access to a site used or available for regionally important mineral resource extraction.

The proposed project includes demolition of an existing community center building and construction of a new community center building. The project would also renovate existing assessor structures, including the gazebo, amphitheater, and baseball field. Some improvements would be made to parking, picnic facilities, and trails. No significant mineral resources exist in Thousand Oaks, according to the General Plan Conservation Element (City of Thousand Oaks 2013). The State's Mineral Land Classification Map for the area indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present on the project site (California Department of Conservation 1981). The project site is not designated as a locally important mineral resource recovery site in a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. Implementation of the project would not result in loss of availability of known mineral resources or a locally important mineral resource recovery site. No impact would occur.

NO IMPACT

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13 Noise

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

Background

Noise

Sound is a vibratory disturbance created by a moving or vibrating source, which is capable of being detected by the hearing organs. Noise is defined as sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or undesired and may therefore be classified as a more specific group of sounds. The effects of noise on people can include general annoyance, interference with speech communication, sleep disturbance, and, in the extreme, hearing impairment (Caltrans 2013).

Noise levels are commonly measured in decibels (dB) using the A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA). The A-weighting scale is an adjustment to the actual sound pressure levels so that they are consistent with the human hearing response, which is most sensitive to frequencies around 4,000 Hertz and less sensitive to frequencies around and below 100 Hertz. Decibels are measured on a logarithmic scale that quantifies sound intensity in a manner similar to the Richter scale used to measure earthquake magnitudes. A doubling of the energy of a noise source, such as doubling of traffic volume, would increase the noise level by 3 dB; dividing the energy in half would result in a 3 dB decrease (Crocker 2007).

Human perception of noise has no simple correlation with sound energy. The perception of sound is not linear in terms of dBA or in terms of sound energy. Two sources do not “sound twice as loud” as one source. It is widely accepted that the average healthy ear can barely perceive changes of 3 dBA,

increase or decrease (i.e., twice the sound energy); that a change of 5 dBA is readily perceptible (eight times the sound energy); and that an increase (or decrease) of 10 dBA sounds twice (half) as loud (10.5x the sound energy) (Crocker 2007).

Sound changes in both level and frequency spectrum as it travels from the source to the receiver. The most obvious change is the decrease in level as the distance from the source increases. The way noise reduces with distance depends on factors such as the type of sources (e.g., point or line, the path the sound will travel, site conditions, and obstructions). Noise levels from a point source typically attenuate, or drop off, at a rate of 6 dBA per doubling of distance (e.g., construction, industrial machinery, ventilation units). Noise from a line source (e.g., roadway, pipeline, railroad) typically attenuates at about 3 dBA per doubling of distance (Caltrans 2013). The propagation of noise is also affected by the intervening ground, known as ground absorption. A hard site, such as a parking lot or smooth body of water, receives no additional ground attenuation and the changes in noise levels with distance (drop-off rate) result from simply the geometric spreading of the source. An additional ground attenuation value of 1.5 dBA per doubling of distance applies to a soft site (e.g., soft dirt, grass, or scattered bushes and trees) (Caltrans 2013). Noise levels may also be reduced by intervening structures; the amount of attenuation provided by this “shielding” depends on the size of the object and the frequencies of the noise levels. Natural terrain features such as hills and dense woods, and man-made features such as buildings and walls, can significantly alter noise levels. Generally, any large structure blocking the line of sight will provide at least a 5-dBA reduction in source noise levels at the receiver (Federal Highway Administration [FHWA] 2011). Structures can substantially reduce exposure to noise as well. The FHWA’s guidelines indicate that modern building construction generally provides an exterior-to-interior noise level reduction of 35 dBA for masonry buildings with closed windows.

The impact of noise is not a function of loudness alone. The time of day when noise occurs and the duration of the noise are also important factors of project noise impact. Most noise that lasts for more than a few seconds is variable in its intensity. Consequently, a variety of noise descriptors have been developed. One of the most frequently used noise metrics is the equivalent noise level (L_{eq}); it considers both duration and sound power level. L_{eq} is defined as the single steady A-weighted level equivalent to the same amount of energy as that contained in the actual fluctuating levels over time. Typically, L_{eq} is summed over a one-hour period. L_{max} is the highest root mean squared (RMS) sound pressure level within the sampling period, and L_{min} is the lowest RMS sound pressure level within the measuring period (Crocker 2007).

Noise that occurs at night tends to be more disturbing than that occurring during the day. Community noise is usually measured using Day-Night Average Level (DNL), which is the 24-hour average noise level with a +10 dBA penalty for noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours; it is also measured using Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL), which is the 24-hour average noise level with a +5 dBA penalty for noise occurring from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and a +10 dBA penalty for noise occurring from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. (Caltrans 2013). Noise levels described by DNL and CNEL usually differ by about 1 dBA. The relationship between the peak-hour L_{eq} value and the DNL/CNEL depends on the distribution of traffic (which is the predominant noise source in most developed areas) during the day, evening, and night. Quiet suburban areas typically have CNEL noise levels in the range of 40 to 50 dBA, while areas near arterial streets are in the 50 to 60-plus CNEL range. Normal conversational levels are in the 60 to 65-dBA L_{eq} range; ambient noise levels greater than 65 dBA L_{eq} can interrupt conversations (Federal Transit Administration [FTA] 2018).

Vibration

Groundborne vibration of concern in environmental analysis consists of the oscillatory waves that move from a source through the ground to adjacent structures. The number of cycles per second of oscillation makes up the vibration frequency, described in terms of Hz. The frequency of a vibrating object describes how rapidly it oscillates. The normal frequency range of most groundborne vibration that can be felt by the human body starts from a low frequency of less than 1 Hz and goes to a high of about 200 Hz (Crocker 2007).

While people have varying sensitivities to vibrations at different frequencies, in general they are most sensitive to low-frequency vibration. Vibration in buildings, such as from nearby construction activities, may cause windows, items on shelves, and pictures on walls to rattle. Vibration of building components can also take the form of an audible low-frequency rumbling noise, referred to as groundborne noise. Groundborne noise is usually only a problem when the originating vibration spectrum is dominated by frequencies in the upper end of the range (60 to 200 Hz), or when foundations or utilities, such as sewer and water pipes, physically connect the structure and the vibration source (FTA 2018). Although groundborne vibration is sometimes noticeable in outdoor environments, it is almost never annoying to people who are outdoors. The primary concern from vibration is that it can be intrusive and annoying to building occupants and vibration-sensitive land uses.

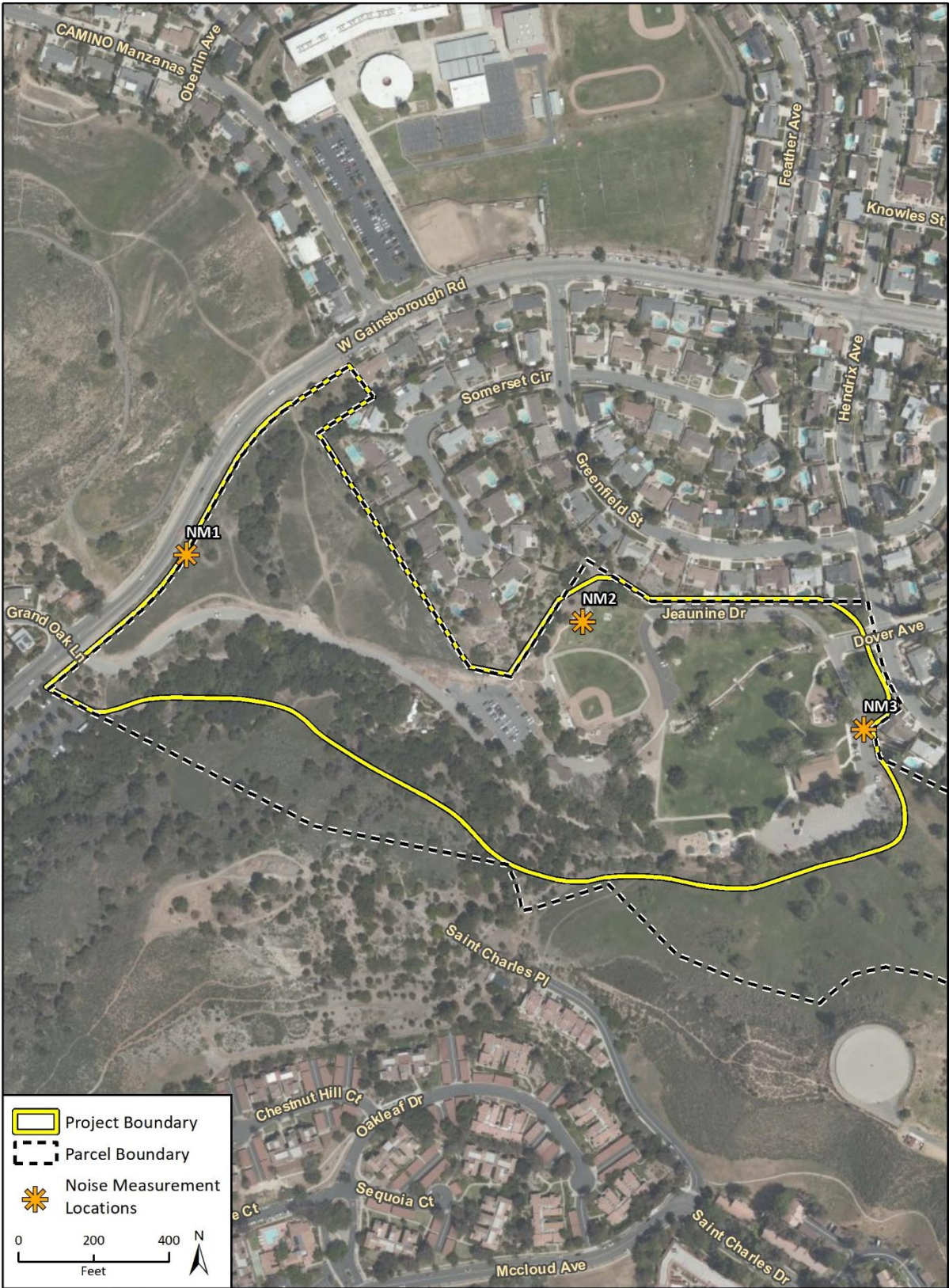
Vibration energy spreads out as it travels through the ground, causing the vibration level to diminish with distance away from the source. High-frequency vibrations diminish much more rapidly than low frequencies, so low frequencies tend to dominate the spectrum at large distances from the source. Discontinuities in the soil strata can also cause diffractions or channeling effects that affect the propagation of vibration over long distances (Caltrans 2020). When a building is impacted by vibration, a ground-to-foundation coupling loss will usually reduce the overall vibration level. However, under rare circumstances, the ground-to-foundation coupling may actually amplify the vibration level due to structural resonances of the floors and walls.

Vibration amplitudes are usually expressed in peak particle velocity (PPV) or root mean squared (RMS) vibration velocity. The PPV and RMS velocity are normally described in inches per second (in/sec). PPV is defined as the maximum instantaneous positive or negative peak of a vibration signal. PPV is often used in monitoring of blasting vibration because it is related to the stresses that are experienced by buildings (Caltrans 2020).

Project Noise Setting

The primary noise source in the project area is motor vehicles along local roads and within the community park. To characterize ambient noise levels in the project area, three 15-minute sound level measurements were taken using an Extech 407780A sound level meter between 8:00 a.m. and 9:50 a.m. on November 6, 2020 (refer to Appendix G for sound measurement data). At each location, the sound level meter was placed away from walls and topographic features to avoid reflected noise. Noise Measurement (NM) 1 was taken at Gainsborough Road adjacent to the project site to determine existing noise levels associated with traffic along Gainsborough Road; NM 2 was taken at the baseball field within the project site to determine existing noise levels associated with existing park uses and at neighboring residential backyards; and NM 3 was taken at the Community Center to determine existing noise levels associated with the on-site parking lot and Community Center. See Figure 26 for the locations of sound measurements. Table 11 lists the average ambient noise level (L_{eq}) measured at each of these locations, which ranged from approximately 43 to 66 dBA.

Figure 26 Noise Measurement Locations



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Fig 6 Noise Measurement Locations

Table 11 Project Site Sound Level Monitoring

Measurement Number	Measurement Location	Sample Time	Approximate Distance to Noise Source	L _{eq} [15] (dBA) ¹
1	Gainsborough Road	8:02 a.m. to 8:17 a.m.	25 feet to Gainsborough Road centerline	66
2	Baseball Field	8:48 a.m. to 9:03 a.m.	150 feet from on-site vehicle circulation; 275 feet from Greenfield Street centerline; 80 feet from nearest residential property line	43
3	Community Center	9:31 a.m. to 9:46 a.m.	20 feet to parking lot centerline	48

See Appendix G for noise monitoring data. See Figure 26 for a map of Noise Measurement Locations.

¹ The equivalent noise level (Leq) is defined as the single steady A-weighted level that is equivalent to the same amount of energy as that contained in the actual fluctuating levels over a period of time (essentially, the average noise level). For this measurement, the Leq was over a 15-minute period (Leq[15]).

Source: Rincon Consultants, field measurements on November 6, 2020, using Extech 407780A sound level meter, Appendix G.

Regulatory Setting

Thousand Oaks General Plan Noise Element

Chapter 4.6 of the City of Thousand Oaks General Plan Noise Element develops more specific thresholds of significance where the ambient noise is at or above certain levels. Table 12 identifies noise impacts associated with project-related noise level increases.

Table 12 City of Thousand Oaks Stationary Noise Standards

If the annual average noise level with the proposed project, cumulative projects, and General Plan buildout in an area currently used for or designated in the General Plan for a noise-sensitive land use ¹ is expected to be:	A significant project or cumulative impact may result if the change in annual average noise levels from existing conditions due to all sources in an area currently used for or designated in the General Plan for a noise-sensitive land use ¹ is:	The project alone may be considered to make a substantial contribution to significant cumulative impact if the change in annual average noise level due to the project is:
Less than 55 dBA CNEL	Not significant for any change in noise level	Not significant for any change in noise level
55 – 60 dBA CNEL	Equal to or greater than 3.0 dBA	Equal to or greater than 1.0 dBA
60 – 70 dBA CNEL	Equal to or greater than 1.5 dBA	Equal to or greater than 0.5 dBA
Greater than 70 dBA CNEL	Equal to or greater than 1.0 dBA	Equal to or greater than 0.5 dBA

¹ A noise-sensitive land use is a use for which the lower limit of the noise level considered “normally unacceptable” for development because of noise impact is 70 dBA CNEL or lower. In identifying land use areas, areas which are undevelopable for noise-sensitive uses because of slope, development restriction, easement, etc., or which are used for non-noise-sensitive components of a multiple-use or mixed-use project, should not be considered noise sensitive.

Source: City of Thousand Oaks 2000

Chapter 4.9 of the Noise Element limits construction to the hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. No construction is permitted on Sunday. No congregation of trucks or construction-related vehicles or construction workers is allowed before 7:00 a.m. at the project site or in the nearby residential areas.

City of Thousand Oaks Municipal Code

Title 5, Chapter 21 of the TOMC has issued standards in regard to noise from radios, television sets and similar devices; powered equipment in residential areas; loud, unnecessary, and unusual noise; noise from emergency activities; and noise from loud parties or assemblages. However, the TOMC does not have quantitative standards for construction or stationary noise sources.

Title 8, Chapter 11 of the TOMC limits the construction of any building or structure, the moving of earth, or the laying of any pavement, including, but not limited to, the making of any excavation, clearing or grading of surface land, and loading or unloading material, equipment, or supplies to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

Although construction activity is exempt from the noise standards, for purposes of this analysis, the FTA Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment (2018) criteria will be used. The FTA provides reasonable criteria for assessing construction noise impacts based on the potential for adverse community reaction. For residential uses, the daytime noise threshold is 80 dBA L_{eq} for an 8-hour period.

Vibration

The City of Thousand Oaks does not have defined thresholds for vibration. Therefore, vibration impacts are analyzed using the thresholds from Caltrans' Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual and the FTA's Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment Manual (Caltrans 2020; FTA 2018). From these documents, the applicable thresholds for the vibration analysis are 0.2 in/sec PPV at residential structures and the human "distinctly perceptible" threshold of 0.24 in/sec PPV.

Sensitive Receivers

Noise exposure goals for various types of land uses reflect the varying noise sensitivities associated with those uses. Some land uses are considered more sensitive to ambient noise and ground-borne vibration levels than others. People in residences, hotels, motels, schools, libraries, churches, hospitals, and nursing homes are generally more sensitive to noise than people at commercial and industrial establishments (City of Thousand Oaks 2000). The noise-sensitive receivers nearest to the project site are single-family residences adjacent to the north, northeast, and east of the site.

Methodology

Construction Noise

Construction noise was estimated using the FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) (FHWA 2006). RCNM predicts construction noise levels for a variety of construction operations based on empirical data and the application of acoustical propagation formulas. Using RCNM, construction noise levels were estimated at noise sensitive receivers near the project site. RCNM provides reference noise levels for standard construction equipment, with an attenuation of 6 dBA per doubling of distance for stationary equipment.

Variation in power imposes additional complexity in characterizing the noise source level from construction equipment. Power variation is accounted for by describing the noise at a reference distance from the equipment operating at full power and adjusting it based on the duty cycle of the activity to determine the L_{eq} of the operation (FTA 2018). Each phase of construction has a specific equipment mix, depending on the work to be accomplished during that phase. Each phase also has its own noise characteristics; some have higher continuous noise levels than others and some have high-impact noise levels. However, it is generally accepted that the loudest noise levels associated with construction are a result of a few of the loudest pieces of equipment on a construction site.

Construction activity would result in temporary noise in the project site vicinity, exposing surrounding sensitive receivers to increased noise levels. Construction noise would typically be higher during the heavier periods of initial construction (e.g., site preparation and grading) and would be lower during the later construction phases (e.g., building construction and paving). Typical heavy construction equipment during project grading could include dozers, excavators, loaders, and dump trucks. It is assumed that diesel engines would power all construction equipment. Construction equipment would not all operate at the same time or location. In addition, construction equipment would not be in constant use during each workday.

Over the course of a typical day during grading, construction equipment would be located as close as 55 feet from the adjacent properties along the project site's northern boundary and the nearest residential properties to the east. Due to the irregular shape of the site and location of proposed improvements, the average distance from the center of grading activities would be 250 feet. However, construction activities may occur at average daily distances of 100 feet to residences. Therefore, it is conservatively assumed for the noise analysis that over the course of a typical construction day the construction equipment would operate at an average distance of 100 feet from the nearest property lines with noise sensitive land uses.

The grading equipment would be constantly moving soil from one portion of the site to other portions of the site to balance and level the site. The grading activities would generate the greatest noise levels of the identified activities with a noise level of 76 dBA L_{max} at 100 feet. Given the fluctuations in power, this results in a maximum hourly noise level of approximately 75 dBA L_{eq} at 100 feet (RCNM calculations are included in Appendix G).

Similar size cranes and backhoes/loaders used in the grading process would trench the foundations and utilities for the new community center building, followed by concrete trucks to pour the foundations. However, these would be at a slightly smaller distance due to the location of the community center. Following the setting of the foundations it is anticipated only deliveries and minor equipment (e.g., forklifts, man-lifts, and flatbeds with mounted cranes) would be used during building construction. A concrete truck would also be used during the final paving phase. To be conservative, these other activities are assumed to generate noise levels on the same order as grading and excavation, 75 dBA L_{eq} at 100 feet.

Vibration

The project does not include any substantial vibration sources associated with operation. Thus, construction activities have the greatest potential to generate ground-borne vibration affecting nearby receivers, especially during grading and excavation of the project site. Neither blasting nor pile driving would be required for construction of the project. Construction vibration estimates are based on vibration levels reported by Caltrans and the FTA (Caltrans 2020, FTA 2018). Table 13 shows typical vibration levels for various pieces of construction equipment used in the assessment of construction vibration.

Table 13 Vibration Levels Measured during Construction Activities

Equipment	PPV at 25 feet (in/sec)
Vibratory Roller	0.210
Large Bulldozer	0.089
Loaded Trucks	0.076
Small Bulldozer	0.003
Source: FTA 2018	

Although groundborne vibration is sometimes noticeable in outdoor environments, it is almost never annoying to people who are outdoors; therefore, the vibration level threshold is assessed at occupied structures (FTA 2018). Therefore, all vibration impacts are assessed at the structure of an affected property.

Operational Noise

The site currently generates operational noise from events such as exercise classes, community center rentals, school dances, fairs, cultural events such as concerts, weddings, outdoor movies, and food truck events. The project would accommodate the following increases in the frequency of on-site events:

- 25 to 30 exercise classes and other routine community center rentals per week, an increase from the existing 20 events per week
- 15 to 20 school dances, fairs, and cultural events such as concerts per year, an increase from the existing 12 to 15 events per year
- 12 to 15 weddings (including rehearsals and receptions) per year, an increase from the existing 8 to 10 events per year
- 1 to 2 outdoor movies per year, an increase from no existing events per year
- 2 to 5 food truck events (associated with other proposed events) per year, an increase from no existing food truck events (existing number of annual food truck events is unknown and assumed to be zero)

The site also generates operational noise from preschool activities, youth camps, community club meetings, large business conferences, and small corporate retreats; the project would not increase the frequency of these events. The maximum number of attendees at events at the project site is estimated at 6,000 people for concerts, and fewer for other events, such as weddings. The number of attendees at each event type is not anticipated to increase from existing levels.

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

Construction

Construction would occur during the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, consistent with Chapter 4.9 of the Thousand Oaks General Plan Noise Element and Title 8, Chapter 11 of the TOMC. Therefore, construction noise would be consistent with City standards.

The construction noise level threshold for the purposes of this analysis is the FTA's daytime residential construction noise threshold of 80 dBA L_{eq} (8-hour), as the City does not specify quantitative construction noise limits. At a distance of 100 feet, assuming an acoustically hard site, the estimated typical construction noise levels of 75 dBA L_{eq} (8-hour) at 100 feet would be below the FTA daytime residential construction noise threshold of 80 dBA L_{eq} (8-hour) for construction. Therefore, impacts from construction noise would be less than significant.

Operation

While on-site events would be accommodated at slightly greater frequencies than currently occur at the project site, the noise levels generated by these events would not be greater than the noise levels experienced from existing events since the events are not increasing in size nor are new types of events being introduced. Maintenance activities (e.g., landscape maintenance and waste hauling), conversations, loading activities, and general parking lot noise may increase in frequency, but would not increase in absolute noise levels as a result of the project as the events would be similar in size.

The proposed community center building includes seven rooftop HVAC units; the nearest unit to the adjacent residences would be located approximately 140 feet away. The existing community center does not use rooftop HVAC equipment; therefore, this would be a new source of noise. Based on the manufacturer's specifications for the proposed HVAC equipment (Appendix G), the proposed HVAC equipment, should all seven units be operating at once, would result in noise levels of 62 dBA L_{eq} at the nearest receiver, which is not considered to be a significant increase in noise per the City of Thousand Oaks General Plan Noise Element stationary noise standards (refer to Table 12) because the existing ambient noise level in this area is less than 55 dBA CNEL. This change in noise level would therefore not be significant.

Traffic Noise

Primary noise generation from the project that could affect sensitive receivers would be from vehicular traffic on area roadways near sensitive receivers. For a barely perceptible noise increase of at least 3 dBA to occur, the project would need to result in a doubling of traffic on the affected road segment.

Because the project would result in similar sized programming as currently occurs on the project site, the increase in daily traffic would be negligible. Daily traffic on local roadways would not double because of the project⁶. Additionally, although large events like concerts and weddings would occur more frequently, the number and timing of vehicle trips would be similar to current large events that occur at the park and noise associated with each individual event would not increase. Therefore, project traffic noise impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. *Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

Construction activities known to generate excessive ground-borne vibration, such as pile driving, would not be conducted by the project. The greatest anticipated source of vibration during general project construction activities would be from a bulldozer, which would be used during grading

⁶ For further discussion of traffic generated by the proposed project, see Section 17, *Transportation*.

activities and may be used within 25 feet of the nearest off-site structure (residences to the north of the project site). During grading a bulldozer would create approximately 0.089 in/sec PPV at a distance of 25 feet (Caltrans 2020). This vibration level is lower than the threshold for vibration to be “distinctly perceptible” to humans of 0.24 in/sec PPV, and construction vibration would only occur during the daytime hours, when sleep disturbance is least likely

Other general construction activities, such as paving and building construction activities are anticipated to be at greater distances and would generate lower vibration levels at these distances. As vibration levels from intermittent activities at the boundary would be less than 0.24 in/sec PPV and other longer-term construction activities would be less than 0.035 in/sec PPV, temporary impacts associated with construction would be less than significant.

Operation of the project would not include any substantial vibration sources. Therefore, operational vibration impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

The Camarillo Airport is the nearest public airport, located approximately 11 miles to the west of the project site. The project site is not located within the airport influence area or noise contour boundaries of this airport (Ventura County Airport Land Use Commission 2000). Therefore, construction workers, users, or employees of the project would not experience substantial noise exposure from airport noise, and no impact would occur.

NO IMPACT

14 Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project:

a. Induce substantial unplanned 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)?

☐
☐
☐
☒

b. Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

☐
☐
☐
☒

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

A significant impact may occur if a project were to induce substantial, unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. According to the Census Bureau, in July 2019 the population of Thousand Oaks was 127,610 (California Department of Finance 2020). SCAG estimates a population increase to 131,700 by 2040 (SCAG 2016).

The proposed project would replace an existing community center, improve existing facilities (e.g., baseball fields, trails, and picnic areas), and add new trees and parking. The proposed project does not include construction of any new residences or businesses and is intended for use by the existing population. Project implementation would not introduce population growth nor would it increase the number of businesses in Thousand Oaks, resulting in indirect growth. The project would not, therefore, cause substantial, unplanned population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly and there would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

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

A significant impact would occur if a project were to result in the displacement of existing housing units or people, necessitating construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The existing park facilities contain no residences, nor do they house people. Implementation of the project would not, therefore, displace persons or remove residential units that would necessitate the construction of additional housing elsewhere. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

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15 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or 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 any of the public services:				
1 Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2 Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5 Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a.1. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities, or the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?

A project would normally have a significant impact on fire protection if its implementation made necessary the construction of a new fire station or the expansion, consolidation, or relocation of an existing facility to maintain service, the construction of which would cause significant environmental impacts. The Ventura County Fire Protection District (VCFPD) provides fire prevention and suppression services to Thousand Oaks (City of Thousand Oaks 2014).

VCFPD operates eight stations in the Conejo Valley, situated so that all developed areas are within two miles of a station. In Thousand Oaks, Ventura County Fire Station 30 is 1.7 miles west of the project site and Ventura County Fire Station 35 is approximately 4 miles northwest of the project site. Stations in Moorpark and Camarillo can also be called upon for reinforcements. Furthermore, all available equipment and manpower can be called upon in the event of a larger incident.

The proposed project would replace an existing community center, improve existing facilities (e.g., baseball fields, trails, and picnic areas), and add new trees and parking. It would not increase the population of, or the number of people employed in, Thousand Oaks. Implementation of the project

would not create a need for increased fire prevention or suppression services that would involve constructing a new fire station.

The project site is in a Very High FHSZ, according to the General Plan Safety Element (City of Thousand Oaks 2014). The City is thus subject to the fire protection standards established by Ventura County and the City, which include defensible space, fire resistant landscaping that is maintained, fire-retardant roofing, and other fire-resistive construction. The project would be constructed in accordance with these stipulations and thus would not create an increased fire hazard on the project site over existing conditions. Furthermore, the existing fire safety infrastructure would continue to serve the project site after project implementation and thus existing fire protection services would be sufficient to serve the needs of the new facility. Because project implementation would not increase the number of people who live in Thousand Oaks nor increase fire hazards beyond those under existing conditions, it would not require new fire station facilities. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

a.2. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police protection facilities, or the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?

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

The City of Thousand Oaks contracts with the Ventura County Sheriff's Office for police services. The East County Police Services and the Thousand Oaks Police Department share a facility in the northeastern part of the city (Ventura County Sheriff's Office 2020). The Thousand Oaks Police Resource Center is 3.7 miles northwest of the project site, and the Thousand Oaks Police Department main station is 5.8 miles northeast of the project site. Police units are, however, more often mobile and dispatch in response to emergency calls from wherever they are situated, rather than from the police station. The distance between the facility and the location of the emergency therefore does not usually determine response times. Instead, response times correlate more closely with the number of police officers on the street.

Construction Phase

Construction sites can experience vandalism, but because project construction would be temporary and the project site is visible within the larger, 38.4-acre park, new or expanded police facilities would not be needed to serve the site or to maintain service response times. The site would be monitored during routine patrols and there would be no impact during construction.

Operation Phase

The project would replace an existing community center building with a new building and would expand or install new park facilities, such as picnic areas, an amphitheater, and new park trails and enhanced lawns. As the project would not introduce new residents and would not substantially expand programming at the community center, it would not result in a substantial increase in police services required to serve the park over existing conditions. No new or physically altered police

facilities would be needed to maintain performance objectives and there would be no impact during operation.

NO IMPACT

- a.3. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered schools, or the need for new or physically altered schools, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives?*

A significant impact could occur if a project were to include substantial employment or population growth that could generate a demand for school facilities. The project would occur in an existing park, replacing and enhancing existing facilities. It would not introduce new residential population and associated school-aged children. As the project would not generate additional students, it would not generate a demand for school capacity beyond what currently exists within the Conjeo Valley Unified School District. Project implementation would not result in a need for new or improved facilities that would create a physical impact on the environment. There would be impact

NO IMPACT

- a.4. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered parks, or the need for new or physically altered parks, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios or other performance objectives?*

A significant impact could occur if the recreation and park services available could not accommodate a project-related population increase and the proposed project would result in the need to construct new facilities that would create significant environmental impacts. The project is a park project the environmental impacts of which are discussed throughout this document, and addressed through mitigation, where appropriate. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

- a.5. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of other new or physically altered public facilities, or the need for other new or physically altered public facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives?*

Project implementation would not increase population, directly or indirectly, and demand on existing public facilities and services (such as libraries) would not be added. There would be no impact to these public facilities or to service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives associated with them

NO IMPACT

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16 Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

A substantial impact could occur if a project includes substantial employment or population growth, which would increase the use of the existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. The CRPD was established in 1962 to create local parks and recreation programs for the growing population of the Conejo Valley, even before Thousand Oaks was incorporated as a city. In 2011, CRPD updated its Conejo Recreation and Park District Master Plan, which includes programs to maintain existing facilities and develop new ones as the need arises (CRPD 2011).

According to the CRPD Master Plan, the Conejo Community Center offers quality recreation leisure programs to the community and is home to the Outdoor Unit of the Recreation Division. The Center provides the surrounding neighborhoods with a wide range of recreational programs serving small children through seniors. CRPD also organizes several large special events throughout the year. CRPD maintains 29 neighborhood parks, five sports playfields, five community parks, and one district-wide park, along with formal facilities with a variety of recreational amenities. It conducts over 2,500 organized recreation and leisure programs each year (as of 2010) (CRPD 2011). Finally, CRPD and the City of Thousand Oaks cooperatively manage over 15,000 acres of open space, along with the National Park Service, the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, and other organizations.

The City currently has approximately 378.8 acres of developed park facilities. The current estimated population in Thousand Oaks is 127,610, resulting in approximately 2.97 acres per 1,000 residents. This number is below the CRPD standard of 10 acres per 1,000 residents. The proposed project involves replacing the existing 6,995-sf community center with an upgraded, 16,653-sf facility. The new community center would be built on roughly the same footprint as the old building, adding square footage by means of increased height. The project would expand or enhance amenities within Conejo Community Park, including pedestrian trails, picnic area, and the baseball field. The project would also implement additional or enhanced parking facilities that would facilitate ADA access while preserving existing, mature trees. The purpose of the project is to reinvigorate

community resources in Conejo Community Park, and to enhance the park's character through attractive architectural and landscape features that make the park functional for adjacent neighborhoods and others seeking recreation opportunities in the city (see Appendix A for detailed project vision and purpose statements). Although the Community Center will expand in square footage, increased visitors are not anticipated as programming will remain the same as for the existing facility. Furthermore, renovated and enhanced features throughout the rest of the park will improve its existing condition. As discussed in Section 14, *Population and Housing*, the proposed project would not add residential or commercial uses that would increase population or employment opportunities that could result in increased use of existing recreational facilities on or near the project site. Therefore, the project would create no impacts related to the increased use and subsequent deterioration of recreational facilities.

NO IMPACT

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

Environmental effects evaluated in this IS-MND indicate that potential project-related impacts are either less than significant or less than significant with mitigation incorporated. With the integration of these mitigation measures into project design, all potentially significant impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

The proposed project is itself a recreational facility and would not require the construction or expansion of other recreational facilities that may have adverse physical effects. There would be no impact.

NO IMPACT

17 Transportation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■
b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■
c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■
d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■

California Senate Bill 743 was adopted in 2013, replacing automobile level of service metrics with VMT as the standard for determining impacts under CEQA. VMT is a measure of the amount and distance of travel over a given time, based on type of land use. In 2018, The State Office of Planning and Research issued guidance stating that the appropriate metric to evaluate projects like the one proposed herein is net change in VMT, and the threshold of significance is increase in total VMT.

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

The project involves the renovation of park facilities and construction of a new community center in an already developed park in Thousand Oaks, California. The project will retain the existing 168 parking spaces and expand ADA parking in the lower (east) lot, near the community center. The Traffic Assessment Memorandum for the project (Appendix H) indicates that the daily trip generation VMT would increase from 200 under current conditions to 480 under the proposed project, as presented in Table 14.

There are two transit stops within 0.5 mile of the project site, one on Gainsborough Road and one on North Moorpark Road, but implementation of the project would not interfere with transit facilities or programs. The City of Thousand Oaks Bicycle Facilities Master Plan (2010) includes policies that encourage bicycle travel and expand bicycling networks throughout the city. The project would occur in an existing park and would not make any alterations to roadways or bicycle facilities in the City. Pedestrian trails would be improved within the park and would be designed to increase connectivity with adjacent trails. The project would have no impact in terms of conflicting with existing programs, plans, ordinances, or policies that address circulation of all types.

NO IMPACT

- b. *Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?*

Section 15064.3 was added to the State CEQA Guidelines with specific considerations for evaluating a project's transportation impacts. Section 15064.3(b) establishes VMT as the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts, shifting away from the use of level-of-service (LOS) analysis. The Traffic Assessment Memorandum (Appendix H) discusses VMT for the project as follows.

The Ventura County Transportation Commission county-wide travel demand model established VMT baselines for the region and was applied here as the best available resource to calculate project implementation effect on region VMT. The base year in the model is 2012 and the forecast year is 2040. To evaluate the project's impact on VMT, the model was modified to include the proposed project under the base year 2012 model scenario in the traffic analysis zone where the project is situated. Since the project redevelops an existing park, land uses in the modeling software were modified to account for the building space added and the recreational space subtracted.

Ventura County calculated a baseline for the region at 7,500,249 VMT. This analysis uses the entire five-county region represented in the model to determine baseline VMT and net change in VMT. Based on the VMT assessment, using the Ventura County travel demand mode, the larger building provides closer destination option for more people. The results in minor regional VMT reductions from the redistribution of traffic. Table 14 shows the estimated VMT under current conditions and with the project.

Table 14 Net Change in Total VMT with Project

Use	Total VMT
Baseline Model – Wide	446,549,440
Baseline with Project	446,406,412
Net Change	(143,028)

Source: Appendix H

The modeling found that baseline conditions county-wide were 446,549,440 VMT and with the project they would be 446,406,412 VMT, a net change of 143,028 VMT less than under existing conditions. This reduction in VMT results from the fact that the larger community center building creates closer destination options that result in a minor regional VMT reduction from the redistribution of traffic. This may be considered a beneficial impact on VMT. Thus, the proposed project would have no impact related to any potential inconsistency with CEQA Guidelines Section 1506.3(b).

NO IMPACT

- c. *Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?*
- d. *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?*

The project does not have any hazardous design features such as sharp curves or dangerous intersections. The project is compatible with surrounding uses. The existing site access points will remain in place under the proposed project and no limitations to emergency access will occur.

Furthermore, the project will create expanded areas at the entrance and in the lower parking lot to accommodate the turning radius of fire emergency vehicles, having a beneficial impact. Overall, the project will have no impact related to these issue areas.

NO IMPACT

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18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in a Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, or 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, "tribal cultural resources." AB 52 establishes that "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) defines tribal cultural resources as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe" and is:

1. Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
2. 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 PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding those resources. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

On the behalf of the CRPD, Rincon electronically sent AB 52 consultation letters on January 27, 2021, to seven NAHC-listed California Native American tribal contacts that requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. The letters (shown in Appendix J) included project information, a project location map and tribal contact information. The Native American contacts provided with an AB 52 consultation letter email where a valid email address was available, and via certified mail where one was not available. These include the following list of recipients:

- Yak tityu tityu yak tilhini – Northern Chumash Tribe
- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
- San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
- Norther Chumash Tribal Council
- Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
- Chumash Council of Bakersfield
- Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians

Under AB 52, Native American tribes have 30 days to respond and request further project information and formal consultation. As of April 2, 2021, two responses were received from the tribes contacted, neither of which requested consultation regarding the proposed project.

- a. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in PRC Section 21074 that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)?*
- b. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in PRC Section 21074 that is 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 PRC Section 5024.1?*

Although no tribal cultural resources are expected to be present on the site, the possibility of encountering undisturbed subsurface tribal cultural resources cannot be ruled out. Excavation on the project site could result in adverse effects to unanticipated tribal cultural resources. However, impacts from the unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources during construction would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure TCR-1, Mitigation Measure CUL-1 and Mitigation Measure CUL-2 (see Section 5, *Cultural Resources*).

Mitigation Measure

The following mitigation measure would reduce potential impacts related to disrupting tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level.

TCR-1 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

In the event that cultural resources of Native American origin are identified during construction, all earth disturbing work within the vicinity of the find must be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find and an appropriate Native American representative, based on the nature of the find, is consulted. If CRPD determines that the resource is a tribal cultural resource and thus significant under CEQA, a mitigation plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with state guidelines and in consultation with Native American groups. The plan shall include avoidance of the resource or, if avoidance of the resource is infeasible, the plan shall outline the appropriate treatment of the resource in coordination with the archeologist and the appropriate Native American tribal representative.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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19 Utilities and Service Systems

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

- a. *Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?*
- b. *Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years?*
- c. *Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?*

A significant impact may occur if the project would:

- Discharge wastewater, whose content exceeds the regulatory limits established by the governing agency
- Increase water consumption or wastewater generation to such a degree that the capacity of facilities currently serving the project site would be exceeded
- Increase wastewater flows such that a sewer or treatment plant is constrained or would become constrained

Water

Governor Brown signed into law SB 606 and AB 1668, ushering in a new era of state oversight of water use. These bills were necessitated by the severity of the recent drought and the growing evidence that California is becoming hotter, precipitation is becoming more erratic, and California will need to be prepared for multi-year or even decade-long droughts.

Four water purveyors serve Thousand Oaks. Based on the maps for water service areas in the City, the project site is served by the Westlake Service District of the California Water Service Company (Cal Water) (City of Thousand Oaks 2009). Cal Water's Westlake District was formed in 1983 with the purchase of the Westlake Water Company. Cal Water purchases imported surface water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through Calleguas Municipal Water District. The company's system includes 105 miles of pipeline, six storage tanks, and 23 booster pumps (Cal Water 2021). Cal Water proactively maintain and upgrade their facilities to ensure a reliable, high-quality supply.

According to the City of Thousand Oak's 2018 Water Master Plan, water deliveries in the City's service area totaled 8,900 AFY in the 2015-2016 water year, a 30 percent decrease over previous years that can be attributed to aggressive water conservation efforts (City of Thousand Oaks 2018). By 2040, the City anticipates this demand to increase to 11,646 AFY. The project is expected to require 2.65 AFY for indoor use and 2.03 AFY for outdoor use, or 4.68 AFY total. This represents a projected increase of 2.46 AFY over existing conditions (see Appendix C for the CalEEMod modeling results). This increase in demand that would fit well within the City's total projected demand increase of 2,746 AFY by 2040. The project facilities will install water conserving features according to CalGreen building requirements. Even though CRPD is a separate agency from the City and is not required to conform to City of Thousand Oaks General Plan policies that call for actions on the part of the City, the project should follow the City's Conservation Element guidelines for water-wise landscaping, and work to meet CRPD goals to reduce water use, by implementing the following where possible:

- Conserve water and favor California native [plants] as well as drought-tolerant landscaping from Board-approved landscape palette
- Support water saving practices by installing water saving irrigation and landscape improvements when replacing park outdoor features (CRPD 2018)

Because the project would project not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water facilities and sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the project, impacts would be less than significant.

Wastewater

The City of Thousand Oaks serves and would continue to serve the project site for wastewater disposal and treatment. The City treats wastewater at the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant, which has the capacity to treat 14 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastewater and currently treats a daily average of 8 mgd from domestic, commercial, and industrial customers (City of Thousand Oaks 2021b). CRPD employees at the project site would remain the same under project operation as under existing conditions, and park users would not substantially increase because improved facilities would still serve roughly the same number of expected users. Therefore, wastewater production is expected to remain roughly the same as under existing conditions, and project implementation would not result in a substantial increase in wastewater or exceed the treatment capacity of the Hill Canyon treatment plant. Furthermore, this treatment plant treats wastewater to an advanced tertiary level and is subject to an NPDES permit. It therefore meets the requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Finally, HCTP effluent is recycled for agricultural irrigation and local landscaping projects, potentially including projects at Conejo Community Park. Because the project would not discharge wastewater whose content exceed the regulatory limits established by the RWQCB, impacts would be less than significant.

Stormwater Drainage

A significant impact may occur if the volume of stormwater runoff would increase to a level exceeding the capacity of the storm drain system serving the project site, resulting in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities. As discussed in Section 10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, under the proposed project stormwater drainage patterns would remain the same or be improved compared to existing conditions. Stormwater drainage during construction would be treated according to requirements of the NPDES permit, during which maintenance/repair of BMPs would ensure they remained effective to prevent runoff and siltation. Furthermore, the project would not introduce increased impervious surfaces that would result in increased stormwater runoff. Therefore, the project would not exceed the applicable wastewater treatment requirements, and impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- d. *Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?*
- e. *Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

A significant impact may occur if the project would increase solid waste generation to a degree such that the existing and projected landfill capacity would be insufficient to accommodate the additional solid waste or if a project would generate solid waste that was not disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Assembly Bill 969 requires all jurisdictions in California to increase their landfill diversion to 50 percent by year 2000. In addition, AB 341 sets a new statewide goal of achieving 75 percent landfill diversion by 2020.

In 2019, the City of Thousand Oak's yearly landfill total of 109,131 tons was diverted to multiple landfills in the area. Based on CalEEMod waste generation rates (see Appendix C) the proposed project would produce approximately 15.48 tons of waste per year. This would create an

unsubstantial .014 percent increase over the City's 2019 total waste generation. This slight increase would be a less than significant impact.

In compliance with CalGreen, demolition and new construction of permitted structures and/or additions or alterations to buildings is required to divert a minimum of 75 percent of construction and demolition waste from landfill disposal through recycling or reuse. The project would adhere to these requirements, and impacts would be less than significant to solid waste generation and disposal.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

20 Wildfire

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a. Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslopes or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

The project site is developed with a recreational use, including outdoor recreation areas, a community center with offices, a preschool, and multipurpose activity rooms. The project site is in a suburban area of Thousand Oaks that includes residential development and intermittent oak woodland open space. The project site is not in a State Responsibility Area, as defined by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), but it is in a Local Responsibility Area (LRA), which speaks to the way fire protection is funded in a given area (CAL FIRE 2020a). The project site is in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) for wildland fires, as indicated in the City's Safety Element and on the CAL FIRE FHSZ viewer (City of Thousand Oaks 2014, CAL FIRE 2020b). While FHSZs do not predict when or where a wildfire will occur, they do identify areas where wildfire hazards could be more severe, and therefore of greater concern. The Ventura County Hazard Mitigation Plan notes that wildfires are a common occurrence in the county, including in Thousand Oaks, and that recent wildfire events have burned many thousands of acres, destroying

buildings and structures and injuring or killing people (Ventura County 2010). Finally, because Thousand Oaks and the project site are located in the urban-wildland interface, where developed areas are situated adjacent to open space areas that have potential sources of fuel for a fire, the project site is vulnerable to future wildfire risk. Despite the eventuality of wildfire events, impacts are mitigated to the extent feasible through the imposition of construction standards and operational requirements, such as brush clearance, designed to prevent damage and injury to the extent possible. The project would be constructed to the latest California fire code standards, which are updated yearly, and in compliance with all City ordinances concerning fire protection. Landscaping would be maintained in compliance with the Fire Code and TOMC requirements, including brush clearance and other safety measures.

Finally, the project would be implemented in an existing park where a community center is in place and would not introduce new obstructions to or interfere with current emergency response or evacuation plans. The project includes increased parking on the site, but as the site continues to be served by egress points on Hendrix Drive and Jeanine Drive, both of which connect to Lynn Road by way of Gainsborough Road, access to evacuation routes in an emergency response would remain in place and the project would not impair an evacuation plan for the area. While the project site and its components would be vulnerable to wildfire threats, being situated near open space and in a very high FHSZ, all required mitigation would be included as part of construction and operation. Therefore, impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?*

The project could have a significant impact if, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors the project would exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. The project site is on relatively level ground with a slight rise in elevation in the area to the south/southwest.

The proposed updated community center building would meet all the latest fire code requirements to receive the required permits to proceed with project construction. The 50 percent design Architectural Set indicate that project designs comply with these requirements (See Appendix A). The project would also be required to implement and follow the following fire safe practices, in compliance with the City of Thousand Oaks Safety Element by the time of the final design and before project approvals would be issued:

- Use fire resistant landscaping. Fire resistant plants are those with low growth habit (generally less than 18 inches in height), low fuel volume, and high moisture content. Such plants offer far less fuel than upright woody shrubs.
- Irrigate and maintain landscaping. A fire-resistant plant will lose this quality if allowed to dry out. Maintenance ensures the effectiveness of the fire-resistant landscape by retaining proper spacing between plants and removing dead/dry vegetation.
- Have a fire-retardant roof. Wood shake roofs provide fuel for an advancing fire. Class A roofs provide the most protection. These include clay tile, concrete tile, fibrous cement shake, metal tile, and fiberglass composition shingles (City of Thousand Oaks 2014).

Existing VCFPD fire stations would service the project site, as discussed in Section 15, *Public Services*. VCFPD Station 30 is 1.7 miles from the project site and Station 35 is approximately 4 miles west of the project site. Stations in Moorpark and Camarillo can also be called upon for reinforcements. The VCFPD also has mutual aid agreements with other counties and cities, as described in the countywide Hazard Mitigation Plan (Ventura County 2010). Because the project site has none of the specified wildfire-exacerbating characteristics, will comply with the fire code, and is close to several VCFPD stations, impacts would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- c. *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?*

The project could have a significant impact if it would require the installation of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. Project implementation would enhance recreational amenities in an existing park and would include the demolition an existing community center and construction of a replacement building in the same section of the park. The site would be served by existing roads, emergency water sources, power lines, and utilities. While minor utility trenching may occur to assure adequate service to the new building, no extensions beyond the park into areas of wildfire concern would occur. Therefore, the project would not result in the installation of associated infrastructure that would exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. The project would have no impact.

NO IMPACT

- d. *If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslopes or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?*

The project could have a significant impact if it would expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides that result from runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Brush fires are common in this area and are usually caused by a combination of factors including vegetation, climate, and people. Loss of vegetative cover during fires can result in secondary erosional impacts when a sloped area burns, because when a fire with intense heat take place a chemical reaction in the soil occurs that makes it less porous. As the rains of winter come, rainwater runs off and causes mudslides and mudflows. Properties not affected directly by the fire may be damaged or destroyed by the effects of increased runoff due to brush fire. Nearby hillsides could burn and be subject to such effects.

The project site is currently developed with recreational uses that will be enhanced or redeveloped under the proposed project. It will not introduce any new uses or activities expected to increase the project site's susceptibility to downslope landslide or flooding due to slope instability or changes in drainage. Furthermore, the slightly sloped area south of the project site is sparsely vegetated and separated from the project site by a heavy row of oak trees. The parking lot also stands between the

sloped area and the areas of the project site where people would gather. The risk of landslide is minimal to none. There would be a less than significant impact.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Does the project:				
a. Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

The project would improve an existing recreational use in Thousand Oaks, California. Section 4, Biological Resources, discusses the potential for SSC to occur on the project site, although the analysis finds their occurrence unlikely as there have been no recently documented occurrences and no individuals were observed during surveys. Nonetheless, pre-construction and nesting bird surveys (Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2, respectively) are recommended to ensure individuals are not harmed by construction activities. Construction of the park would not substantially reduce habitat or populations of plants or animals, especially endangered species. The project does not

include habitat for fish and would not substantially reduce habitat for wildlife. An Arborist report was completed for this project and is provided as Appendix E, and mitigation measures recommend that a jurisdictional delineation is performed if work is done in any of the mapped potential jurisdictional features (see Figure 23 and Figure 24). Project implementation would not cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal. While some trees would be removed near the community center, construction of the park would not reduce habitat or populations of plants or animals, especially endangered species. Protected oak trees and California sycamore trees could be removed during project implementation. Mitigation Measure BIO-5 requires removed tree permits to be acquired which could stipulate that trees be replaced at a minimum 1:1 ratio, reducing impacts to a less than significant level. Mitigation Measure BIO-6 requires that tree material to be removed will be disposed of in a way that does not increase or further spread pests or disease.

As described in the Phase I Cultural Assessment (Appendix F), project implementation would not eliminate important examples of major periods in architectural history. Cultural resources are not expected to be discovered on the site but if they are, Mitigation Measure CUL-1, Mitigation Measure CUL-2, and Mitigation Measure TCR-1 are provided to reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED

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

As concluded in Sections 1 through 20, the project would have no impact, less than significant impact, or less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated, with respect to all environmental issues considered in this document. Cumulative impacts related to several resource areas have been addressed in the individual resource sections of this IS-MND, including air quality, GHG emissions, noise, and transportation (see CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(3)). As discussed in Section 3, Air Quality, and in Section 8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts associated with air quality and GHG emissions during project construction and operation. This impact analysis in these sections use thresholds that already account for cumulative (regional impacts). Therefore, air quality and GHG emissions associated with operation and construction would be less than significant and would not be cumulatively considerable.

As discussed in Section 13, Noise, the proposed project would not generate significant construction noise impacts because construction would occur during the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., consistent with the TOMC (Sections 5-507 et seq.). The noise and traffic analyses in this IS-MND both considered increases in traffic and traffic noise under Existing plus Project conditions and contribution to VMT and concluded that impacts would be less than significant and would not add to cumulatively significant impacts.

This IS-MND determined that, for some of the other resource areas (e.g., agriculture, mineral), the proposed project would have no impact compared to existing conditions. Therefore, the project would not contribute to cumulative impacts related to these issues. Other issues (e.g., biological

resources, cultural resources, geology, hazards and hazardous materials, and tribal cultural resources) are by their nature project-specific and impacts at one location do not add to impacts at other locations or create additive impacts. As such, cumulative impacts would be less than significant (not cumulatively considerable).

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

The project would develop a community park for recreational use by residents and visitors in the surrounding area. After mitigation, there would be no substantial projects resulting from project implementation. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact from adverse effects on human beings.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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Rincon Consultants, Inc. prepared this IS-MND for the Conejo Recreation and Park District, under contract to AGD Architecture and Design. Persons involved in data gathering analysis, project management, and quality control are listed below.

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Appendix A

Conejo Community Park Programming Assessment



PROGRAMMING ASSESSMENT
CONEJO COMMUNITY PARK AND
CENTER PROGRAM SURVEY
ARCHITECTURAL, AND LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Conejo Recreation and Park District
Thousand Oaks, California
September 30, 2020



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1 - PROJECT COMPONENTS

A. PROJECT ANALYSIS	
A.1 Scope Overview.....	04
A.2 Project Vision.....	05
A.3 Consultant Scope Overview.....	06

SECTION 2 - COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAMMING

B. PROGRAM ANALYSIS	08
C. BUILDING ACTIVITIES AND USES	20
D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS.....	26
E. PARKING ANALYSIS	33
F. ACCESSORY BUILDINGS.....	36

SECTION 3 - PARK PROGRAMMING

G. LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS	40
H. PARK ACTIVITIES AND USES.....	42



Rendering of the proposed community center at Conejo Community Park. Andrew Goodwin Designs.

SECTION 1

PROJECT COMPONENTS



A. PROJECT ANALYSIS

The project components have been identified as: the community center, the park, and the accessory structures. The park and community center overlap their design efforts at the parking lot redesign, especially. This programming assessment will specifically analyze the community center and the park while only summarizing the accessory structures.

A.1 SCOPE OVERVIEW

AGD and KTUA have fully analyzed the project scope and program components, and have developed a sound schematic design based on these findings. Based on our experience, we have also found deficiencies in the original program plan from the Conejo Recreation and Parks District. This programming assessment document shows those areas and proposes adjustments.

The programming assessment document also shares thoughts of outdoor spaces proposed by KTUA, accessory buildings for restrooms/grounds maintenance staff, and the stage.



A.2 PROJECT VISION

The project to assess the Conejo Community Park and Center can be seen as a project to reinvigorate the community resources located in Conejo Community Park. Centrally located between Newbury Park and Thousand Oaks, and adjacent to many single family residences, this park is an anchor of activity for families and visitors alike. Our team's vision is to enhance the park's character through architectural and landscape features to provide for more attraction and opportunity for the Parks District to gather the neighboring communities more often to this wonderful site.

SENSE OF PLACE

Our team's vision to enhance the sense of place of the Conejo Community Park revolves around bringing a fresh, natural aesthetic to the new community center building while nodding to the architectural characteristics of the old building that will no longer remain. This new aesthetic will be mimicked by the new stage of the amphitheater. **We feel that providing this warm and naturally designed building and park will only enhance the feeling of safety and pride, becoming a welcoming place for all during the day.**

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL FEATURES

There are not many community parks in Southern California that boast as many natural features and views as the Conejo Community Park. The sense of place described by members of the community extends to the trees, the rolling hills, and the natural vegetation surrounding this park. **Our team's vision for the park is to save these topographic and natural features while enhancing them by planting new native plants and enhancing the creek.** Many of the trees will be saved and utilized in organizing new outdoor space. **The community center is designed to be built into the landscape rather than on the landscape.**

SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Lastly, AGD believes that it is our duty as architects, designers, and engineers to push the boundaries towards a clean and sustainable future for our families and our children's' families. We believe that this project at Conejo Community Park can be designed in a way to be sustainable, energy efficient, and environmentally sensitive. The community center can be powered by solar energy, and have battery backup systems to operate as an emergency operations center in the event of a disaster. This sustainable future is a resilient future where the park and community center will help the community endure hard times while being a symbol of how the community cares for each other.

A.3 CONSULTANT SCOPE OVERVIEW

ENVIRONMENTAL



- ARBORIST ANALYSIS

The arborist had prepared a tree survey identifying the size, species, and health of all the trees in and around the community center, stage, and creek.

- CEQA ANALYSIS

The environmental consulting group has begun their task of preparing CEQA documentation but awaits the decision of the final building placement.



ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING (A/E)

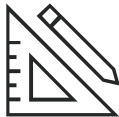
- ARCHITECTURE

The design team has refined the original design from the RFP with multiple series of input from the client. The design has been analyzed for material choices for the exterior with no definitive answer yet.



- LANDSCAPE

The landscape team has refined the program at the park and made schematic design suggestions for plazas, playgrounds, creek, and walkways. Plantings have not definitively been chosen.



- CIVIL / SURVEY

The civil engineering team has been advising on parking lot configuration. The survey team has performed the initial survey.

- STRUCTURAL

The structural team has begun their analysis and has begun to make recommendations.



- MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL / PLUMBING

The MEP team has begun to make recommend.

ADDED VALUE APPROACH

- FINANCIAL PROGRAM DOCUMENT

Our team knows the value of thinking outside the box. In this project we have prepared a financial programming document for the Parks District to analyze and utilize to inform the potential revenue streams available due to the park and community center. We have cross referenced the existing costs with that of similar parks districts (City of Newport Beach) to help show potential revenue streams in the future building.



- SUSTAINABLE DOCUMENTATION/CERTIFICATION

Another added value is that our team designs with the Living Building Challenge certification checklist in mind for all projects. We are trained that way. This means that during the design we will identify sustainable goals and bring the knowledge of LEED or Living Building Challenge design to the final product. The team has begun to analyze the building's formal design to help with solar power array orientation, rainwater management, and carbon neutral building products and methods.





SECTION 2

COMMUNITY CENTER PROGRAM



B. PROGRAM ANALYSIS

A THREE-STEP PROCESS

We define architectural programming as the research and decision making process that identifies the scope of work to be designed. This is a “problem seeking” process, and AGD’s team was brought into the process after the problems began to be determined. This document takes a three-step process in programming the community center. These steps include: **research and verification of project type, identification of strategies, and a summary of the program.**

RESEARCH

APPLICABLE CODES

2019 California Building Code
2019 California Mechanical Code
2019 California Plumbing Code
2019 California Electrical Code
2019 California Energy Code
2019 California Green Building Standards Code
City of Thousand Oaks Municipal Code, 2020 558 supplements, 2020 version.

SITE DATA

Address: 1175 Hendrix Ave, Thousand Oaks, CA
APN: 5240090255
Zoning: P-L (Public Industrial)
Lot Size: 48.37 acres

PARKING CODE

REQUIRED PARKING

CITY MUNICIPAL CODE			AREA / COUNT	RATIO	SPACES REQ.
INSTITUTIONS	LIBRARIES, MUSEUM, ECT.	1 space / 225 S.F.	11,326 S.F.	1 / 225	50
				TOTAL	50

Total Existing Parking = Greater than 150 spaces
New/Proposed Parking = 164 spaces

RELEVANT RESEARCH

The following links are provided from the Whole Building Design Guide website as an analytical tool for the spaces of this building.

LOBBY - wbdg.org/space-types/lobby

CONFERENCE / CLASSROOM - wbdg.org/space-types/conference-classroom

CHILD CARE - wbdg.org/space-types/child-care

OFFICE - wbdg.org/space-types/office

PLAZA - wbdg.org/space-types/plaza

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

CATEGORICAL BREAKDOWN:

The following is a breakdown of the main program components of the community center. This helps to organize the building's function based on a larger scale definition.



BUSINESS

OFFICES AND RECEPTION DESK:

These spaces are not only important for the management and organization of the community center's activities, it is also the first point of contact for visitors. Here people are welcomed into the community and invited to participate in all that Conejo Community Center has to offer.



EDUCATION

CLASSROOMS AND GALLERIES:

Educational interaction can be flexible in a multipurpose building such as this. Galleries in lobbies and circulation corridors can provide new information and encouragement to all who enter the center. While classroom spaces can serve the changing needs of the community that uses them.



INDOOR GATHERING

MULTIPURPOSE ROOMS:

The large multipurpose halls can be extremely flexible depending on the demand of the community. The center could host large audiences for business conferences and educational seminars, while also accommodating receptions for weddings or school dances.



OUTDOOR GATHERING

PLAZAS, PLAYGROUNDS, AND LANDSCAPING:

The community center is not limited to the boundaries of its exterior walls. The activities indoors and outdoors can have direct contact with each other. The community could regularly gather in a large group from the stage to the plaza to the decks and into the community rooms.



SERVICE

MECHANICAL, GROUNDSKEEPING, AND STORAGE:

With such a high capacity for serving the community, the center and park also require upkeep and preparation space. Service areas allow for a variety of needs to be met with high levels convenience, which is important in considering the staff as well as the community.

PROGRAM COMPONENTS

ORIGINAL PROGRAM:

The following table illustrates the original program that the Conejo Recreation and Park District prepared for the building. Our team has broken down the spaces into categories per the previous page's analysis. One major consideration is that mechanical areas and circulation were not included in full during the Conejo Recreation and Park District's original analysis.

DESCRIPTION	CATEGORY	AREA (APPROX. SQ FT)		CAPACITY (BANQUET/ASSEMBLY)		NOTES
		EXISTING	PROPOSED	EXISTING	PROPOSED	
OVERALL CENTER		6,955	9,620	-	-	PROPOSED IS 138% AREA OF EXISTING CENTER
MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM (MP1)	INDOOR GATHERING	2,880	2,900	150/200	241/322	JAZZERCISE / FENCING / TABLE TENNIS WOOD/ACTIVE FLOOR SQUARE LAYOUT MAXIMIZE SPACE
STORAGE (MP1)	SERVICE	1,210	970	-	-	LARGE IN ONE LOCATION VS SMALLER IN MULTIPLE LOCATIONS
OFFICES	BUSINESS	400	310	-	-	SUPERVISOR/COORDINATOR/SPECIALISTS
STAFF AREA	BUSINESS	270	310	-	-	PARTTIME STAFF WORK AREA
LOBBY	BUSINESS	320	305	-	-	OPEN HALLWAY WITH SEATING
KITCHEN	SERVICE	505	300*	-	-	LOCATION DEPENDENT ON HEALTH DEPT.
RESTROOM (MP1)	SERVICE	315	400	-	-	MAIN 1ST FLOOR RESTROOM
CLASS 1 (PRE-SCHOOL)	EDUCATION	695	755*	50	55	PRIVATE ENTRY / ACCESS
STORAGE CLASS 1	SERVICE	-	55*	-	-	
CLASS 2 (PRE-K)	EDUCATION	360	600*	20	33	PRIVATE ENTRY / ACCESS
STORAGE CLASS 2	SERVICE	-	110*	-	-	
GROUND / MAINTENANCE	SERVICE	525**	755**	-	-	CONCEALED / CENTRAL LOCATION
OVERALL 1ST FLOOR		6,955	5,195	-	-	
MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM 2	INDOOR GATHERING	-	2,285	-	190/254	SPECIAL EVENT / RENTAL / MEETING ROOM - CARPET/PASSIVE FLOOR
STORAGE MP2	SERVICE	-	255	-	-	SIZED FOR TABLES/CHAIRS ONLY?
RESTROOMS MP2	SERVICE	-	180	-	-	SECONDARY 2ND FLOOR RESTROOMS
RESTROOMS JACK AND JILL	SERVICE	-	185	-	-	ACCESS FROM BOTH CLASSROOMS
OVERALL 2ND FLOOR		-	4,425	-	-	

*INCLUDED IN OVERALL 2ND FLOOR

**NOT INCLUDED IN OVERALL 1ST FLOOR



CONEJO COMMUNITY PARK ASSESSMENT CONCEPTUAL CENTER FLOORPLANS 2019 1127

The new program analysis of spaces and square footage can be found in Section 2B on pages 16-19. This analysis above has helped to inform and direct the design of the new community center.

STRATEGIES FOR PROGRAM

GOALS:

- FORM AND IMAGE

The CRPD has said that the community center must feel residential in nature based on its proximity to the neighborhood. The other desire is that from the grass amphitheater, the community center looks distinguished and provides a sense of pride for the community.

- FUNCTION

The CRPD has made it clear that this must remain a community center for the Conejo Community Park and provide the same services as before. This does not prevent allowing further services or opportunities but it must not take any existing function away. The existing center has preschool classrooms, offices, and multipurpose rooms.

- ORGANIZATION

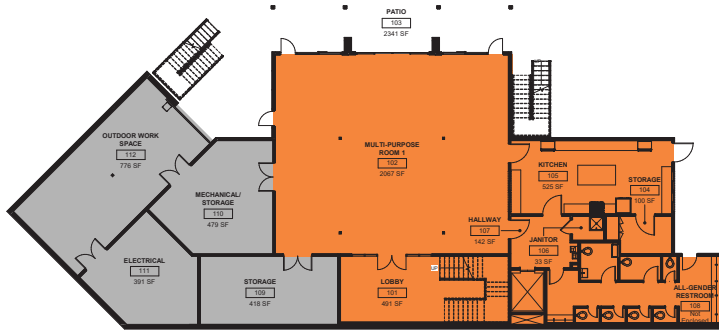
The design team believes it is pertinent to organize this building so that the spaces can be shut off as needed for security and systems efficiency. Portions of the building must remain semi-private for the safety of staff and the children.

- ECONOMIC GOALS

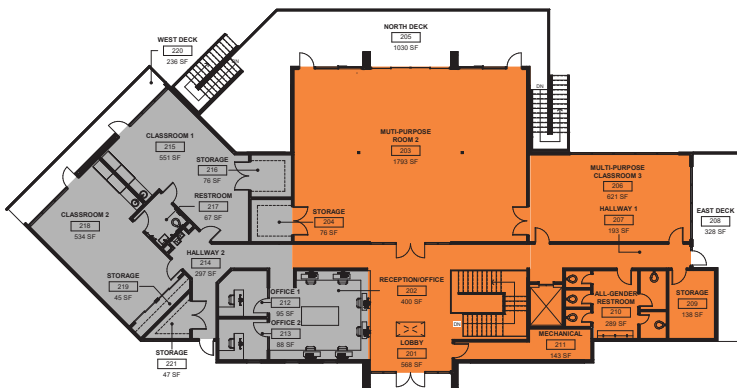
It is economical to analyze this building for potential use, rental, and flexibility of occupants. The building could be rented out for more events if it becomes desired by the community. It can also be designed very sustainable to hopefully keep maintenance and energy utility costs low.

The following pages help to illustrate the strategies the design team utilized in designing the community center. Section 2D will expand upon the function and use of the building and how this could economically benefit the CRPD.

PUBLIC VS PRIVATE DIAGRAM



LEVEL 1
NOT TO SCALE



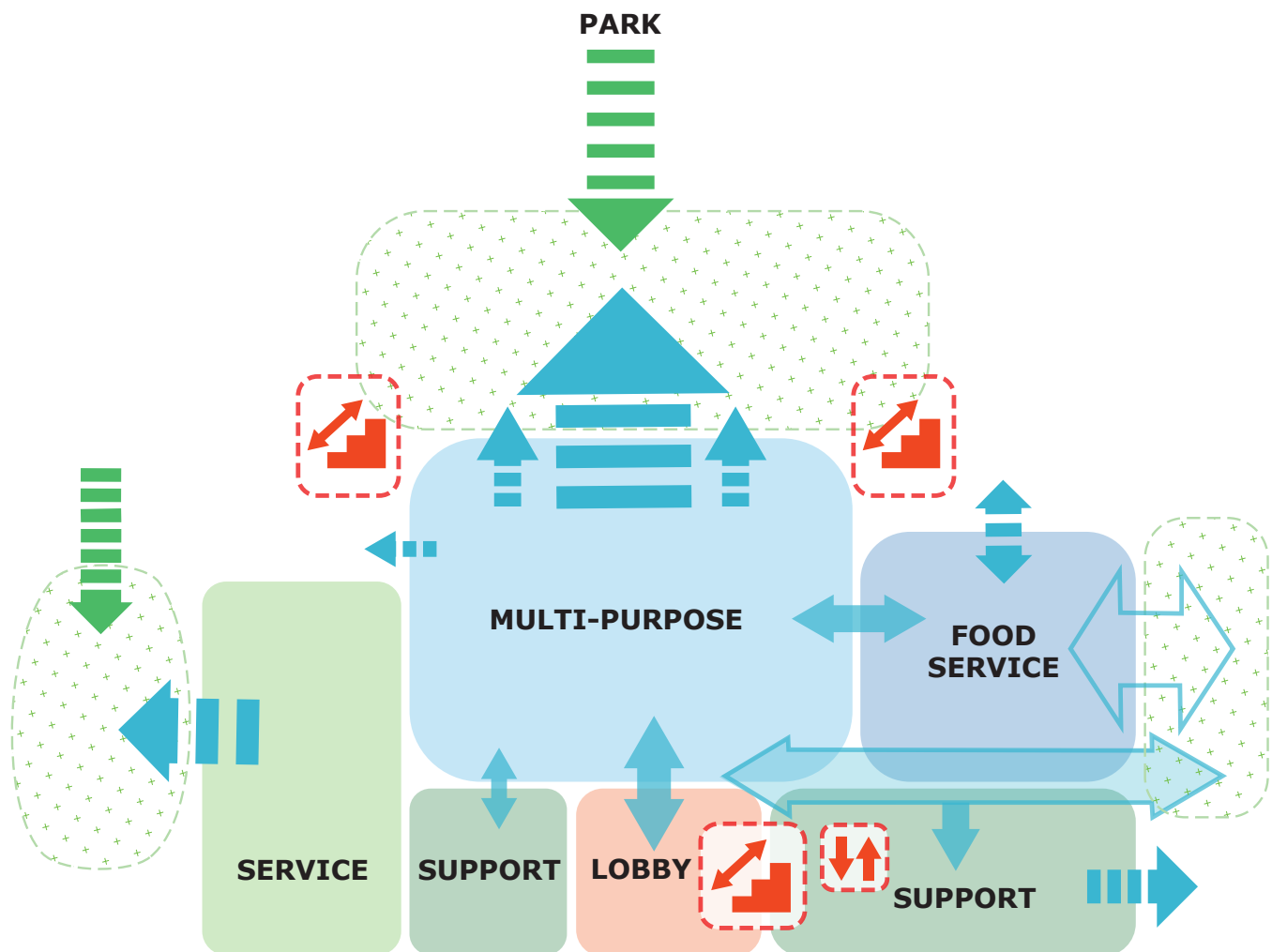
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PUBLIC
PRIVATE

PROGRAM ADJACENCIES

LEVEL 1



PROGRAM

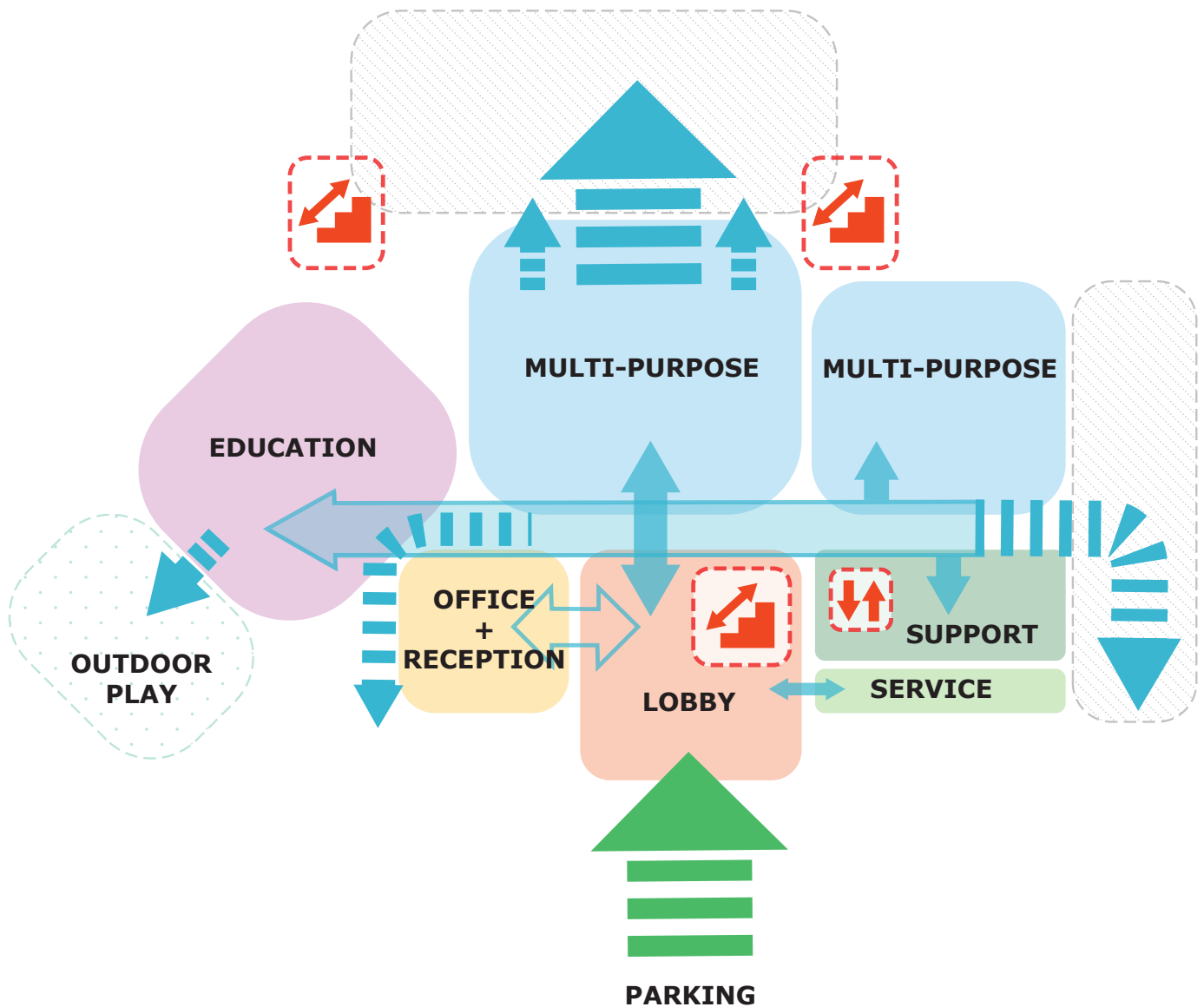
- Legend for the site plan:

 - LOBBY** (Orange square)
 - OFFICE/RECEPTION** (Yellow square)
 - MULTI-PURPOSE** (Light blue square)
 - FOOD SERVICE** (Blue square)
 - EDUCATION** (Purple square)
 - SERVICE** (Light green square)
 - SUPPORT** (Dark green square)
 - OUTDOOR PLAY** (Dashed green square)
 - COVERED PATIO** (Dashed green square with stars)
 - DECK** (Hatched square)

CIRCULATION

-  **STAIRS**
-  **ELEVATOR**
-  **INTERIOR TO INTERIOR**
-  **INTERIOR TO EXTERIOR**
-  **INTERIOR HALLWAY**
-  **SERVICE WINDOW**
-  **EXTERIOR TO INTERIOR**

PROGRAM ADJACENCIES LEVEL 2



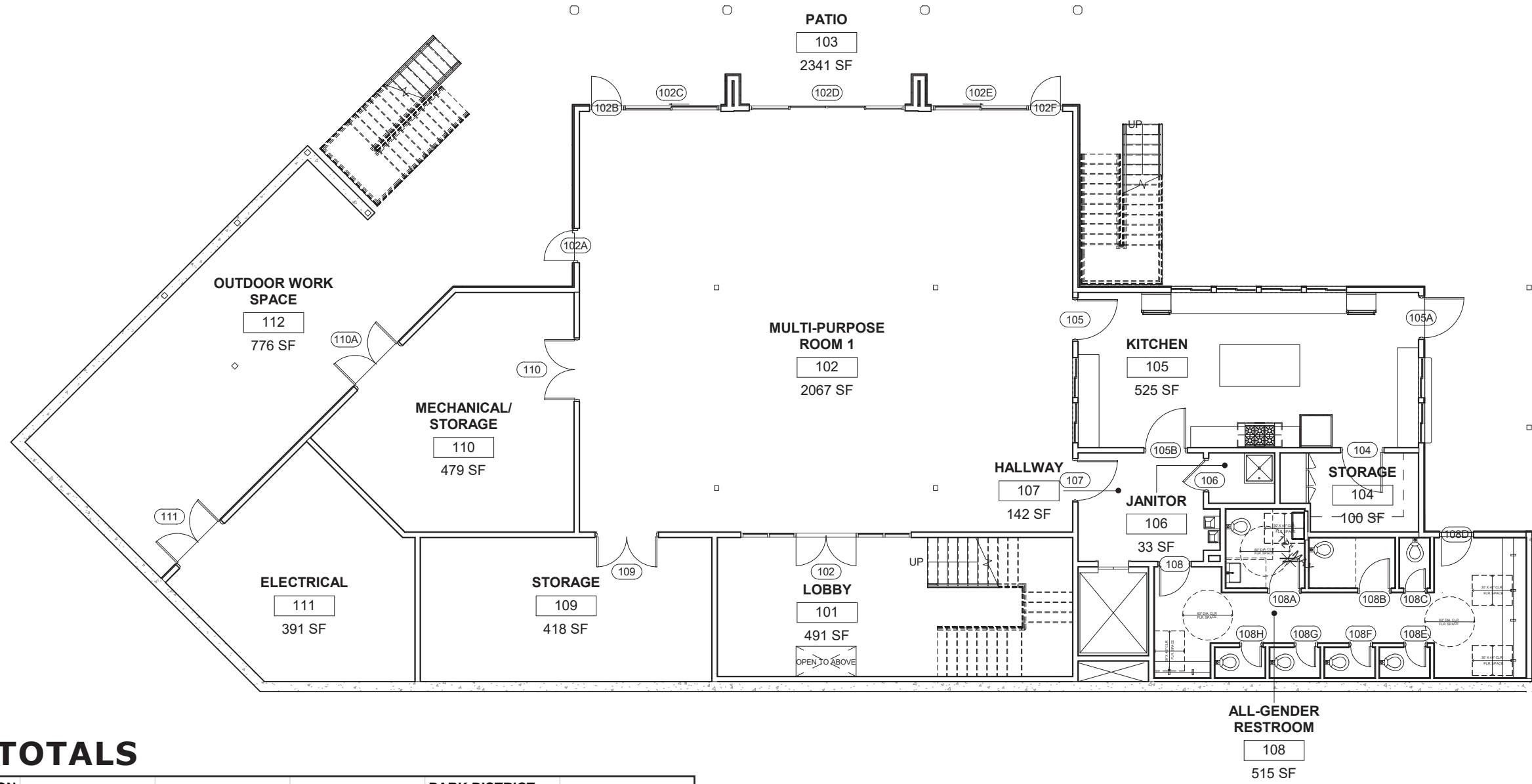
PROGRAM

LOBBY	SERVICE
OFFICE/RECEPTION	SUPPORT
MULTI-PURPOSE	OUTDOOR PLAY
FOOD SERVICE	COVERED PATIO
EDUCATION	DECK

CIRCULATION

STAIRS
ELEVATOR
INTERIOR TO INTERIOR
INTERIOR TO EXTERIOR
INTERIOR HALLWAY
SERVICE WINDOW
EXTERIOR TO INTERIOR

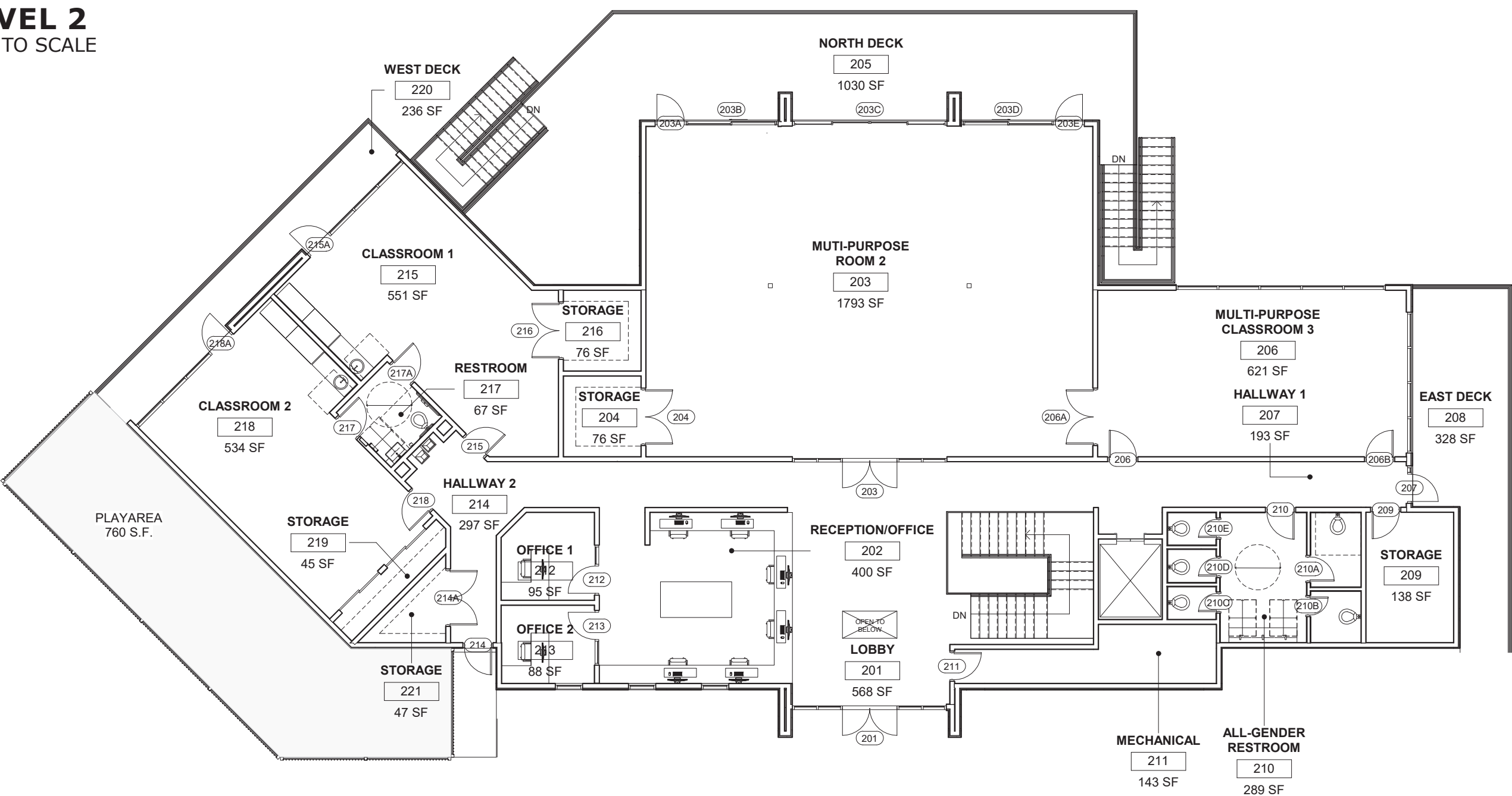
LEVEL 1
NOT TO SCALE



AREA TOTALS

AGD DESIGN				PARK DISTRICT	
ROOM #	NAME	OCCUP. CLASS	AREA	Existing	Proposed
101	LOBBY	ASSEMBLY	491	-	-
102	MULTIPURPOSE 3	ASSEMBLY	2067	-	2285
103	PATIO	ASSEMBLY	2341	-	-
104	STORAGE	STORAGE	100	-	-
105	KITCHEN	KITCHEN	525	505	300
106	JANITOR	STORAGE	33	-	-
107	HALLWAY	ACCESSORY	142	-	-
108	RESTROOM	ACCESSORY	515	315	400
109	STORAGE	STORAGE	418	-	-
110	MECHANICAL	STORAGE	479	525	755
111	ELECTRICAL	STORAGE	391	-	-
112	OUTDOOR WORK	STORAGE	776	-	-
	Non Program SF	(hallways, etc)	2483		
		Storage total	2197		
		TOTAL LEVEL 1	8278		

LEVEL 2
NOT TO SCALE



AREA TOTALS

AGD DESIGN				PARK DISTRICT	
ROOM #	NAME	OCCUP. CLASS	AREA	Existing	Proposed
201	LOBBY	ASSEMBLY	568	320	305
202	RECEPTION	BUSINESS	400	270	310
203	MULTIPURPOSE 1	ASSEMBLY	1793	2880	2900
204	STORAGE	STORAGE	76	-	-
205	NORTH DECK	ASSEMBLY	1030	-	-
206	MULTI CLASSROOM	ASSEMBLY	621	-	-
207	HALLWAY 1	ACCESSORY	193	-	-
208	EAST DECK	ASSEMBLY	328	-	-
209	STORAGE	STORAGE	138	-	-
210	RESTROOM	ACCESSORY	289	-	185
211	MECHANICAL	STORAGE	143	-	-
212	OFFICE 1	BUSINESS	95		

213	OFFICE 2	BUSINESS	88	400	310
214	HALLWAY 2	ACCESSORY	297	-	-
215	CLASSROOM 1	EDUCATION	551	695	755
216	STORAGE	STORAGE	76	-	55
217	RESTROOM	ACCESSORY	67	-	180
218	CLASSROOM 2	EDUCATION	534	360	600
219	STORAGE	STORAGE	45		110
220	WEST DECK	ASSEMBLY	236	-	-
221	STORAGE	STORAGE	47	-	-
222	PLAY AREA	ASSEMBLY	760	-	-
	Non Program SF	(hallways, etc)	2844		
		Storage total	382		
		TOTAL LEVEL 2	8375		
		TOTAL BLDG:	16653		

C. BUILDING ACTIVITIES AND USES

In determining the potential activities that could fill the new community building and park, our team examined the current activities available at Conejo Community Center, as well as those offered by other communities in similar scale spaces.

The CRPD has made it clear that the existing classroom uses, the fencing and exercise use in the multipurpose rooms, and the seasonal camps must remain. The park will also continue to be used for camps and the summer concert series.

The introduction of newer activities comes mostly from the multipurpose rooms and the ability to use both indoor and outdoor spaces together. The multipurpose rooms could be used for conferences, receptions, and school events.

This expansion of new and existing activities within in the building and in the park will increase the frequency of interaction and the investment of ownership by the community as a whole.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES



COMMUNITY CLASSES

Daily Preschool - *Existing Use*
Weekly Exercise Classes - *Existing Use*
Seasonal Youth Camps - *Existing Use*
Community Club Meetings - *Existing Use*



BUSINESS GATHERINGS

Large Conferences - *New Use*
Small Corporate Retreats - *New Use*



RECEPTIONS

School Dances and Fairs - *New Use*
Birthday Celebrations - *New Indoor Use*
Cultural Events - *New Use*
Wedding Rehearsals and Receptions - *New Use w/ Kitchen*



PARK CONNECTIONS

Weekly Concerts - *Existing Use*
Outdoor Movies - *New Use w/ Integral Screen at New Scale*
Food Truck Events - *New Use w/ Kitchen*
Weddings - *Outdoor or Outdoor + Indoor*

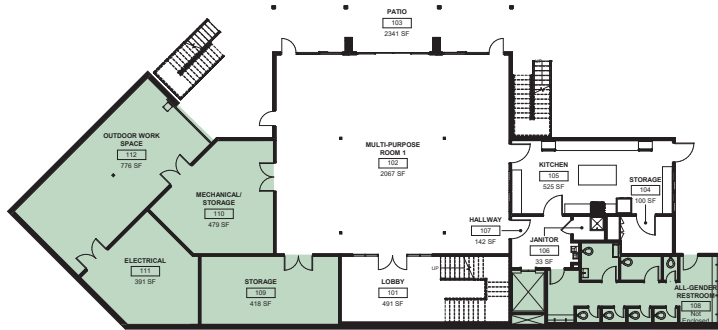
ADDING VALUE

The design team always thinks outside the box when it comes to community amenities. This building is designed to be flexible in use, and a resource that the residents of Conejo Valley can rent-out. The design of the building is currently organized to help promote operations by the Parks District to be efficiently located together while the rest of the design is oriented to allow for multiple scenarios of use.

The following use scenarios are examples of many options that our team can use to help analyze the financial benefit this building can be to the Parks District. They include:

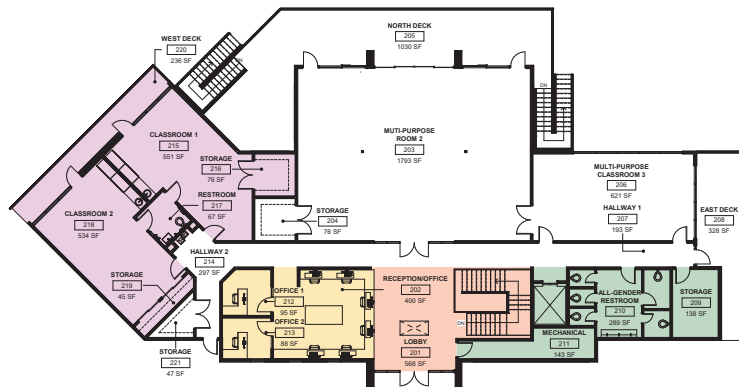
1. Daily Use
2. Business Conferences
3. Reception Venue
4. Concert Events

USE DIAGRAMS



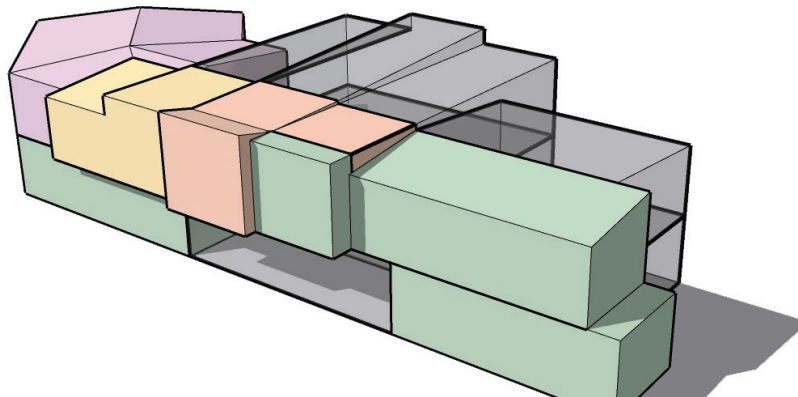
LEVEL 1

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LEVEL 2

NOT TO SCALE



DAILY USE

On a normal business day the facility will house offices for the park district staff. These office spaces and the classrooms that are used for preschool and other meetings are located on one side of the building so that the rest of the facility can stay in a "closed" state. This will help with promoting energy efficiency in the building and will keep down maintenance costs.

MULTIPURPOSE

FOOD SERVICE

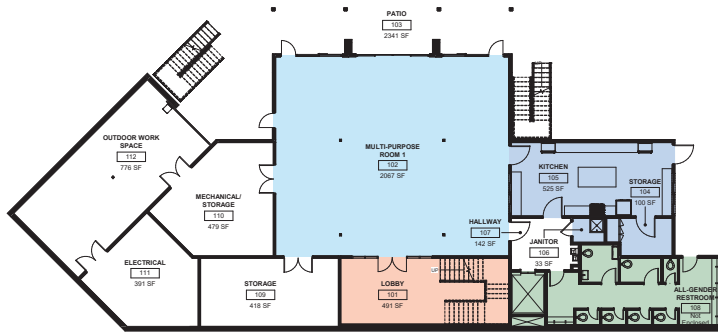
LOBBY

OFFICE / RECEPTION

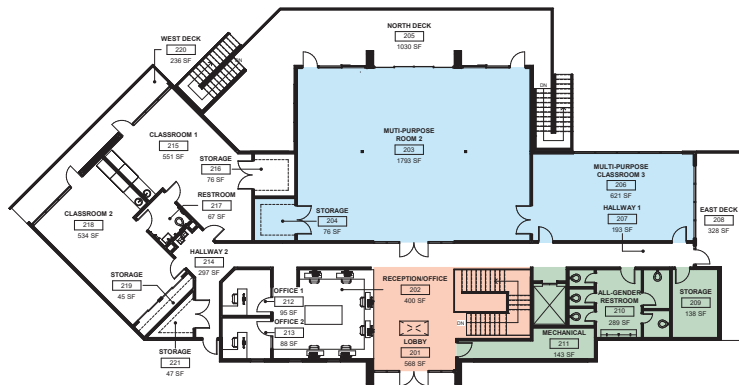
EDUCATION

SUPPORT

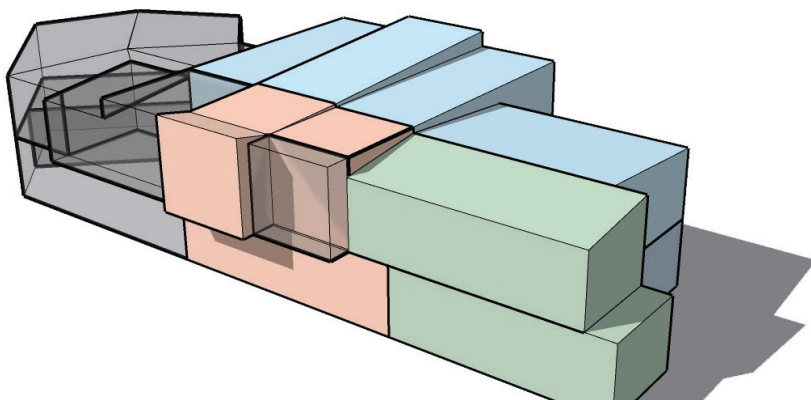
USE DIAGRAMS



LEVEL 1
NOT TO SCALE



LEVEL 2
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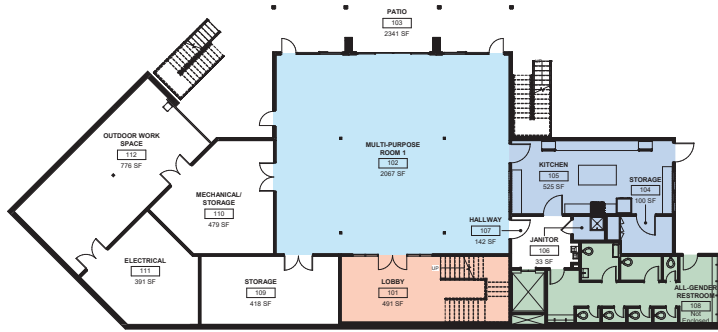


- MULTIPURPOSE**
- FOOD SERVICE**
- LOBBY**
- OFFICE / RECEPTION**
- EDUCATION**
- SUPPORT**

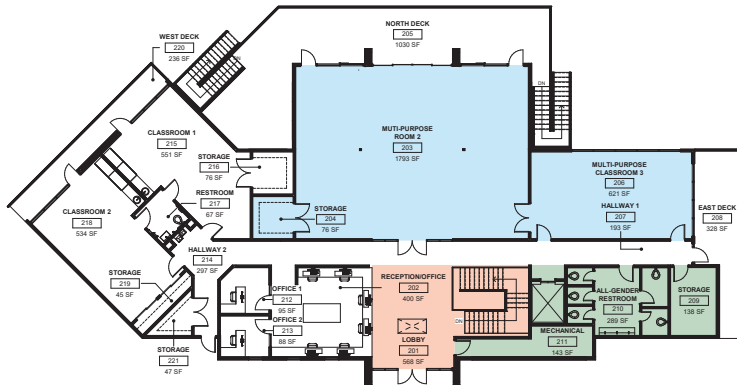
BUSINESS CONFERENCE

The top floor can be completely shut off for use during the day if an event calls for it. Not only can the multipurpose spaces be used for jazzercise, yoga, fencing, and many other existing programs, but it can also be rented as a business conference venue. Small business organization, large corporate companies, and professional service affiliations could all potentially rent out the space for day or weekend conferences.

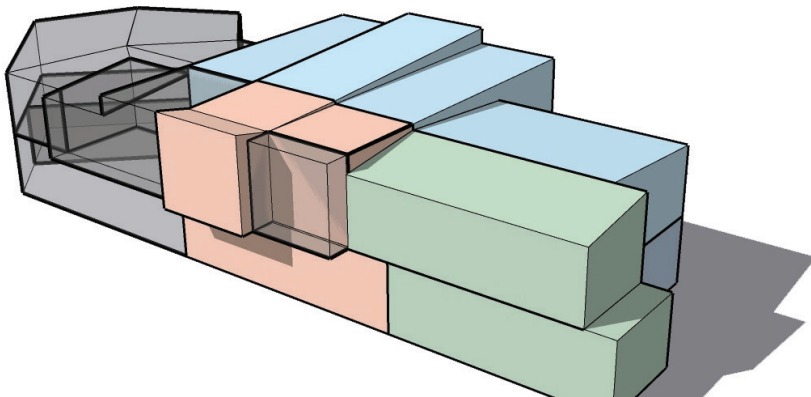
USE DIAGRAMS



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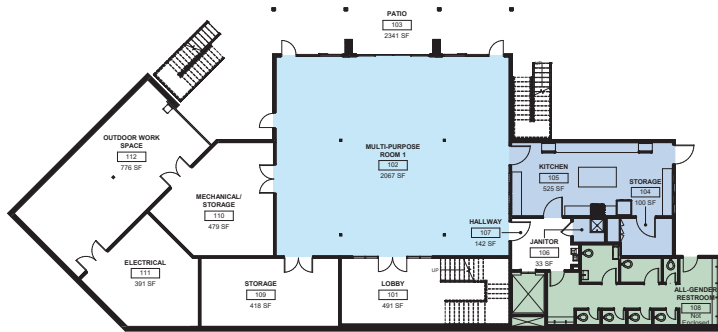


- MULTIPURPOSE**
- FOOD SERVICE**
- LOBBY**
- OFFICE / RECEPTION**
- EDUCATION**
- SUPPORT**

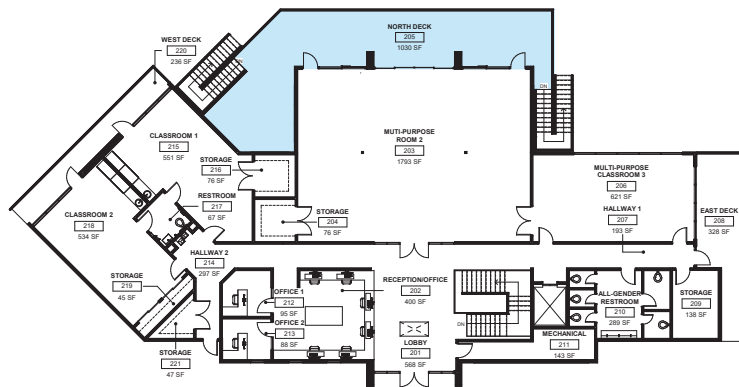
RECEPTION VENUE

Weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, and many other ceremonies are always looking for venues. This park has the ability to host these events in an outdoor or indoor setting while ALSO using the community center building for a reception venue. The catering kitchen, the restrooms, and the large multi-purpose spaces are well organized to allow for any ceremony's reception to take place.

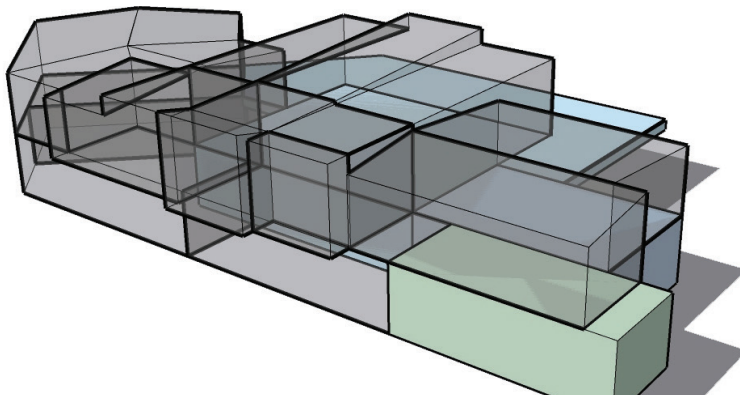
USE DIAGRAMS



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- MULTIPURPOSE**
- FOOD SERVICE**
- LOBBY**
- OFFICE / RECEPTION**
- EDUCATION**
- SUPPORT**

CONCERT VENUE

The summer concert series is a beloved event, and a great way to use the park. The building has been designed to allow for the lower floor to be open during the event as a gathering, refreshment, and relief space for the concert-goers. The upper floor's multi-purpose space can easily be incorporated to expand the event for local vendors and merchandise in an effort to grow the concert venue or potential performers.

D. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

With the economic goal to add financial value to the community center, our design team has proposed a rate per square foot for each type of rentable space. These numbers come from research of the rental rates at community event centers in comparable city community park districts.

The financial analysis assumes the inclusion of kitchen services and equipment such as chairs, tables, podiums, speakers, projectors, etc. The outdoor deck and patio areas are included and will be adjacent uses.

We envision that there could be a need to rent kitchen space separately from the multipurpose rooms, particularly for concessions and vendors at outdoor events.

EXISTING RATES

CONEJO COMMUNITY CENTER			
TOTAL FACILITY RATE	\$130.50	\$87.00	\$65.50
MAIN HALL	\$74.50	\$49.50	\$37.00
KITCHEN	\$33.00	\$22.00	\$16.50
ROOM 1	\$25.50	\$17.00	\$13.00
ROOM 2	\$25.50	\$17.00	\$13.00
PICNIC AREA 1 (Capacity: 200)	\$58.50	\$39.00	\$29.50
PICNIC AREA 2 (Capacity: 40)	\$33.00	\$22.00	\$16.50
PICNIC AREA 3 (Capacity: 40)	\$33.00	\$22.00	\$16.50
PICNIC AREAS 4 or 5 or 6 (Flat Rate)	\$27.50	\$27.50	\$27.50

COMPARABLE RATES

The design team examined similar rates from the City of Newport Beach.

MARINA PARK COMMUNITY CENTER & PARK

AREA	COMMERCIAL		PRIVATE		NON-PROFIT		YOUTH SERVING ORG/NMUSD
	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident
Event Room	\$386/hour	\$709/hour	\$246/hour	\$421/hour	\$140/hour	\$316/hour	\$81/hour
Large Class Room	\$147/hour	\$261/hour	\$90/hour	\$157/hour	\$52/hour	\$116/hour	\$26/hour
Medium Class Room	\$111/hour		\$71/hour		\$40/hour		\$21/hour
Small Classroom	\$87/hour		\$54/hour		\$32/hour		\$14/hour
Grass Area*	\$253/hour	\$474/hour	\$81/hour	\$132/hour	\$72/hour	\$113/hour	\$54/hour
Picnic Area	\$220/hour		\$45/hour		\$39/hour		\$15/hour
<div><div><div>ADDITIONAL FEES Admin fee/reservation: \$5 Cleaning fee: \$150</div><div>SECURITY GUARDS Events with alcohol require two guards (4 hour minimum): \$44.26/hour for two guards</div></div><div><div>SECURITY DEPOSIT Picnic Area: \$100 Small Class Room: \$100 Medium Class Room: \$100 Large Class Room: \$185 Event Center - without alcohol: \$200 Event Center - with alcohol: \$400</div><div>CANCELLATION FEES Less than 30 day notice: 25% of rental Less than 72 hours notice: Entire Rental Fee</div><div>REFUND PROCESSING FEE \$10 - Facility rentals under \$75 \$20 - Facility rentals of \$75 and over</div></div></div>							
*Grass area reservations require reserving the Event Room as well.							

OASIS COMMUNITY CENTER

AREA	COMMERCIAL		PRIVATE		NON-PROFIT		YOUTH SERVING ORG/NMUSD
	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident
Event Center	\$395/hour	\$709/hour	\$220/hour	\$362/hour	\$147/hour	\$225/hour	\$81/hour
Large Meeting Room	\$296/hour	\$571/hour	\$138/hour	\$270/hour	\$72/hour	\$144/hour	N/A
Small Classroom	\$175/hour	\$350/hour	\$86/hour	\$173/hour	\$54/hour	\$103/hour	N/A
<div> <div> ADDITIONAL FEES Admin fee/reservation: \$5 Cleaning fee: \$150 SECURITY GUARDS Events with alcohol require two guards (4 hour minimum): \$44.26/hour for two guards Parties of 200 or more without alcohol require one guard (4 hour minimum): \$22.13/hour for one guard </div> <div> SECURITY DEPOSIT Event Center - without alcohol: \$200 Event Center - with alcohol: \$400 Large Meeting Room: \$185 Small Classroom: \$100 </div> <div> CANCELLATION FEES Less than 30 day notice: 25% of rental Less than 72 hours notice: Entire Rental Fee REFUND PROCESSING FEE \$10 - Facility rentals under \$75 \$20 - Facility rentals of \$75 and over </div> </div>							

RENTAL FEE SCHEDULE

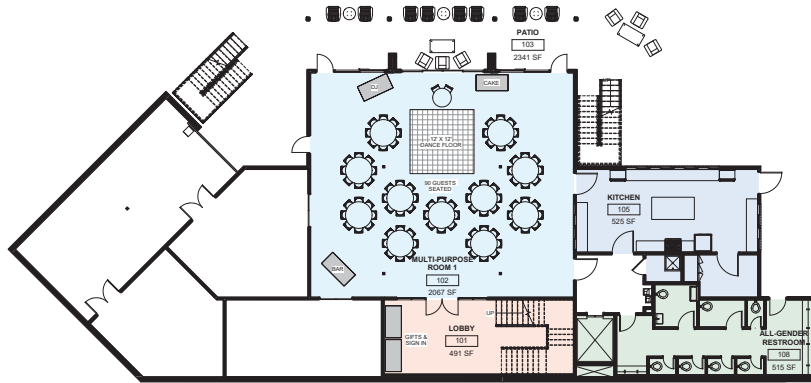
These are suggested rates based on our analysis.

EVENTS /PARTIES:				Non Resident	Resident	Non-Profit	Youth
				\$310	\$207	\$103	\$62
	MULTIPURPOSE 1	138	2,067				
	*PATIO	156	2,341				
	MULTIPURPOSE 2	120	1,793	\$269	\$179	\$90	\$54
	*NORTH DECK	69	1,030				
	MULTIPURPOSE 3	41	621	\$93	\$62	\$31	\$19
PRESCHOOL:	CLASSROOM 1	28	551	\$66	\$44	\$28	\$17
	CLASSROOM 2	27	534	\$64	\$43	\$27	\$16
	*PLAY AREA	51	760				
CLASSROOMS:	MULTIPURPOSE 3	41	621	\$75	\$50	\$31	\$19
	CLASSROOM 1	28	551	\$66	\$44	\$28	\$17
	CLASSROOM 2	27	534	\$64	\$43	\$27	\$16
	*PLAY AREA	51	760				
EXERCISE CLASS:	MULTIPURPOSE 3	41	621	\$124	\$93	\$62	\$37
	CLASSROOM 1	28	551	\$110	\$83	\$55	\$33
	CLASSROOM 2	27	534	\$107	\$80	\$53	\$32
	*WEST DECK	16	236				
	*PLAY AREA	51	760				
KITCHEN:	FULL SERVICE	-	525	\$158	\$105	\$79	\$42
	CONCESSIONS	-	525	\$32	\$21	\$16	\$11
	FOOD TRUCK	-	-	\$275	\$225	\$200	\$150
PICNIC:	TABLES	-	-	\$90	\$45	\$40	\$15
STAGE:	PERFORMANCE	-	-	\$500	\$300	\$100	\$50
	WEDDING	-	-	\$500	\$300	-	-

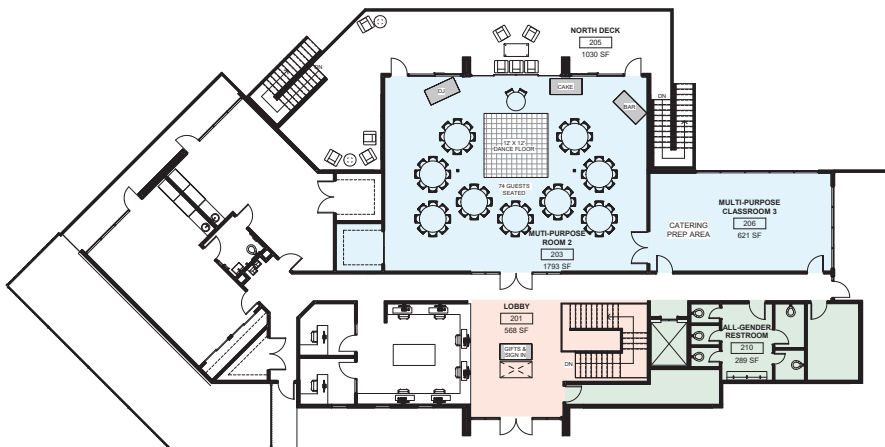
*Decks and play area will be included as accessory to adjacent use spaces.

	Non Resident	Rate per Square Foot		Youth
		Resident	Non-Profit	
Event Space	0.15	0.1	0.05	0.03
Outdoor	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02
Preschool	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.03
Outdoor	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02
Classrooms	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.03
Outdoor	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02
Exercise Rooms	0.2	0.15	0.1	0.06
Outdoor	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02
Full Kitchen	0.3	0.2	0.15	0.08
Concessions	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02

FISCAL CASE STUDY



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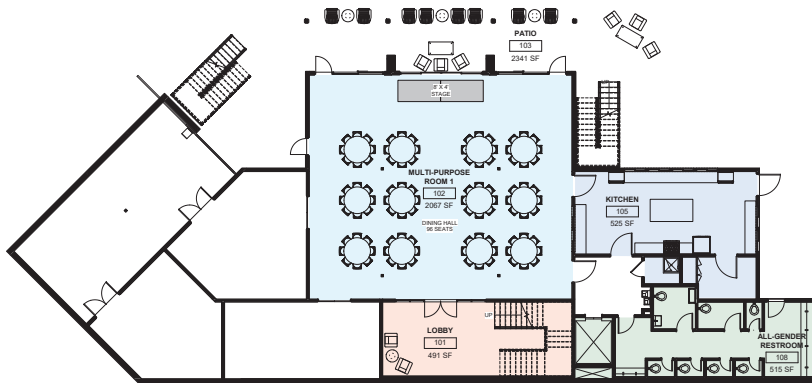
WEDDING VENUE

As wedding venue costs continue to rise, the Conejo Community Park could provide a wonderful option at a lower comparable rate.

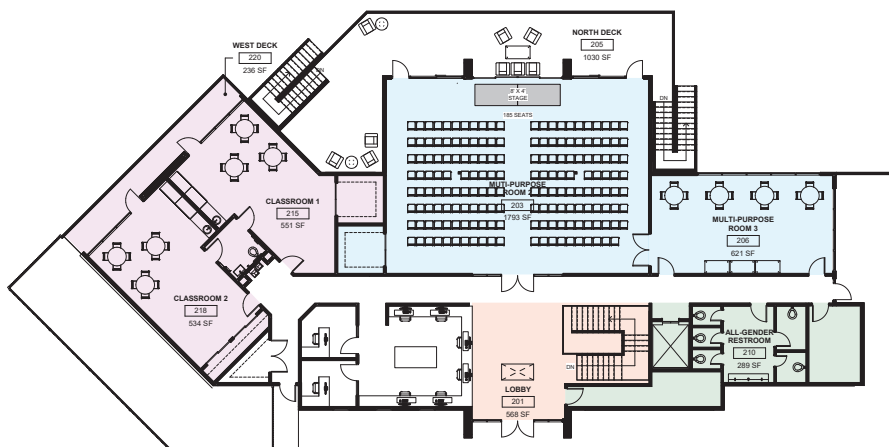
The multipurpose rooms could serve as dining and dance reception spaces, while the park could act as a ceremony site.

WEDDING VENUE		(max capacity)	(rentable s.f.)	RENTAL PRICE PER HOUR		(hours used)	TOTAL	
				Non Resident	Resident		Non Resident	Resident
CEREMONY:	STAGE/ GAZEBO	-	-	\$500	\$300	2	\$1,000	\$600
RECEPTION:	MULTIPURPOSE 2	74-90	1,793	\$325	\$250	8	\$2,600	\$2,000
	NORTH DECK	69	1,030					
KITCHEN:	FULL CATERING	-	525	\$200	\$150	8	\$1,600	\$1,200
ADDITIONAL FEES:	SECURITY (if alcohol)	-	-	\$44	\$44	8	\$352	\$352
	SET UP/CLEANING	-	-	-	-	-	\$200	\$200
							\$5,752	\$4,352

FISCAL CASE STUDY



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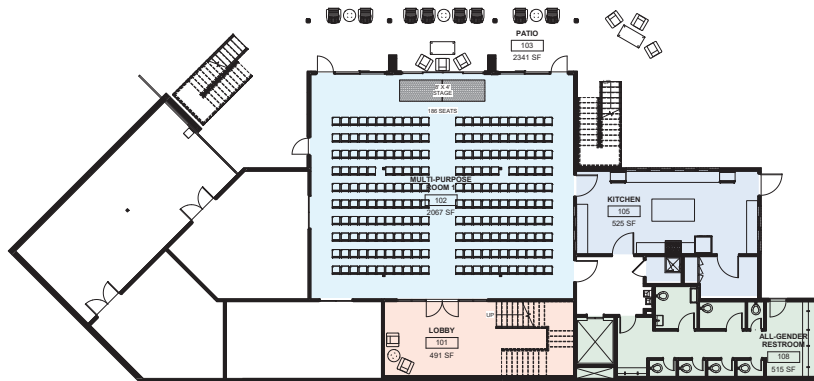
KIDS CAMP



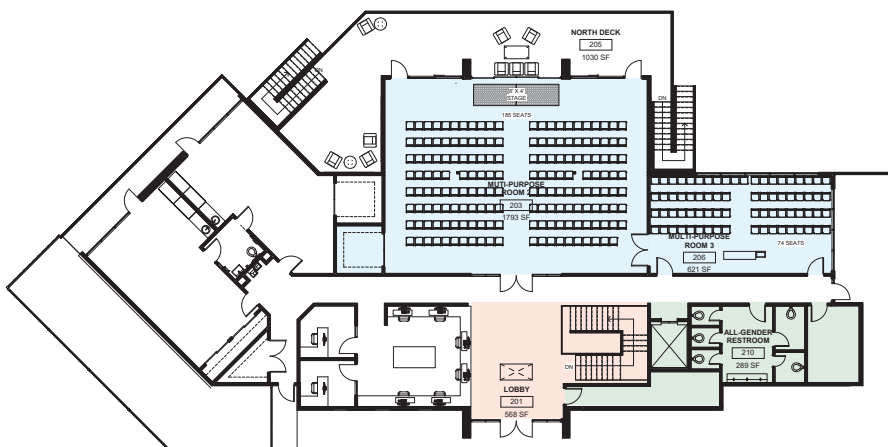
Outside of the typical camps put on by CRPD, the center and park could be rented by outside organizations like the Boy Scouts, local churches, and STEM groups.

5-DAY SUMMER CAMP								
		(max capacity)	(rentable s.f.)	RENTAL PRICE PER HOUR		(hours used)	TOTAL	
				Non Profit	Youth		Non Profit	Youth
PERFORMANCE:	STAGE	-	-	\$100	\$50	30	\$3,000	\$1,500
EVENT SPACE:	MULTIPURPOSE 1	105	2,067	\$103	\$62	30	\$3,090	\$1,860
	MULTIPURPOSE 2	185	1,793	\$90	\$54	30	\$2,700	\$1,620
CLASSROOMS:	MUTI-PURPOSE 3	41	621	\$31	\$19	30	\$930	\$570
	CLASSROOM 1	28	551	\$28	\$17	30	\$840	\$510
	CLASSROOM 2	27	534	\$27	\$16	30	\$810	\$480
KITCHEN:	FULL CATERING	-	525	\$79	\$42	30	\$2,370	\$1,260
ADDITIONAL FEES:	SET UP/CLEANING	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,000	\$1,000
							\$14,740	\$8,800

FISCAL CASE STUDY



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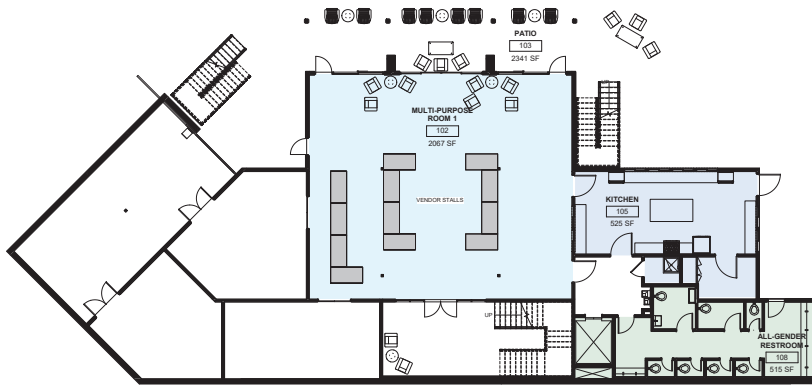
CONFERENCE



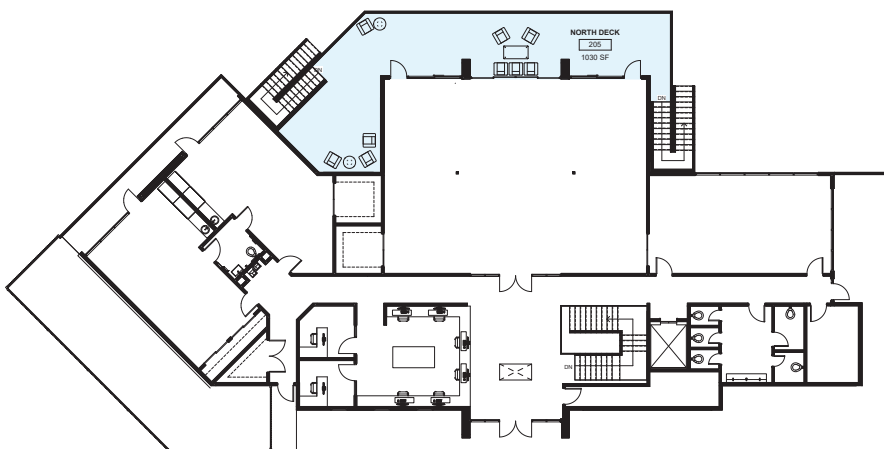
Large organizations and corporate structures are always looking for venues to hold conferences, dinners and ceremonies. A group could rent out all the multipurpose spaces and have speaking and learning events happening all day.

2-DAY BUSINESS CONFERENCE								
		(max capacity)	(rentable s.f.)	RENTAL PRICE PER HOUR		(hours used)	TOTAL	
				Non Resident	Resident		Non Resident	Resident
EVENT SPACE:	MULTIPURPOSE 1	186	2,067	\$310	\$207	20	\$6,200	\$4,140
	PATIO	156	2,341					
	MULTIPURPOSE 2	185	1,793	\$269	\$179	20	\$5,380	\$3,580
	NORTH DECK	69	1,030					
	MULTIPURPOSE 3	41	621	\$93	\$62	20	\$1,860	\$1,240
KITCHEN:	FULL CATERING	-	525	\$79	\$42	20	\$1,580	\$840
ADDITIONAL FEES:	SET UP/CLEANING	-	-	-	-	-	\$500	\$500
							\$15,520	\$10,300

FISCAL CASE STUDY



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CONCERT VENUE



The concert series that already exists could be a perfect example for other concerts or more opportunities. The multipurpose space could be a V.I.P. area while the kitchen and food trucks can cater to the guests.

OUTDOOR CONCERT				RENTAL PRICE PER HOUR			TOTAL	
		(max capacity)	(rentable s.f.)	Non Resident	Resident	(hours used)	Non Resident	Resident
PERFORMANCE:	STAGE	-	-	\$500	\$300	12	\$6,000	\$3,600
RECEPTION:	MULTIPURPOSE 1	138	2,067	\$310	\$207	8	\$2,480	\$1,656
	MULTIPURPOSE 2	120	1,793	\$269	\$179	8	\$2,152	\$1,432
KITCHEN:	CONCESSIONS	-	525	\$32	\$21	6	\$192	\$126
	FOOD TRUCK	3	-	\$275	\$225	6	\$1,650	\$1,350
ADDITIONAL FEES:	SECURITY (if alcohol)	-	-	\$44	\$44	8	\$352	\$352
	SET UP/CLEANING	-	-	-	-	-	\$200	\$200
							\$13,026	\$8,716

E. PARKING ANALYSIS

AGD has worked in partnership with the civil engineering and landscape team members to design a parking scheme that not only suits the local zoning requirements, but also considers the changing demands of the community center and park.

We have accounted for 83 parking spaces, including 4 ADA spaces, a drop off zone at the front entry, and a driveway to the lower plaza area.

OVERALL PARK PARKING LOCATIONS

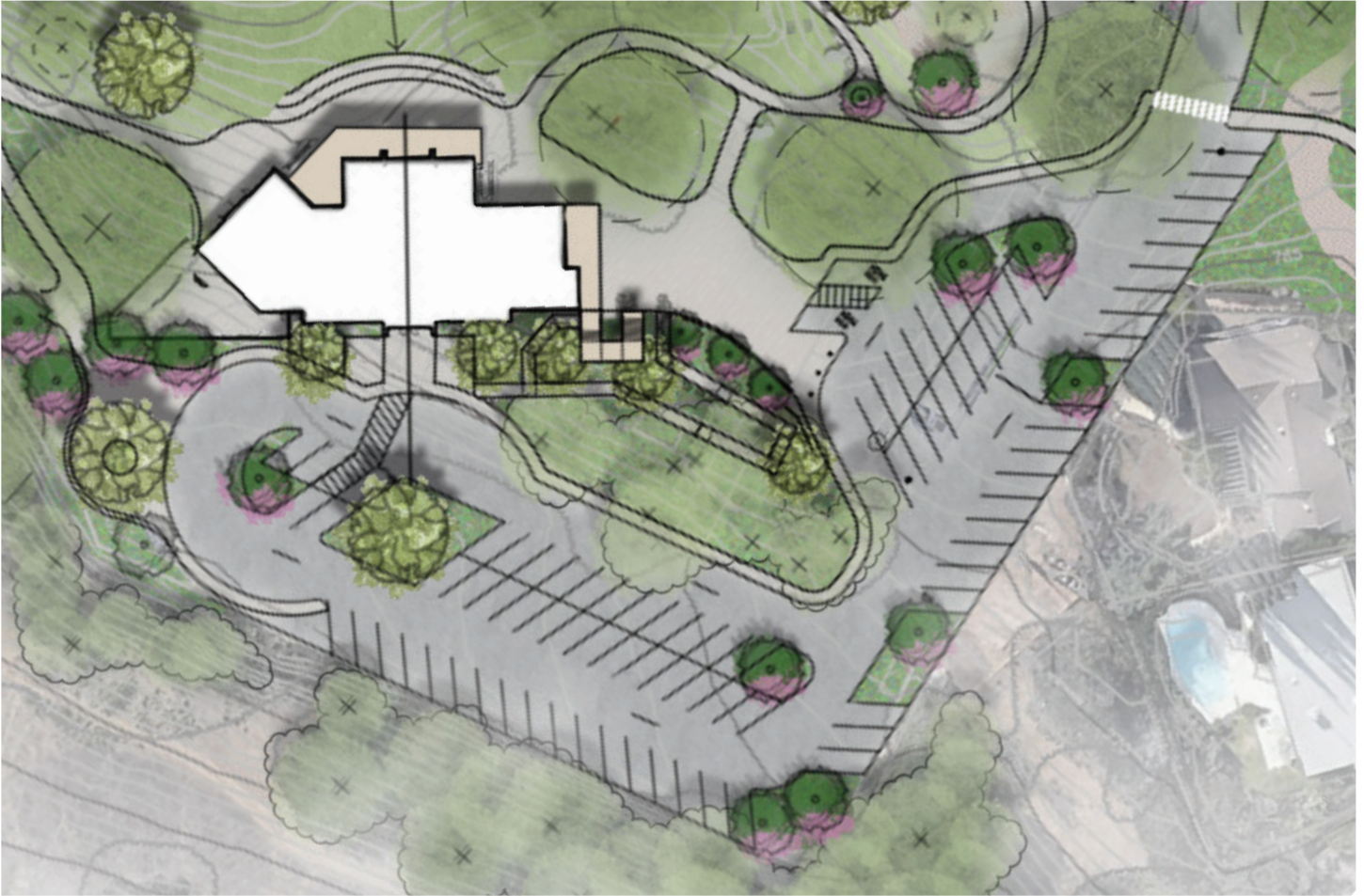


PARKING DESIGN

The existing park infrastructure has over 150 parking spaces throughout the park. There are ADA accessible spaces located in specific locations around the park and they are meant to service as much of the park with accessible paths of travel.

The new parking alterations will only occur around the community center. All other parking lots are being considered as adequate as they exist and will remain.

ENLARGED PARKING CONFIGURATION



NEW COMMUNITY CENTER PARKING

The parking lot configuration at the new community center has been altered to provide equal opportunity for accessibility around the building and landscape as well as new fire access for life safety services.

The upper (southern) parking lot will have a large turn-around location near the playground access that can be used for temporary drop off but is meant to accommodate the turning radius of the fire vehicles. The new accessible spaces and a few EV and low emitting vehicle spaces will be added at the upper lot.

The lower (east) parking lot will be built out into the area where the old community center was located. More parking, ADA accessible spaces, a drop off area, and a driveway access for park and food service vehicles have been added at this parking lot. This new lot at the east of the building will provide greater access to the picnic areas and new plaza.

F. ACCESSORY BUILDINGS

The community center is one component in the overall park. The scope of this project includes and has evolved to include multiple accessory buildings and spaces that have a significant effect on the overall park design, construction, and budget. These accessory components effect sight lines and circulation. They create new opportunities for landmarks and visual and aesthetic connectivity. These new accessory components include a new modular grounds maintenance staff building with attached public restrooms, a new stage structure, a new covered gazebo structure, and an enhanced baseball field.

OVERALL SITE PLAN - ACCESSORY BUILDINGS



ACCESSORY BUILDINGS

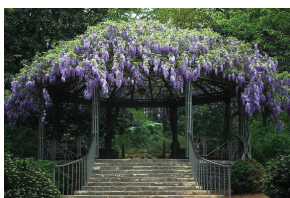
The park's operations will remain similar to what it always has been, but new accessory buildings will help to make some functions more permanent. These accessory buildings that will provide permanent homes for park functions include the new stage, a new covered gazebo, and a new grounds and maintenance shed for their shop. These three simple, single-use functions accessory buildings will be part of the larger scope of work on the project. Another structure that will be part of the project that our team considers accessory is the renovation of the baseball field. The fences of the baseball field will be relocated to make the field larger.

SITE DESIGN PRECEDENTS



STAGE

A new stage will be part of the scope of work. This stage will be positioned in the grass lawn by the oaks and creek bed. It will be covered and have power run for concerts.



GAZEBO

A new gazebo or covered structure is being proposed at the wisteria picnic table area adjacent to the new entry plaza. This structure will be accessible and located off the new/ improved walking paths.



GROUND / RESTROOM BUILDING

A new prefabricated building will be installed in the far west parking lot. This building will house the grounds and maintenance staff shop/office. It will also have 3 ADA accessible unisex restrooms that will be open to the public.



BASEBALL FIELD (REMODEL)

The existing baseball field will be improved by moving the outfield fence line further.



SECTION 3

EXTERIOR PARK PROGRAM



G. LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS

The Conejo Community Park is home to beautiful, mature sycamore and oak trees and pockets of landscape that make it a welcome repose for the surrounding residents.

The team at KTUA will be enhancing the existing creek, designing new landscape areas throughout the park, and providing landscape improvements around the new community center.

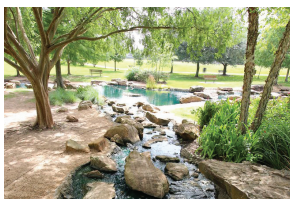
The new planting and irrigation work will enhance and honor the existing park while being a sustainable and resilient addition to the CRPD's portfolio.

LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS



PRESERVATION OF MATURE TREES

The existing mature oak and sycamore trees are one of the park's greatest assets. Park improvements will be designed to avoid and minimize disturbance to existing trees to the fullest extent possible. Smaller trees (less than 6" dia.) may be relocated within the park where improvements will impact these trees.



CREEK ENHANCEMENT

The main channel of the drainage creek feature that bisects the central lawn will be enhanced to replace the existing concrete lined channel with a more natural aesthetic to include more boulders, cobble, and plant material to soften the channel. The improvements will reflect the more natural look of the section of creek south of the baseball field and large group picnic pavilion.



LOW WATER-USE LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS

The lawn at Conejo Park is an important functional amenity in that it supports large special events and concerts. The lawn will remain intact and functional. New landscape improvements associated with the new Community Center, parking lot improvements, plazas, and the replacement of the lawn adjacent to Hendrix Ave. will focus on Southern California native and adaptive ornamental species suited for our warm, dry climate. Plant palettes will be selected not only for water conservation, but also for aesthetics such as color, texture, and pattern that will enhance the park community edge and new internal park improvements.



NEW COMMUNITY CENTER LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENTS

Development of the new community center provides opportunities to create new landscape areas with both aesthetic and functional value. A rain garden will be designed on the east side of the community center and serve as a focal point for the switchback ramp access between the exterior upper and lower levels of the community center. The rain garden is intended to mitigate storm water generated by the roof surfaces of the new building and the upper parking lot. Opportunities exist to also create themed garden areas to support the pre-school curriculum. Garden themes under consideration are a vegetable garden, native garden, and pollinator/butterfly garden.



IRRIGATION IMPROVEMENTS

Irrigation for new landscape areas will be designed with the latest high efficiency, water saving irrigation control and distribution technology. This will include the use of sub-surface, in-line drip irrigation and low-flow, high efficiency rotary spray heads. The existing irrigation controller(s) will be evaluated for potential upgrade or replacement to smart, weather-based technology.

H. PARK ACTIVITIES AND USES

The team at KTUA has identified seven major activities and uses that will be proposed enhancements for the Conejo Community Center. These include the arrival plaza at Dover Avenue, the picnic areas, the bridge over the creek, the playground, the baseball field, the path to Tarantula Hill, and the new Community Center.

Each enhancement will add opportunities for further use and exploration by the residents and users of the park.

PARK ACTIVITIES AND USES



ARRIVAL PLAZA

The arrival plaza is envisioned to be the focal point of the park greeting visitors as they arrive. The plaza provides a convenient passenger drop-off and pick-up point that will function nicely for special events during which access to parking lots within the park is restricted. The plaza will overlook the park and the creek. Informal boulders placed throughout the plaza will compliment the existing rock formations of the creek head and provide casual seating opportunities. Concrete paving will be enhanced with a water element theme to further the thematic connection to the existing park water feature.



ENHANCED PICNIC AREA

The picnic area will be enhanced and expanded to provide additional access and the opportunity for larger group picnic events. The wisteria picnic trellises will be preserved, and a new large group picnic pavilion will be added to offer additional picnic tables and offer a larger, rentable group facility. The picnic area will also be enhanced with new recreation amenities that may include precast concrete cornhole boards and precast concrete ping pong tables.



NEW BRIDGE AND IMPROVED PARK ACCESSIBILITY

A new accessible pedestrian bridge will replace the existing, non-accessible bridge spanning the creek. New accessible walkways will provide access from the north parking area, to new bridge and across the creek. A new system of walkways will provide accessible pedestrian routes connecting the bridge to the arrival plaza, the picnic area, and to the new community center. A new sidewalk connection will be improved across the lawn peninsula that exists between Hendrix Avenue and the picnic area. These new walkways will be carefully arranged to avoid disturbance to the park's mature existing trees.



NEW COMMUNITY CENTER SITE IMPROVEMENTS

Site improvements around the new community center will facilitate access and circulation to and around the new two-story facility. A drop-off plaza at the main entry on the upper level will be connected to the lower, east plaza via an accessible ramp traversing the slope on the east side of the building. The lower plaza is designed to be a multi-function space activated during special events with food trucks or event tents. The north side of the community center directly engages the new stage area and stepped amphitheater style seating will be integrated into the slope just off the north plaza. The southwest corner of the upper floor of the community center will have a spacious, secured outdoor play area deck supporting the preschool program. Improvements around the exterior of the new community center will be arranged to minimize disturbance to existing mature trees to the fullest extent possible. Smaller, younger trees that cannot be avoided will be relocated where practical.

PARK ACTIVITIES AND USES



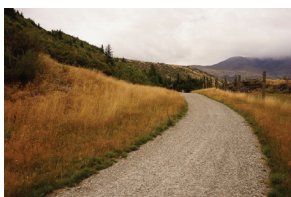
PLAYGROUND IMPROVEMENTS

The existing playground will be enhanced to provide new play experiences and take advantage of in-used space adjacent to the playground. The most significant improvements will include new play amenities taking advantage of the slope on the north side of the playground. New at-graded slides and climbing features will be added to the slope to create play features on the previously unused space. In addition to the slides and climbing features, new stone steps and terraces will provide access from the bottom of the slope to the play area above and provide informal seating to view the stage and special events. A new arrival plaza for the playground will also be developed in conjunction with the parking lot improvements for the Community Center. The new plaza will serve as a drop-off/pick-up point for the playground and enhanced with a new seatwall and shade trees.



BASEBALL FIELD

The baseball field baseline will be extended from 195 ft to 200 ft to support regulation little league tournament play. The baseline extension will require relocating the outfield fence and constructing a small retaining wall just outside the right field foul pole to retain grades against the existing parking lot and driveway. The work will be coordinated with utilities that exist adjacent to the field including sewer access manhole and a water point of connection and backflow preventer. Additional field improvements will include replacement of the scoreboard, irrigation improvements, and re-freshing the brick dust infield and warning track.

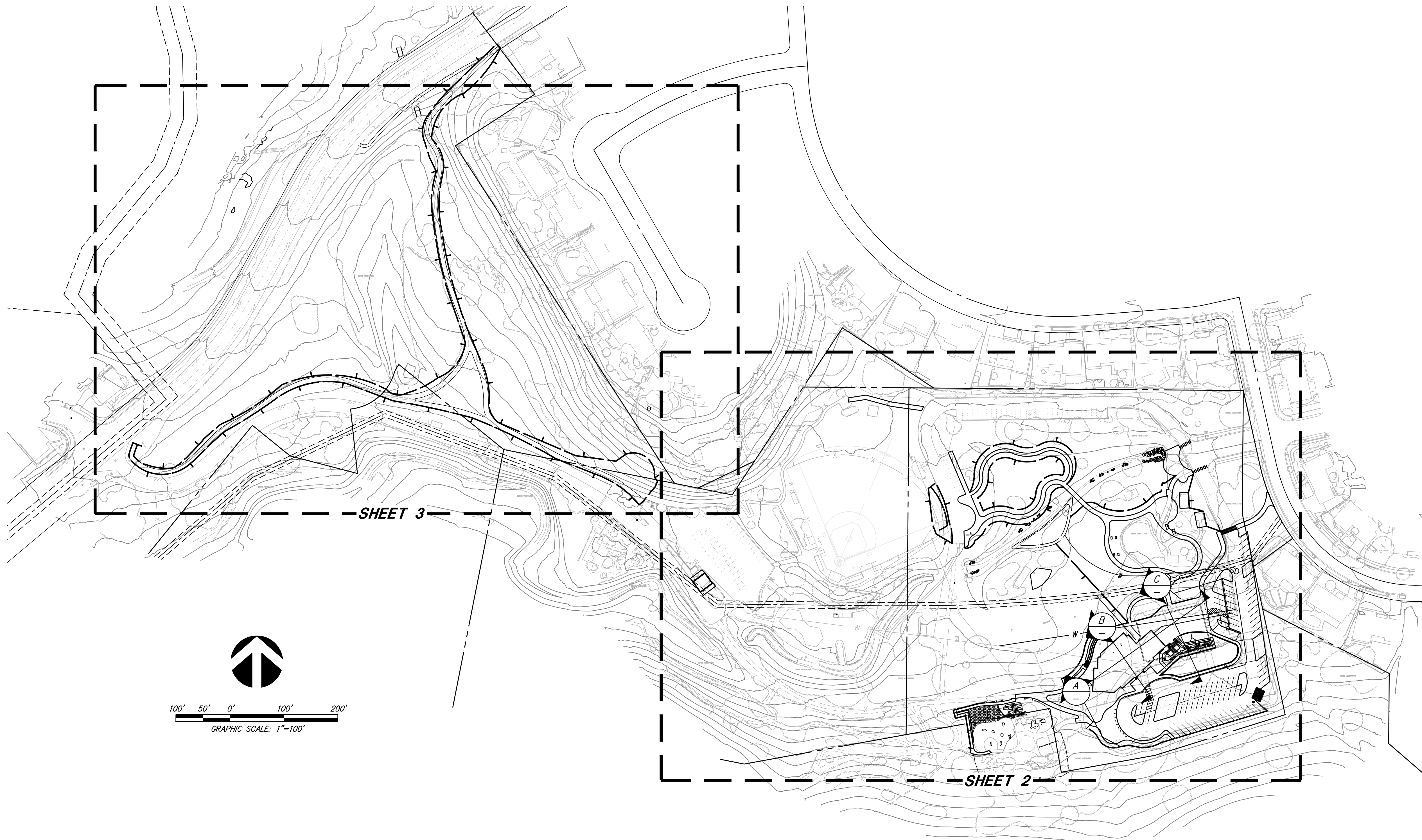


PATH TO TARANTULA HILL

East of the baseball field parking lot, a new path connection to Tarantula Hill and W. Gainsborough Rd. will be improved. The path will include two forks, one adjacent to Jeanine Dr. and terminating at the intersection of W. Gainsborough Rd. The second fork will meander north through the large, empty parcel and connect to W. Gainsborough Rd. and the edge of the neighborhood near the intersection of Camino Manzanitas. A segment of path could also be improved along the south side of W. Gainsborough Rd. to align with the Tarantula Hill path on the north side of W. Gainsborough Rd., but this pedestrian connection would require a signalized pedestrian crosswalk to provide a safe crossing of W. Gainsborough Dr. The new path will be designed as a soft surface path, most likely constructed from decomposed granite and stabilized where necessary.

Appendix B

50% Grading Plans



LEGEND & ABBREVIATIONS:

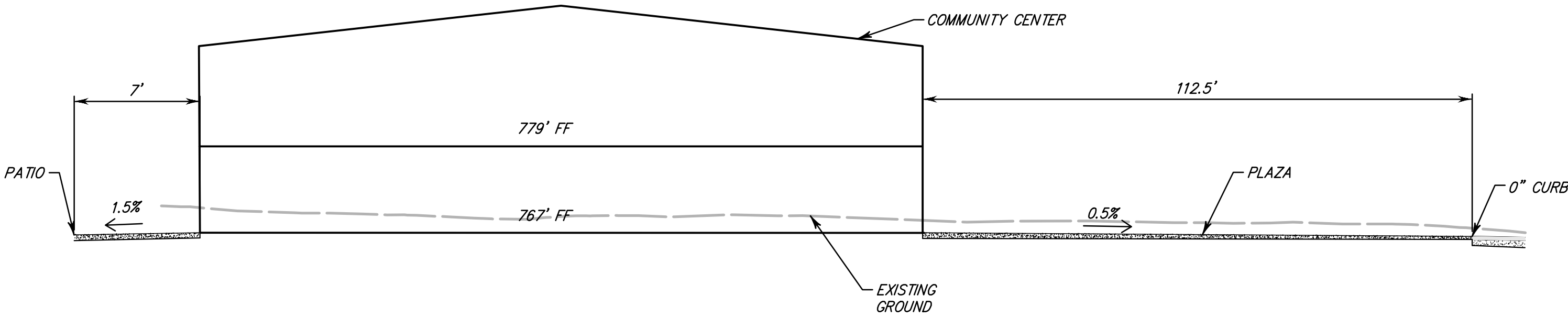
ABBREVIATIONS	PROPOSED	EXISTING
EG = EXISTING GRADE	BLOCK WALL	BLOCK WALL
FG = FINISHED GRADE	CUT/FILL	10' CONTOUR LINE
FH = FIRE HYDRANT	DAYLIGHT	FIRE HYDRANT
FL = FLOW LINE	EASEMENT LINE	G GAS
FS = FINISHED SURFACE	FENCE	O/H E OVERHEAD ELEC.
GB = GRADE BREAK	FIRE HYDRANT	RW RECLAIMED WATER
INV = INVERT	FLOWLINE/SWALE	S SEWER
WH = MANHOLE	RETAINING WALL	* STREET LIGHT
SD = STORM DRAIN	SURFACE DRAIN	STREET SIGN
TC = TOP OF CURB	STREET LIGHT	SD STORM DRAIN
TG = TOP OF GRATE	STREET SIGN	W WATER
TW = TOP OF WALL	STORM DRAIN	WATER VALVE
	S SEWER	T TELEPHONE
	SLOPE	X FENCE
	W WATER	O SEWER MANHOLE
	PROPERTY LINE	(00.00 TC) EXISTING
	GRADE BREAK	(00.00 FL)
	ADA PATH OF TRAVEL	
	ASPHALT PAVEMENT	
	CONCRETE PAVEMENT	
	TREE	

EASEMENT TABLE

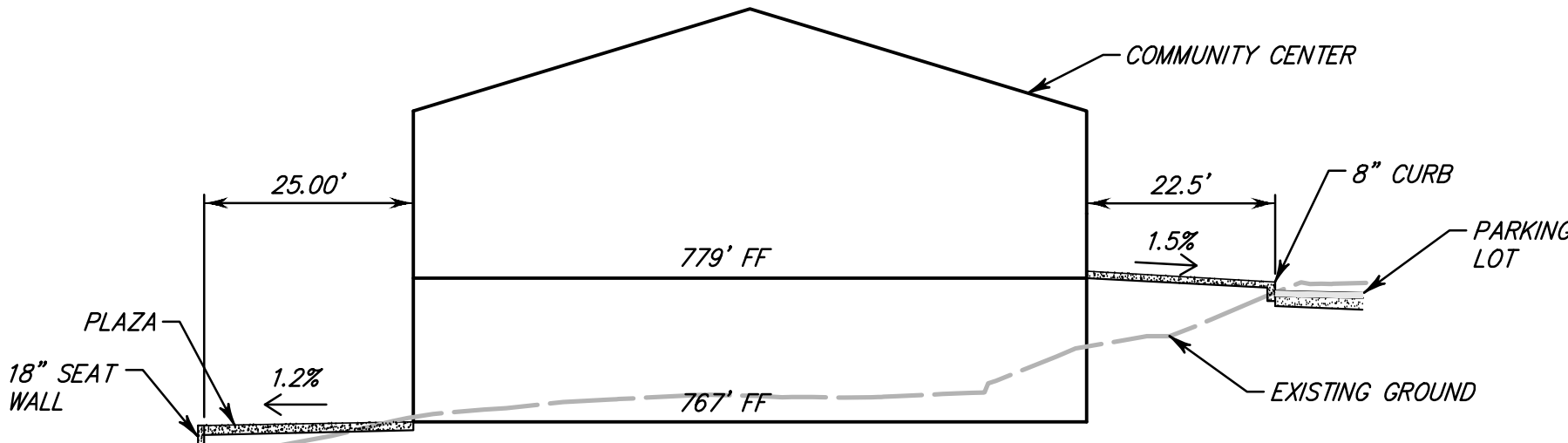
1. 12' UTILITY EASEMENT TO CONEJO VALLEY SANITARY COMPANY.

ENGINEERING DATA

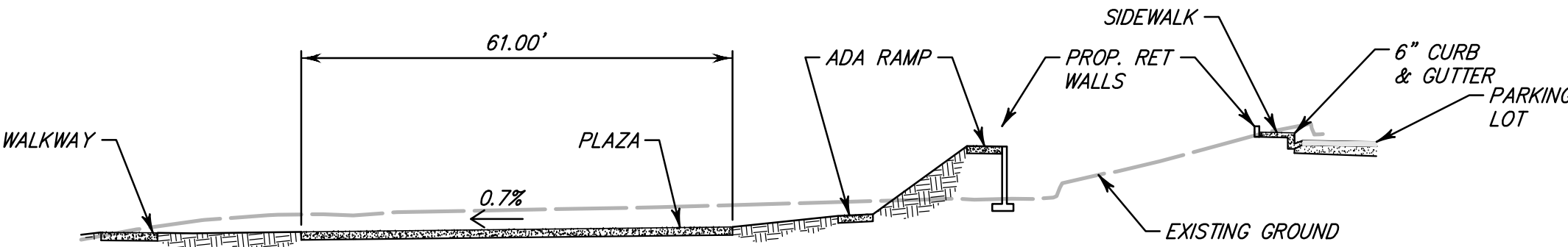
SITE DATA:	
DEVELOPMENT AREA:	4.55 ACRES (APPROX.)
COMMUNITY CENTER PARKING:	
PROVIDED PARKING =	79 SPACES
PROVIDED ADA PARKING =	4 ADA SPACES
APPROXIMATE EARTHWORK VOLUMES:	
CUT:	4,000 C.Y.
FILL:	4,000 C.Y.
NET:	BALANCED ON SITE




SECTION A-A
NOT TO SCALE

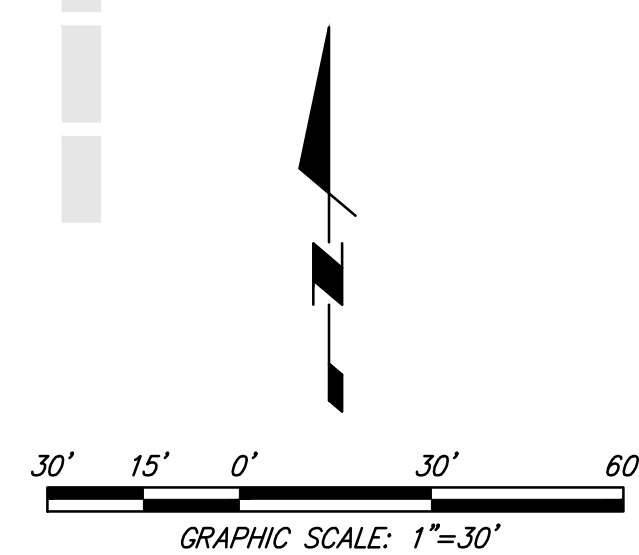


SECTION B-B
NOT TO SCALE



SECTION C-C
NOT TO SCALE

 www.jdsurvey.com	1672 DONLON STREET VENTURA, CALIF. 93003 PHONE 805/654-6977 FAX 805/654-6979	PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN FOR CONEJO COMMUNITY PARK DISTRICT	SHEET 1 OF 4	
	SCALE: 1"=100'			J.N.: AG001.6204
	DATE: Jan 25, 2021	DWG. NAME: 6024 PGP	1175 HENDRIX AVE City of Thousand Oaks COUNTY OF VENTURA STATE OF CALIFORNIA	



GRAPHIC SCALE: 1"=30'

PROPOSED BATHROOM - USE EXISTING UTILITY CONNECTIONS. FOUNDATION TO BE INSPECTED BY SOILS ENGINEER AND DETERMINED IF REUSABLE.

DOMESTIC AND HANDLING WATER
TO GULF TRENCH PUMP-HIGH CONTROL

BASEBALL FIELD TO BE
RENOVATED AND EXPANDED

PROPOSED SLIDE

3' RETAINING WALL
RAMP W/ HANDRAILS

RETAINING WALL 0'-4.5'

INFILTRATION BASIN
BOTTOM = 745.00

NEW BRIDGE

NEW CROSSWALK
STRIPING (TYP.)

SHADE STRUCTURE

4" SDR-35 PVC SEWER
RETAINING WALLS, MAX HEIGHT 2'

8" C-900 PVC WTR

SEATING AREA
18" SEAT WALLS

4" C-900 PVC WTR

4" C-900 PVC FIRE

RELOCATED FH

TRASH ENCLOSURE



1672 DONLON STREET
VENTURA, CALIF. 93003
PHONE 805/654-6977
FAX 805/654-6979

SCALE: 1" = 30'

J.N.: AG001.6204

DATE: Jan 25, 2021

DWG. NAME: 6024 PGP

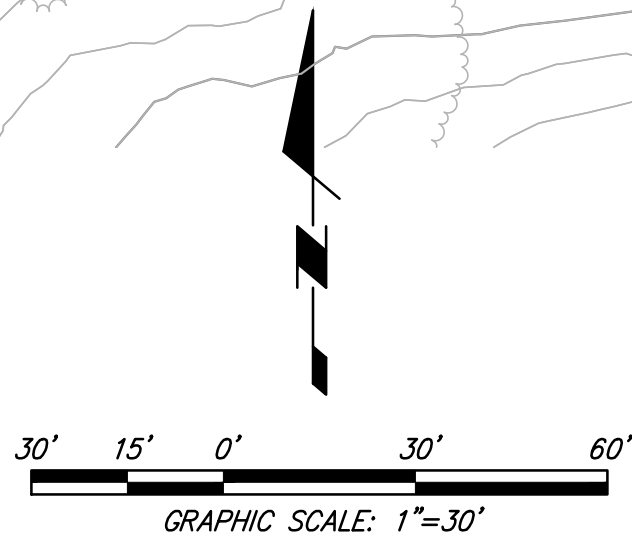
PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN
FOR
CONEJO COMMUNITY PARK DISTRICT


1175 HENDRIX AVE
City of Thousand Oaks
COUNTY OF VENTURA STATE OF CALIFORNIA

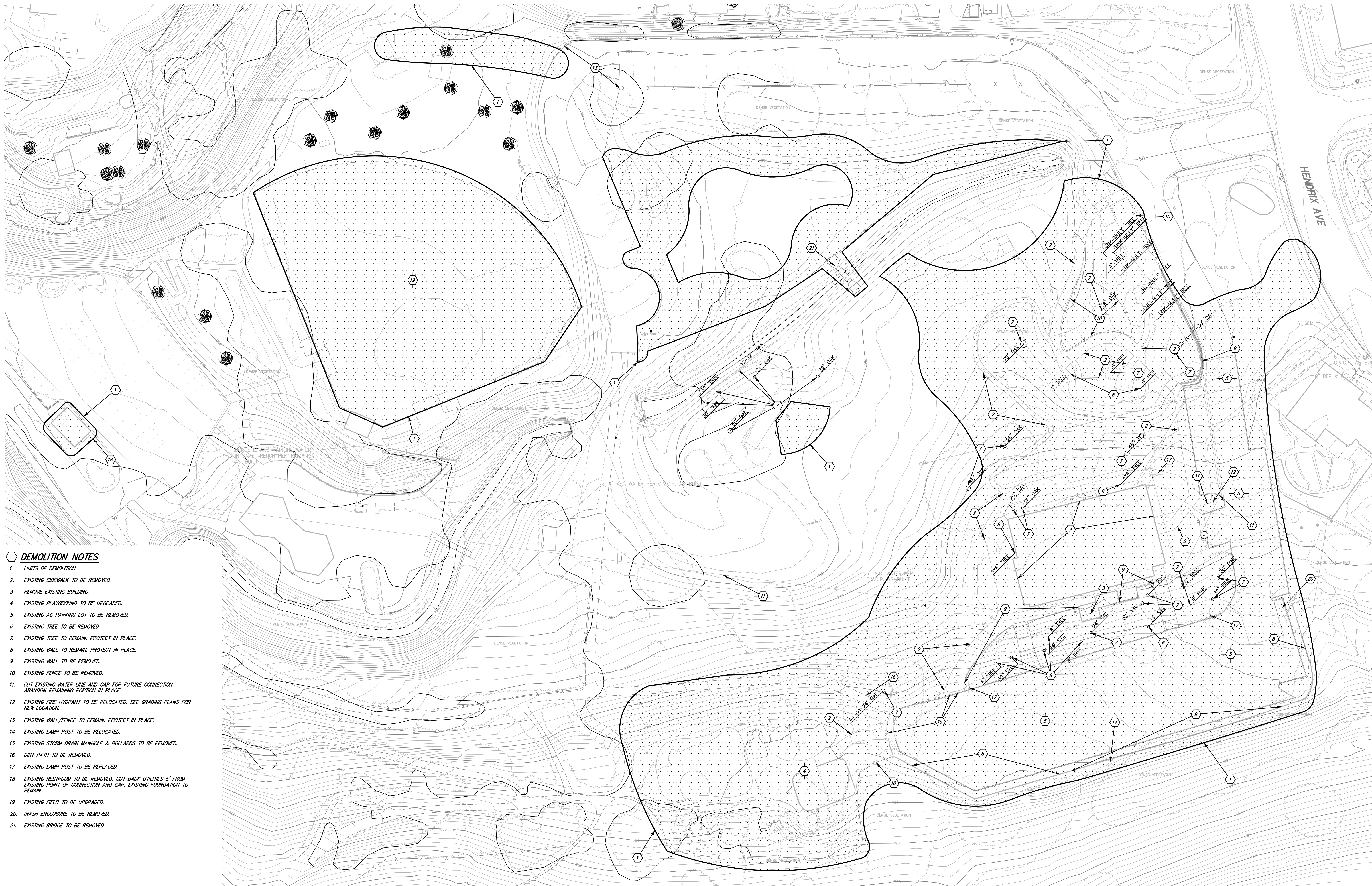
SHEET

2

OF 4

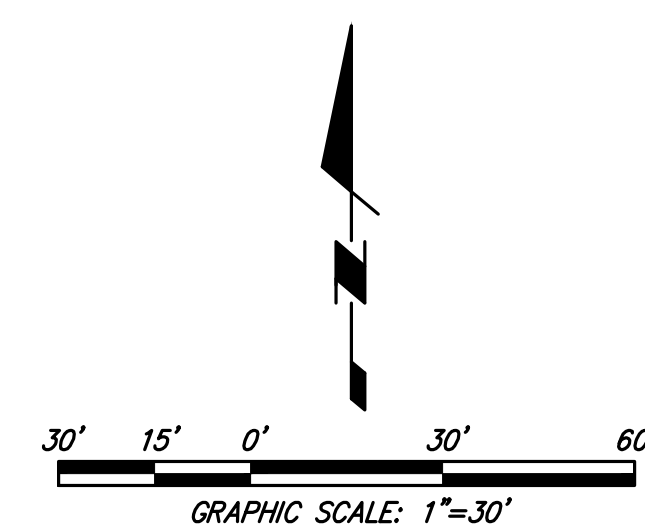



 JENSEN DESIGN & SURVEY, INC. <small>www.jdsdmi.com</small>	1672 DONLON STREET VENTURA, CALIF. 93003 PHONE 805/654-6977 FAX 805/654-6979	PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN FOR CONEJO COMMUNITY PARK DISTRICT		SHEET 3	
	SCALE: 1" = 30'	J.N.: AG001.6204	1175 HENDRIX AVE City of Thousand Oaks		OF 4
	DATE: Jan 25, 2021	DWG. NAME: 6024 PGP	COUNTY OF VENTURA STATE OF CALIFORNIA		



DEMOLITION NOTES

1. LIMITS OF DEMOLITION
2. EXISTING SIDEWALK TO BE REMOVED.
3. REMOVE EXISTING BUILDING.
4. EXISTING PLAYGROUND TO BE UPGRADED.
5. EXISTING AC PARKING LOT TO BE REMOVED.
6. EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED.
7. EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN. PROTECT IN PLACE.
8. EXISTING WALL TO REMAIN. PROTECT IN PLACE.
9. EXISTING WALL TO BE REMOVED.
10. EXISTING FENCE TO BE REMOVED.
11. CUT EXISTING WATER LINE AND CAP FOR FUTURE CONNECTION. ABANDON REMAINING PORTION IN PLACE.
12. EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT TO BE RELOCATED. SEE GRADING PLANS FOR NEW LOCATION.
13. EXISTING WALL/FENCE TO REMAIN. PROTECT IN PLACE.
14. EXISTING LAMP POST TO BE RELOCATED.
15. EXISTING STORM DRAIN MANHOLE & BOLLARDS TO BE REMOVED.
16. DIRT PATH TO BE REMOVED.
17. EXISTING LAMP POST TO BE REPLACED.
18. EXISTING RESTROOM TO BE REMOVED. CUT BACK UTILITIES 5' FROM EXISTING POINT OF CONNECTION AND CAP. EXISTING FOUNDATION TO REMAIN.
19. EXISTING FIELD TO BE UPGRADED.
20. TRASH ENCLOSURE TO BE REMOVED.
21. EXISTING BRIDGE TO BE REMOVED.



 JENSEN DESIGN & SURVEY, INC. www.jdsurvey.com		1672 DONLON STREET VENTURA, CALIF. 93003 PHONE 805/654-6977 FAX 805/654-6979		DEMO PLAN FOR CONEJO COMMUNITY PARK		SHEET 4 OF 4
ROBERT K HARVEY SCALE: AS NOTED		N.C.E. C 95476 J.N.: AGD01.6204		1175 HENDRIX AVE CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS		
DATE: 12/22/2020		DWG. NAME: 6204 DEMO PLAN.dwg		COUNTY OF VENTURA STATE OF CALIFORNIA		

Appendix C

CalEEMod Modeling Results

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses

Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Government Office Building	6.96	1000sqft	0.16	6,955.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.6	Precipitation Freq (Days)	31
Climate Zone	8			Operational Year	2023
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	526.38	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.022	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.005

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Project Characteristics - Adjusted for SB100 targets.

Land Use - Govt. office proxy for community center.

Construction Phase - No construction - existing

Off-road Equipment - No construction - existing

Trips and VMT - No construction - existing

On-road Fugitive Dust - No construction - existing

Demolition - No construction - existing

Grading - No construction - existing.

Architectural Coating - No construction - existing

Vehicle Trips - Net decrease in VMT from existing uses per GHD VMT memo

Area Coating - VCAPCD Rule 74.2

Energy Use - Use of historical data for existing use.

Water And Wastewater - All wastewater treated by Hill Canyon Treatment Plant.

Solid Waste -

Energy Mitigation - Client-provided information

Water Mitigation -

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	250	50
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Interior	250	50
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	6,960.00	6,955.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	0.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	CH4IntensityFactor	0.029	0.022
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	702.44	526.38
tblProjectCharacteristics	N2OIntensityFactor	0.006	0.005
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	68.93	0.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPercent	2.21	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	2.6000e-004	1.7000e-004	1.8500e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5026	0.5026	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5029
Maximum	2.6000e-004	1.7000e-004	1.8500e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5026	0.5026	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5029

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	2.6000e-004	1.7000e-004	1.8500e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5026	0.5026	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5029
Maximum	2.6000e-004	1.7000e-004	1.8500e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5026	0.5026	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5029

[illegible]

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	9-1-2021	9-30-2021	0.0002	0.0002
		Highest	0.0002	0.0002

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0288	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.3000e-004
Energy	4.1000e-004	3.6900e-003	3.1000e-003	2.0000e-005		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	31.2200	31.2200	1.2100e-003	3.3000e-004	31.3493
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.3134	0.0000	1.3134	0.0776	0.0000	3.2538
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.4892	6.5466	7.0358	1.9600e-003	1.1300e-003	7.4203
Total	0.0292	3.6900e-003	3.1600e-003	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	1.8025	37.7667	39.5692	0.0808	1.4600e-003	42.0234

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

2.2 Overall Operational**Mitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0288	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.3000e-004
Energy	4.1000e-004	3.6900e-003	3.1000e-003	2.0000e-005		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	31.1253	31.1253	1.2100e-003	3.3000e-004	31.2542
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.3134	0.0000	1.3134	0.0776	0.0000	3.2538
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.4892	6.5466	7.0358	1.9600e-003	1.1300e-003	7.4203
Total	0.0292	3.6900e-003	3.1600e-003	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	1.8025	37.6720	39.4745	0.0808	1.4600e-003	41.9284

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.23

3.0 Construction Detail**Construction Phase**

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2021	11/9/2021	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0**Acres of Paving: 0****Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)****OffRoad Equipment**

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	0.00	81	0.73

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	1	3.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.6000e-004	1.7000e-004	1.8500e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5026	0.5026	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5029
Total	2.6000e-004	1.7000e-004	1.8500e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5026	0.5026	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5029

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.6000e-004	1.7000e-004	1.8500e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5026	0.5026	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5029
Total	2.6000e-004	1.7000e-004	1.8500e-003	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	0.5026	0.5026	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5029

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Government Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Government Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	62.00	5.00	50	34	16

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Government Office Building	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: Y

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Install Energy Efficient Appliances

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	27.1058	27.1058	1.1300e-003	2.6000e-004	27.2109
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	27.2005	27.2005	1.1400e-003	2.6000e-004	27.3059
NaturalGas Mitigated	4.1000e-004	3.6900e-003	3.1000e-003	2.0000e-005		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	4.0195	4.0195	8.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	4.0434
NaturalGas Unmitigated	4.1000e-004	3.6900e-003	3.1000e-003	2.0000e-005		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	4.0195	4.0195	8.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	4.0434

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Government Office Building	75322.6	4.1000e-004	3.6900e-003	3.1000e-003	2.0000e-005		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	4.0195	4.0195	8.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	4.0434
Total		4.1000e-004	3.6900e-003	3.1000e-003	2.0000e-005		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	4.0195	4.0195	8.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	4.0434

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Government Office Building	75322.6	4.1000e-004	3.6900e-003	3.1000e-003	2.0000e-005		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	4.0195	4.0195	8.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	4.0434
Total		4.1000e-004	3.6900e-003	3.1000e-003	2.0000e-005		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004		2.8000e-004	2.8000e-004	0.0000	4.0195	4.0195	8.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	4.0434

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity**Unmitigated**

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Government Office Building	113923	27.2005	1.1400e-003	2.6000e-004	27.3059
Total		27.2005	1.1400e-003	2.6000e-004	27.3059

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Government Office Building	113526	27.1058	1.1300e-003	2.6000e-004	27.2109
Total		27.1058	1.1300e-003	2.6000e-004	27.2109

6.0 Area Detail**6.1 Mitigation Measures Area**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0288	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.3000e-004
Unmitigated	0.0288	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.3000e-004

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	1.6100e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0272					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.0000e-005	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.3000e-004
Total	0.0288	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.3000e-004

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	1.6100e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0272					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.0000e-005	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.3000e-004
Total	0.0288	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.2000e-004	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	1.3000e-004

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	7.0358	1.9600e-003	1.1300e-003	7.4203
Unmitigated	7.0358	1.9600e-003	1.1300e-003	7.4203

7.2 Water by Land Use**Unmitigated**

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Government Office Building	1.38267 / 0.847444	7.0358	1.9600e-003	1.1300e-003	7.4203
Total		7.0358	1.9600e-003	1.1300e-003	7.4203

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

7.2 Water by Land Use**Mitigated**

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Government Office Building	1.38267 / 0.847444	7.0358	1.9600e-003	1.1300e-003	7.4203
Total		7.0358	1.9600e-003	1.1300e-003	7.4203

8.0 Waste Detail**8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste****Category/Year**

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	1.3134	0.0776	0.0000	3.2538
Unmitigated	1.3134	0.0776	0.0000	3.2538

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

8.2 Waste by Land Use**Unmitigated**

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Government Office Building	6.47	1.3134	0.0776	0.0000	3.2538
Total		1.3134	0.0776	0.0000	3.2538

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Government Office Building	6.47	1.3134	0.0776	0.0000	3.2538
Total		1.3134	0.0776	0.0000	3.2538

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project

Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Government Office Building	16.65	1000sqft	0.00	16,653.00	0
Parking Lot	83.00	Space	0.00	33,200.00	0
City Park	18.30	Acre	18.30	797,148.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.6	Precipitation Freq (Days)	31
Climate Zone	8			Operational Year	2023
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	526.38	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.022	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.005

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

Project Characteristics - Adjusted for SB100 targets.

Land Use - City park acreage is area of disturbance. Govt. office proxy for community center. Only included parking spaces that would be altered.

Construction Phase - Based on client-provided schedule.

Trips and VMT - Distance to Simi Valley Landfill for demo debris hauling.

Demolition - Demolition of existing community center (6,955 sf)

Grading - Soil material balanced on-site per client-provided details.

Architectural Coating - VCAPCD Rule 74.2

Vehicle Trips - Net reduction of VMT per GHD VMT memo

Area Coating - VCAPCD Rule 74.2

Energy Use -

Water And Wastewater - No net new expansion of park land use. All wastewater treated by Hill Canyon Treatment Plant.

Solid Waste - No net new expansion of park land use

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Tier 4 mitigation

Energy Mitigation - Client-provided information. Adjusted for 30% reduction based on 2019 CALGreen.

Water Mitigation - Compliance with CALGreen

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	250.00	50.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Interior	250.00	50.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Parking	250.00	100.00
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	250	50
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Interior	250	50
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Parking	250	100
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintNonresidentialExteriorValue	250	50
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintNonresidentialInteriorValue	250	50
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingValue	250	100
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	9.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	43.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	45.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	30.00	41.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	133.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	133.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	67.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	16,650.00	16,653.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.38	0.00

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.75	0.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	CH4IntensityFactor	0.029	0.022
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	702.44	526.38
tblProjectCharacteristics	N2OIntensityFactor	0.006	0.005
tblSolidWaste	SolidWasteGenerationRate	1.57	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripLength	20.00	10.30
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	22.75	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	16.74	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.89	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	68.93	0.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPercent	2.21	0.00
tblWater	OutdoorWaterUseRate	21,804,108.70	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	3.9498	40.5327	21.9743	0.0403	4.1626	2.0455	6.2081	2.2460	1.8819	4.1279	0.0000	3,898.4794	3,898.4794	1.1955	0.0000	3,925.0142
2022	6.0835	41.5508	46.4196	0.1207	6.5106	1.6360	8.1466	2.6752	1.5051	4.1803	0.0000	12,102.2783	12,102.2783	1.9477	0.0000	12,144.8719
Maximum	6.0835	41.5508	46.4196	0.1207	6.5106	2.0455	8.1466	2.6752	1.8819	4.1803	0.0000	12,102.2783	12,102.2783	1.9477	0.0000	12,144.8719

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	0.8391	4.9270	23.5045	0.0403	4.1626	0.2277	4.2257	2.2460	0.2276	2.3091	0.0000	3,898.4794	3,898.4794	1.1955	0.0000	3,925.0142
2022	4.4609	23.1222	48.9589	0.1207	6.5106	0.4941	6.6133	2.6752	0.4772	2.7777	0.0000	12,102.2783	12,102.2783	1.9477	0.0000	12,144.8719
Maximum	4.4609	23.1222	48.9589	0.1207	6.5106	0.4941	6.6133	2.6752	0.4772	2.7777	0.0000	12,102.2783	12,102.2783	1.9477	0.0000	12,144.8719

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	47.18	65.83	-5.95	0.00	0.00	80.40	24.49	0.00	79.19	38.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

2.2 Overall Operational**Unmitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Energy	4.5000e-003	0.0409	0.0343	2.5000e-004		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		49.0599	49.0599	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.3515
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.4385	0.0410	0.0464	2.5000e-004	0.0000	3.1500e-003	3.1500e-003	0.0000	3.1500e-003	3.1500e-003		49.0857	49.0857	1.0100e-003	9.0000e-004	49.3790

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Energy	3.2300e-003	0.0294	0.0247	1.8000e-004		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		35.2276	35.2276	6.8000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4369
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.4372	0.0295	0.0367	1.8000e-004	0.0000	2.2700e-003	2.2700e-003	0.0000	2.2700e-003	2.2700e-003		35.2534	35.2534	7.5000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4645

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.29	28.10	20.87	28.00	0.00	27.94	27.94	0.00	27.94	27.94	0.00	28.18	28.18	25.74	27.78	28.18

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2021	10/31/2021	5	43	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	11/1/2021	12/31/2021	5	45	
3	Grading	Grading	1/1/2022	2/28/2022	5	41	
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	3/1/2022	9/1/2022	5	133	
5	Paving	Paving	3/1/2022	9/1/2022	5	133	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	6/1/2022	9/1/2022	5	67	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 75

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 24,980; Non-Residential Outdoor: 8,327; Striped Parking Area: 1,992 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	3	8.00	158	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Pavers	2	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	6	15.00	0.00	32.00	10.80	7.30	10.30	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	354.00	139.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	71.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Cleaner Engines for Construction Equipment

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.1612	0.0000	0.1612	0.0244	0.0000	0.0244			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.1651	31.4407	21.5650	0.0388		1.5513	1.5513		1.4411	1.4411		3,747.9449	3,747.9449	1.0549		3,774.3174
Total	3.1651	31.4407	21.5650	0.0388	0.1612	1.5513	1.7125	0.0244	1.4411	1.4655		3,747.9449	3,747.9449	1.0549		3,774.3174

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	3.1800e-003	0.1274	0.0262	3.2000e-004	6.6800e-003	4.1000e-004	7.0900e-003	1.8300e-003	3.9000e-004	2.2200e-003		35.0361	35.0361	3.6000e-003		35.1261
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0514	0.0297	0.3831	1.1600e-003	0.1232	8.5000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.9000e-004	0.0335		115.4984	115.4984	2.9000e-003		115.5708
Total	0.0546	0.1571	0.4093	1.4800e-003	0.1299	1.2600e-003	0.1312	0.0345	1.1800e-003	0.0357		150.5344	150.5344	6.5000e-003		150.6969

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.1612	0.0000	0.1612	0.0244	0.0000	0.0244			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7845	4.7700	23.0953	0.0388		0.2264	0.2264		0.2264	0.2264	0.0000	3,747.9449	3,747.9449	1.0549		3,774.3174
Total	0.7845	4.7700	23.0953	0.0388	0.1612	0.2264	0.3876	0.0244	0.2264	0.2508	0.0000	3,747.9449	3,747.9449	1.0549		3,774.3174

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	3.1800e-003	0.1274	0.0262	3.2000e-004	6.6800e-003	4.1000e-004	7.0900e-003	1.8300e-003	3.9000e-004	2.2200e-003		35.0361	35.0361	3.6000e-003		35.1261
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0514	0.0297	0.3831	1.1600e-003	0.1232	8.5000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.9000e-004	0.0335		115.4984	115.4984	2.9000e-003		115.5708
Total	0.0546	0.1571	0.4093	1.4800e-003	0.1299	1.2600e-003	0.1312	0.0345	1.1800e-003	0.0357		150.5344	150.5344	6.5000e-003		150.6969

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.0147	0.0000	4.0147	2.2068	0.0000	2.2068			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.8882	40.4971	21.1543	0.0380		2.0445	2.0445		1.8809	1.8809		3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573
Total	3.8882	40.4971	21.1543	0.0380	4.0147	2.0445	6.0592	2.2068	1.8809	4.0877		3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0617	0.0356	0.4597	1.3900e-003	0.1479	1.0200e-003	0.1489	0.0392	9.4000e-004	0.0402		138.5980	138.5980	3.4800e-003		138.6850
Total	0.0617	0.0356	0.4597	1.3900e-003	0.1479	1.0200e-003	0.1489	0.0392	9.4000e-004	0.0402		138.5980	138.5980	3.4800e-003		138.6850

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.0147	0.0000	4.0147	2.2068	0.0000	2.2068			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.4656	2.0175	20.8690	0.0380		0.0621	0.0621		0.0621	0.0621	0.0000	3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573
Total	0.4656	2.0175	20.8690	0.0380	4.0147	0.0621	4.0768	2.2068	0.0621	2.2689	0.0000	3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0617	0.0356	0.4597	1.3900e-003	0.1479	1.0200e-003	0.1489	0.0392	9.4000e-004	0.0402		138.5980	138.5980	3.4800e-003		138.6850
Total	0.0617	0.0356	0.4597	1.3900e-003	0.1479	1.0200e-003	0.1489	0.0392	9.4000e-004	0.0402		138.5980	138.5980	3.4800e-003		138.6850

3.4 Grading - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.3463	0.0000	6.3463	2.6316	0.0000	2.6316			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.6248	38.8435	29.0415	0.0621		1.6349	1.6349		1.5041	1.5041		6,011.4105	6,011.4105	1.9442		6,060.0158
Total	3.6248	38.8435	29.0415	0.0621	6.3463	1.6349	7.9812	2.6316	1.5041	4.1357		6,011.4105	6,011.4105	1.9442		6,060.0158

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.4 Grading - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0644	0.0357	0.4728	1.4900e-003	0.1643	1.1100e-003	0.1654	0.0436	1.0200e-003	0.0446		148.3359	148.3359	3.4900e-003		148.4233
Total	0.0644	0.0357	0.4728	1.4900e-003	0.1643	1.1100e-003	0.1654	0.0436	1.0200e-003	0.0446		148.3359	148.3359	3.4900e-003		148.4233

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.3463	0.0000	6.3463	2.6316	0.0000	2.6316			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7616	3.3000	32.9991	0.0621		0.1015	0.1015		0.1015	0.1015	0.0000	6,011.4105	6,011.4105	1.9442		6,060.0158
Total	0.7616	3.3000	32.9991	0.0621	6.3463	0.1015	6.4479	2.6316	0.1015	2.7331	0.0000	6,011.4105	6,011.4105	1.9442		6,060.0158

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.4 Grading - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0644	0.0357	0.4728	1.4900e-003	0.1643	1.1100e-003	0.1654	0.0436	1.0200e-003	0.0446		148.3359	148.3359	3.4900e-003		148.4233
Total	0.0644	0.0357	0.4728	1.4900e-003	0.1643	1.1100e-003	0.1654	0.0436	1.0200e-003	0.0446		148.3359	148.3359	3.4900e-003		148.4233

3.5 Building Construction - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.7062	15.6156	16.3634	0.0269		0.8090	0.8090		0.7612	0.7612		2,554.3336	2,554.3336	0.6120		2,569.6322
Total	1.7062	15.6156	16.3634	0.0269		0.8090	0.8090		0.7612	0.7612		2,554.3336	2,554.3336	0.6120		2,569.6322

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.5 Building Construction - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.3630	12.6165	3.2598	0.0352	0.9397	0.0323	0.9720	0.2704	0.0308	0.3013		3,795.446 0	3,795.446 0	0.2826		3,802.510 7
Worker	1.1400	0.6318	8.3691	0.0263	2.9080	0.0197	2.9277	0.7713	0.0181	0.7895		2,625.545 9	2,625.545 9	0.0619		2,627.092 3
Total	1.5030	13.2483	11.6289	0.0616	3.8478	0.0519	3.8997	1.0418	0.0489	1.0907		6,420.991 9	6,420.991 9	0.3445		6,429.603 0

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.8250	5.3368	17.2788	0.0269		0.2399	0.2399		0.2399	0.2399	0.0000	2,554.333 6	2,554.333 6	0.6120		2,569.632 2
Total	0.8250	5.3368	17.2788	0.0269		0.2399	0.2399		0.2399	0.2399	0.0000	2,554.333 6	2,554.333 6	0.6120		2,569.632 2

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.5 Building Construction - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.3630	12.6165	3.2598	0.0352	0.9397	0.0323	0.9720	0.2704	0.0308	0.3013		3,795.446 0	3,795.446 0	0.2826		3,802.510 7
Worker	1.1400	0.6318	8.3691	0.0263	2.9080	0.0197	2.9277	0.7713	0.0181	0.7895		2,625.545 9	2,625.545 9	0.0619		2,627.092 3
Total	1.5030	13.2483	11.6289	0.0616	3.8478	0.0519	3.8997	1.0418	0.0489	1.0907		6,420.991 9	6,420.991 9	0.3445		6,429.603 0

3.6 Paving - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.1028	11.1249	14.5805	0.0228		0.5679	0.5679		0.5225	0.5225		2,207.660 3	2,207.660 3	0.7140		2,225.510 4
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	1.1028	11.1249	14.5805	0.0228		0.5679	0.5679		0.5225	0.5225		2,207.660 3	2,207.660 3	0.7140		2,225.510 4

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.6 Paving - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0483	0.0268	0.3546	1.1200e-003	0.1232	8.3000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.7000e-004	0.0335		111.2519	111.2519	2.6200e-003		111.3175
Total	0.0483	0.0268	0.3546	1.1200e-003	0.1232	8.3000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.7000e-004	0.0335		111.2519	111.2519	2.6200e-003		111.3175

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.5364	4.2549	16.1856	0.0228		0.1935	0.1935		0.1800	0.1800	0.0000	2,207.6603	2,207.6603	0.7140		2,225.5104
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.5364	4.2549	16.1856	0.0228		0.1935	0.1935		0.1800	0.1800	0.0000	2,207.6603	2,207.6603	0.7140		2,225.5104

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.6 Paving - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0483	0.0268	0.3546	1.1200e-003	0.1232	8.3000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.7000e-004	0.0335		111.2519	111.2519	2.6200e-003		111.3175
Total	0.0483	0.0268	0.3546	1.1200e-003	0.1232	8.3000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.7000e-004	0.0335		111.2519	111.2519	2.6200e-003		111.3175

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	1.2899					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.2045	1.4085	1.8136	2.9700e-003		0.0817	0.0817		0.0817	0.0817		281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062
Total	1.4944	1.4085	1.8136	2.9700e-003		0.0817	0.0817		0.0817	0.0817		281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.2287	0.1267	1.6786	5.2800e-003	0.5833	3.9400e-003	0.5872	0.1547	3.6300e-003	0.1583		526.5925	526.5925	0.0124		526.9027
Total	0.2287	0.1267	1.6786	5.2800e-003	0.5833	3.9400e-003	0.5872	0.1547	3.6300e-003	0.1583		526.5925	526.5925	0.0124		526.9027

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	1.2899					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0297	0.1288	1.8324	2.9700e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062
Total	1.3196	0.1288	1.8324	2.9700e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.2287	0.1267	1.6786	5.2800e-003	0.5833	3.9400e-003	0.5872	0.1547	3.6300e-003	0.1583		526.5925	526.5925	0.0124		526.9027
Total	0.2287	0.1267	1.6786	5.2800e-003	0.5833	3.9400e-003	0.5872	0.1547	3.6300e-003	0.1583		526.5925	526.5925	0.0124		526.9027

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile**4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Government Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
City Park	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	48.00	19.00	66	28	6
Government Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	62.00	5.00	50	34	16
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
City Park	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386
Government Office Building	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386
Parking Lot	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Install Energy Efficient Appliances

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	3.2300e-003	0.0294	0.0247	1.8000e-004		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		35.2276	35.2276	6.8000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4369
NaturalGas Unmitigated	4.5000e-003	0.0409	0.0343	2.5000e-004		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		49.0599	49.0599	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.3515

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	417.009	4.5000e-003	0.0409	0.0343	2.5000e-004		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		49.0599	49.0599	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.3515
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		4.5000e-003	0.0409	0.0343	2.5000e-004		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		49.0599	49.0599	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.3515

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	0.299435	3.2300e-003	0.0294	0.0247	1.8000e-004		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		35.2276	35.2276	6.8000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4369
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		3.2300e-003	0.0294	0.0247	1.8000e-004		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		35.2276	35.2276	6.8000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4369

6.0 Area Detail

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Unmitigated	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Unmitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0237					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.4092					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	1.1200e-003	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Total	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0237					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.4092					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	1.1200e-003	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Total	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water**

Apply Water Conservation Strategy

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

8.0 Waste Detail**8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste****9.0 Operational Offroad**

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses
Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer**1.0 Project Characteristics**

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Government Office Building	6.96	1000sqft	0.16	6,955.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.6	Precipitation Freq (Days)	31
Climate Zone	8			Operational Year	2023
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	526.38	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.022	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.005

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

Project Characteristics - Adjusted for SB100 targets.

Land Use - Govt. office proxy for community center.

Construction Phase - No construction - existing

Off-road Equipment - No construction - existing

Trips and VMT - No construction - existing

On-road Fugitive Dust - No construction - existing

Demolition - No construction - existing

Grading - No construction - existing.

Architectural Coating - No construction - existing

Vehicle Trips - Net decrease in VMT from existing uses per GHD VMT memo

Area Coating - VCAPCD Rule 74.2

Energy Use - Use of historical data for existing use.

Water And Wastewater - All wastewater treated by Hill Canyon Treatment Plant.

Solid Waste -

Energy Mitigation - Client-provided information

Water Mitigation -

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	250	50
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Interior	250	50
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	6,960.00	6,955.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	0.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	CH4IntensityFactor	0.029	0.022
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	702.44	526.38
tblProjectCharacteristics	N2OIntensityFactor	0.006	0.005
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	68.93	0.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPercent	2.21	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	0.0103	5.9300e-003	0.0766	2.3000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003	0.0000	23.0997	23.0997	5.8000e-004	0.0000	23.1142
Maximum	0.0103	5.9300e-003	0.0766	2.3000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003	0.0000	23.0997	23.0997	5.8000e-004	0.0000	23.1142

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	0.0103	5.9300e-003	0.0766	2.3000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003	0.0000	23.0997	23.0997	5.8000e-004	0.0000	23.1142
Maximum	0.0103	5.9300e-003	0.0766	2.3000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003	0.0000	23.0997	23.0997	5.8000e-004	0.0000	23.1142

[illegible]

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

2.2 Overall Operational**Unmitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Energy	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.1600	0.0202	0.0177	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003	0.0000	1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2796	24.2796	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4239

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Energy	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.1600	0.0202	0.0177	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003	0.0000	1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2796	24.2796	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4239

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail**Construction Phase**

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2021	11/9/2021	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0**Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0****Acres of Paving: 0****Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)****OffRoad Equipment**

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	0.00	81	0.73

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	1	3.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0103	5.9300e-003	0.0766	2.3000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003		23.0997	23.0997	5.8000e-004		23.1142
Total	0.0103	5.9300e-003	0.0766	2.3000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003		23.0997	23.0997	5.8000e-004		23.1142

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0103	5.9300e-003	0.0766	2.3000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003		23.0997	23.0997	5.8000e-004		23.1142
Total	0.0103	5.9300e-003	0.0766	2.3000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003		23.0997	23.0997	5.8000e-004		23.1142

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Government Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Government Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	62.00	5.00	50	34	16

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Government Office Building	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: Y

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Install Energy Efficient Appliances

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
NaturalGas Unmitigated	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Government Office Building	206.363	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
Total		2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Government Office Building	0.206363	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
Total		2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223

6.0 Area Detail**6.1 Mitigation Measures Area**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Unmitigated	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	8.8300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1488					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	7.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Total	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	8.8300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1488					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	7.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Total	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water****8.0 Waste Detail****8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste****9.0 Operational Offroad**

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment**Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Summer

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project

Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Government Office Building	16.65	1000sqft	0.00	16,653.00	0
Parking Lot	83.00	Space	0.00	33,200.00	0
City Park	18.30	Acre	18.30	797,148.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.6	Precipitation Freq (Days)	31
Climate Zone	8			Operational Year	2023
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	526.38	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.022	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.005

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Project Characteristics - Adjusted for SB100 targets.

Land Use - City park acreage is area of disturbance. Govt. office proxy for community center. Only included parking spaces that would be altered.

Construction Phase - Based on client-provided schedule.

Trips and VMT - Distance to Simi Valley Landfill for demo debris hauling.

Demolition - Demolition of existing community center (6,955 sf)

Grading - Soil material balanced on-site per client-provided details.

Architectural Coating - VCAPCD Rule 74.2

Vehicle Trips - Net reduction of VMT per GHD VMT memo

Area Coating - VCAPCD Rule 74.2

Energy Use -

Water And Wastewater - No net new expansion of park land use. All wastewater treated by Hill Canyon Treatment Plant.

Solid Waste - No net new expansion of park land use

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Tier 4 mitigation

Energy Mitigation - Client-provided information. Adjusted for 30% reduction based on 2019 CALGreen.

Water Mitigation - Compliance with CALGreen

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	250.00	50.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Interior	250.00	50.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Parking	250.00	100.00
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	250	50
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Interior	250	50
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Parking	250	100
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintNonresidentialExteriorValue	250	50
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintNonresidentialInteriorValue	250	50
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingValue	250	100
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	9.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	43.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	45.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	30.00	41.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	133.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	133.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	67.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	16,650.00	16,653.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.38	0.00

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tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.75	0.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	CH4IntensityFactor	0.029	0.022
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	702.44	526.38
tblProjectCharacteristics	N2OIntensityFactor	0.006	0.005
tblSolidWaste	SolidWasteGenerationRate	1.57	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripLength	20.00	10.30
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	22.75	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	16.74	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.89	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	68.93	0.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPercent	2.21	0.00
tblWater	OutdoorWaterUseRate	21,804,108.70	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

2.1 Overall Construction**Unmitigated Construction**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.1581	1.5916	0.9581	1.7500e-003	0.0998	0.0794	0.1792	0.0518	0.0734	0.1251	0.0000	153.8822	153.8822	0.0451	0.0000	155.0097
2022	0.4249	3.5243	3.5661	8.9500e-003	0.4120	0.1315	0.5435	0.1302	0.1224	0.2527	0.0000	810.6034	810.6034	0.1384	0.0000	814.0633
Maximum	0.4249	3.5243	3.5661	8.9500e-003	0.4120	0.1315	0.5435	0.1302	0.1224	0.2527	0.0000	810.6034	810.6034	0.1384	0.0000	814.0633

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.0299	0.1524	0.9846	1.7500e-003	0.0998	6.3100e-003	0.1061	0.0518	6.3100e-003	0.0581	0.0000	153.8820	153.8820	0.0451	0.0000	155.0095
2022	0.2641	1.6124	3.8155	8.9500e-003	0.4120	0.0348	0.4467	0.1302	0.0336	0.1639	0.0000	810.6029	810.6029	0.1384	0.0000	814.0628
Maximum	0.2641	1.6124	3.8155	8.9500e-003	0.4120	0.0348	0.4467	0.1302	0.0336	0.1639	0.0000	810.6029	810.6029	0.1384	0.0000	814.0628

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	49.57	65.50	-6.10	0.00	0.00	80.53	23.50	0.00	79.59	41.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	9-1-2021	11-30-2021	1.2354	0.1536
2	12-1-2021	2-28-2022	1.3899	0.1167
3	3-1-2022	5-31-2022	1.4610	0.8500
4	6-1-2022	8-31-2022	1.5651	0.9063
5	9-1-2022	9-30-2022	0.0170	0.0099
		Highest	1.5651	0.9063

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0791	1.0000e-005	1.0800e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1100e-003	2.1100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2500e-003
Energy	8.2000e-004	7.4600e-003	6.2700e-003	4.0000e-005		5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004		5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004	0.0000	66.5225	66.5225	2.6000e-003	7.0000e-004	66.7971
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	3.1423	0.0000	3.1423	0.1857	0.0000	7.7849
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.1703	15.6610	16.8313	4.6800e-003	2.6900e-003	17.7511
Total	0.0799	7.4700e-003	7.3500e-003	4.0000e-005	0.0000	5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004	0.0000	5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004	4.3126	82.1856	86.4982	0.1930	3.3900e-003	92.3353

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2.2 Overall Operational**Mitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0791	1.0000e-005	1.0800e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1100e-003	2.1100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2500e-003
Energy	5.9000e-004	5.3600e-003	4.5000e-003	3.0000e-005		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	0.0000	58.3876	58.3876	2.3100e-003	6.1000e-004	58.6259
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	3.1423	0.0000	3.1423	0.1857	0.0000	7.7849
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.9362	13.6043	14.5406	3.7900e-003	2.1700e-003	15.2806
Total	0.0797	5.3700e-003	5.5800e-003	3.0000e-005	0.0000	4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	0.0000	4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	4.0785	71.9940	76.0725	0.1918	2.7800e-003	81.6936

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.29	28.11	24.08	25.00	0.00	28.07	28.07	0.00	28.07	28.07	5.43	12.40	12.05	0.61	17.99	11.53

3.0 Construction Detail**Construction Phase**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2021	10/31/2021	5	43	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	11/1/2021	12/31/2021	5	45	
3	Grading	Grading	1/1/2022	2/28/2022	5	41	
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	3/1/2022	9/1/2022	5	133	
5	Paving	Paving	3/1/2022	9/1/2022	5	133	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	6/1/2022	9/1/2022	5	67	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 75

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 24,980; Non-Residential Outdoor: 8,327; Striped Parking Area: 1,992 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	3	8.00	158	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Pavers	2	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	6	15.00	0.00	32.00	10.80	7.30	10.30	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	354.00	139.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	71.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Cleaner Engines for Construction Equipment

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					3.4700e-003	0.0000	3.4700e-003	5.2000e-004	0.0000	5.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0681	0.6760	0.4637	8.3000e-004		0.0334	0.0334		0.0310	0.0310	0.0000	73.1017	73.1017	0.0206	0.0000	73.6161
Total	0.0681	0.6760	0.4637	8.3000e-004	3.4700e-003	0.0334	0.0368	5.2000e-004	0.0310	0.0315	0.0000	73.1017	73.1017	0.0206	0.0000	73.6161

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3.2 Demolition - 2021**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	7.0000e-005	2.7700e-003	5.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.5000e-004	4.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6754	0.6754	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6772
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.1200e-003	7.2000e-004	7.9400e-003	2.0000e-005	2.6000e-003	2.0000e-005	2.6200e-003	6.9000e-004	2.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.1610	2.1610	5.0000e-005	0.0000	2.1623
Total	1.1900e-003	3.4900e-003	8.5300e-003	3.0000e-005	2.7400e-003	3.0000e-005	2.7700e-003	7.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	7.6000e-004	0.0000	2.8364	2.8364	1.2000e-004	0.0000	2.8395

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					3.4700e-003	0.0000	3.4700e-003	5.2000e-004	0.0000	5.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0169	0.1026	0.4966	8.3000e-004		4.8700e-003	4.8700e-003		4.8700e-003	4.8700e-003	0.0000	73.1016	73.1016	0.0206	0.0000	73.6160
Total	0.0169	0.1026	0.4966	8.3000e-004	3.4700e-003	4.8700e-003	8.3400e-003	5.2000e-004	4.8700e-003	5.3900e-003	0.0000	73.1016	73.1016	0.0206	0.0000	73.6160

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	7.0000e-005	2.7700e-003	5.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.5000e-004	4.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6754	0.6754	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.6772
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.1200e-003	7.2000e-004	7.9400e-003	2.0000e-005	2.6000e-003	2.0000e-005	2.6200e-003	6.9000e-004	2.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000	2.1610	2.1610	5.0000e-005	0.0000	2.1623
Total	1.1900e-003	3.4900e-003	8.5300e-003	3.0000e-005	2.7400e-003	3.0000e-005	2.7700e-003	7.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	7.6000e-004	0.0000	2.8364	2.8364	1.2000e-004	0.0000	2.8395

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0903	0.0000	0.0903	0.0497	0.0000	0.0497	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0875	0.9112	0.4760	8.6000e-004		0.0460	0.0460		0.0423	0.0423	0.0000	75.2304	75.2304	0.0243	0.0000	75.8386
Total	0.0875	0.9112	0.4760	8.6000e-004	0.0903	0.0460	0.1363	0.0497	0.0423	0.0920	0.0000	75.2304	75.2304	0.0243	0.0000	75.8386

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.4000e-003	9.1000e-004	9.9800e-003	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	2.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	8.7000e-004	2.0000e-005	8.9000e-004	0.0000	2.7138	2.7138	7.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7155
Total	1.4000e-003	9.1000e-004	9.9800e-003	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	2.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	8.7000e-004	2.0000e-005	8.9000e-004	0.0000	2.7138	2.7138	7.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7155

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0903	0.0000	0.0903	0.0497	0.0000	0.0497	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0105	0.0454	0.4696	8.6000e-004		1.4000e-003	1.4000e-003		1.4000e-003	1.4000e-003	0.0000	75.2303	75.2303	0.0243	0.0000	75.8386
Total	0.0105	0.0454	0.4696	8.6000e-004	0.0903	1.4000e-003	0.0917	0.0497	1.4000e-003	0.0511	0.0000	75.2303	75.2303	0.0243	0.0000	75.8386

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.4000e-003	9.1000e-004	9.9800e-003	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	2.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	8.7000e-004	2.0000e-005	8.9000e-004	0.0000	2.7138	2.7138	7.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7155
Total	1.4000e-003	9.1000e-004	9.9800e-003	3.0000e-005	3.2700e-003	2.0000e-005	3.2900e-003	8.7000e-004	2.0000e-005	8.9000e-004	0.0000	2.7138	2.7138	7.0000e-005	0.0000	2.7155

3.4 Grading - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.1301	0.0000	0.1301	0.0540	0.0000	0.0540	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0743	0.7963	0.5954	1.2700e-003		0.0335	0.0335		0.0308	0.0308	0.0000	111.7959	111.7959	0.0362	0.0000	112.6999
Total	0.0743	0.7963	0.5954	1.2700e-003	0.1301	0.0335	0.1636	0.0540	0.0308	0.0848	0.0000	111.7959	111.7959	0.0362	0.0000	112.6999

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.4 Grading - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.3300e-003	8.3000e-004	9.3300e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3100e-003	2.0000e-005	3.3300e-003	8.8000e-004	2.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.6463	2.6463	6.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6479
Total	1.3300e-003	8.3000e-004	9.3300e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3100e-003	2.0000e-005	3.3300e-003	8.8000e-004	2.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.6463	2.6463	6.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6479

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.1301	0.0000	0.1301	0.0540	0.0000	0.0540	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0156	0.0677	0.6765	1.2700e-003		2.0800e-003	2.0800e-003		2.0800e-003	2.0800e-003	0.0000	111.7958	111.7958	0.0362	0.0000	112.6997
Total	0.0156	0.0677	0.6765	1.2700e-003	0.1301	2.0800e-003	0.1322	0.0540	2.0800e-003	0.0560	0.0000	111.7958	111.7958	0.0362	0.0000	112.6997

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.4 Grading - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.3300e-003	8.3000e-004	9.3300e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3100e-003	2.0000e-005	3.3300e-003	8.8000e-004	2.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.6463	2.6463	6.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6479
Total	1.3300e-003	8.3000e-004	9.3300e-003	3.0000e-005	3.3100e-003	2.0000e-005	3.3300e-003	8.8000e-004	2.0000e-005	9.0000e-004	0.0000	2.6463	2.6463	6.0000e-005	0.0000	2.6479

3.5 Building Construction - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1135	1.0384	1.0882	1.7900e-003		0.0538	0.0538		0.0506	0.0506	0.0000	154.0973	154.0973	0.0369	0.0000	155.0202
Total	0.1135	1.0384	1.0882	1.7900e-003		0.0538	0.0538		0.0506	0.0506	0.0000	154.0973	154.0973	0.0369	0.0000	155.0202

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.5 Building Construction - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0248	0.8474	0.2301	2.3200e-003	0.0616	2.2000e-003	0.0637	0.0178	2.1000e-003	0.0199	0.0000	226.5923	226.5923	0.0175	0.0000	227.0300
Worker	0.0766	0.0476	0.5359	1.6800e-003	0.1898	1.3100e-003	0.1911	0.0504	1.2000e-003	0.0516	0.0000	151.9445	151.9445	3.6100e-003	0.0000	152.0347
Total	0.1014	0.8949	0.7661	4.0000e-003	0.2514	3.5100e-003	0.2549	0.0682	3.3000e-003	0.0715	0.0000	378.5369	378.5369	0.0211	0.0000	379.0647

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0549	0.3549	1.1490	1.7900e-003		0.0160	0.0160		0.0160	0.0160	0.0000	154.0971	154.0971	0.0369	0.0000	155.0200
Total	0.0549	0.3549	1.1490	1.7900e-003		0.0160	0.0160		0.0160	0.0160	0.0000	154.0971	154.0971	0.0369	0.0000	155.0200

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.5 Building Construction - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0248	0.8474	0.2301	2.3200e-003	0.0616	2.2000e-003	0.0637	0.0178	2.1000e-003	0.0199	0.0000	226.5923	226.5923	0.0175	0.0000	227.0300
Worker	0.0766	0.0476	0.5359	1.6800e-003	0.1898	1.3100e-003	0.1911	0.0504	1.2000e-003	0.0516	0.0000	151.9445	151.9445	3.6100e-003	0.0000	152.0347
Total	0.1014	0.8949	0.7661	4.0000e-003	0.2514	3.5100e-003	0.2549	0.0682	3.3000e-003	0.0715	0.0000	378.5369	378.5369	0.0211	0.0000	379.0647

3.6 Paving - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0733	0.7398	0.9696	1.5200e-003		0.0378	0.0378		0.0347	0.0347	0.0000	133.1833	133.1833	0.0431	0.0000	134.2601
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0733	0.7398	0.9696	1.5200e-003		0.0378	0.0378		0.0347	0.0347	0.0000	133.1833	133.1833	0.0431	0.0000	134.2601

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.6 Paving - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.2500e-003	2.0200e-003	0.0227	7.0000e-005	8.0400e-003	6.0000e-005	8.1000e-003	2.1400e-003	5.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	0.0000	6.4383	6.4383	1.5000e-004	0.0000	6.4422
Total	3.2500e-003	2.0200e-003	0.0227	7.0000e-005	8.0400e-003	6.0000e-005	8.1000e-003	2.1400e-003	5.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	0.0000	6.4383	6.4383	1.5000e-004	0.0000	6.4422

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0357	0.2830	1.0763	1.5200e-003		0.0129	0.0129		0.0120	0.0120	0.0000	133.1831	133.1831	0.0431	0.0000	134.2600
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0357	0.2830	1.0763	1.5200e-003		0.0129	0.0129		0.0120	0.0120	0.0000	133.1831	133.1831	0.0431	0.0000	134.2600

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.6 Paving - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.2500e-003	2.0200e-003	0.0227	7.0000e-005	8.0400e-003	6.0000e-005	8.1000e-003	2.1400e-003	5.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	0.0000	6.4383	6.4383	1.5000e-004	0.0000	6.4422
Total	3.2500e-003	2.0200e-003	0.0227	7.0000e-005	8.0400e-003	6.0000e-005	8.1000e-003	2.1400e-003	5.0000e-005	2.1900e-003	0.0000	6.4383	6.4383	1.5000e-004	0.0000	6.4422

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0432					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	6.8500e-003	0.0472	0.0608	1.0000e-004		2.7400e-003	2.7400e-003		2.7400e-003	2.7400e-003	0.0000	8.5534	8.5534	5.6000e-004	0.0000	8.5673
Total	0.0501	0.0472	0.0608	1.0000e-004		2.7400e-003	2.7400e-003		2.7400e-003	2.7400e-003	0.0000	8.5534	8.5534	5.6000e-004	0.0000	8.5673

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.7400e-003	4.8100e-003	0.0542	1.7000e-004	0.0192	1.3000e-004	0.0193	5.0900e-003	1.2000e-004	5.2200e-003	0.0000	15.3519	15.3519	3.6000e-004	0.0000	15.3611
Total	7.7400e-003	4.8100e-003	0.0542	1.7000e-004	0.0192	1.3000e-004	0.0193	5.0900e-003	1.2000e-004	5.2200e-003	0.0000	15.3519	15.3519	3.6000e-004	0.0000	15.3611

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0432					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.0000e-003	4.3100e-003	0.0614	1.0000e-004		1.3000e-004	1.3000e-004		1.3000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	8.5534	8.5534	5.6000e-004	0.0000	8.5673
Total	0.0442	4.3100e-003	0.0614	1.0000e-004		1.3000e-004	1.3000e-004		1.3000e-004	1.3000e-004	0.0000	8.5534	8.5534	5.6000e-004	0.0000	8.5673

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.7400e-003	4.8100e-003	0.0542	1.7000e-004	0.0192	1.3000e-004	0.0193	5.0900e-003	1.2000e-004	5.2200e-003	0.0000	15.3519	15.3519	3.6000e-004	0.0000	15.3611
Total	7.7400e-003	4.8100e-003	0.0542	1.7000e-004	0.0192	1.3000e-004	0.0193	5.0900e-003	1.2000e-004	5.2200e-003	0.0000	15.3519	15.3519	3.6000e-004	0.0000	15.3611

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile**4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Government Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
City Park	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	48.00	19.00	66	28	6
Government Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	62.00	5.00	50	34	16
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
City Park	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386
Government Office Building	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386
Parking Lot	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Install Energy Efficient Appliances

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	52.5552	52.5552	2.2000e-003	5.0000e-004	52.7589
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	58.4001	58.4001	2.4400e-003	5.5000e-004	58.6264
NaturalGas Mitigated	5.9000e-004	5.3600e-003	4.5000e-003	3.0000e-005		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	0.0000	5.8323	5.8323	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	5.8670
NaturalGas Unmitigated	8.2000e-004	7.4600e-003	6.2700e-003	4.0000e-005		5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004		5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004	0.0000	8.1224	8.1224	1.6000e-004	1.5000e-004	8.1707

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	152208	8.2000e-004	7.4600e-003	6.2700e-003	4.0000e-005		5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004		5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004	0.0000	8.1224	8.1224	1.6000e-004	1.5000e-004	8.1707
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		8.2000e-004	7.4600e-003	6.2700e-003	4.0000e-005		5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004		5.7000e-004	5.7000e-004	0.0000	8.1224	8.1224	1.6000e-004	1.5000e-004	8.1707

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	109294	5.9000e-004	5.3600e-003	4.5000e-003	3.0000e-005		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	0.0000	5.8323	5.8323	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	5.8670
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		5.9000e-004	5.3600e-003	4.5000e-003	3.0000e-005		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004		4.1000e-004	4.1000e-004	0.0000	5.8323	5.8323	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	5.8670

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity**Unmitigated**

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	232975	55.6257	2.3200e-003	5.3000e-004	55.8413
Parking Lot	11620	2.7744	1.2000e-004	3.0000e-005	2.7852
Total		58.4001	2.4400e-003	5.6000e-004	58.6264

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	208496	49.7808	2.0800e-003	4.7000e-004	49.9737
Parking Lot	11620	2.7744	1.2000e-004	3.0000e-005	2.7852
Total		52.5552	2.2000e-003	5.0000e-004	52.7589

6.0 Area Detail

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0791	1.0000e-005	1.0800e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1100e-003	2.1100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2500e-003
Unmitigated	0.0791	1.0000e-005	1.0800e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1100e-003	2.1100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2500e-003

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Unmitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	4.3200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0747					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.0800e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1100e-003	2.1100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2500e-003
Total	0.0791	1.0000e-005	1.0800e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1100e-003	2.1100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2500e-003

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	4.3200e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0747					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	1.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.0800e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1100e-003	2.1100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2500e-003
Total	0.0791	1.0000e-005	1.0800e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1100e-003	2.1100e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.2500e-003

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water**

Apply Water Conservation Strategy

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	14.5406	3.7900e-003	2.1700e-003	15.2806
Unmitigated	16.8313	4.6800e-003	2.6900e-003	17.7511

7.2 Water by Land Use**Unmitigated**

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
City Park	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	3.30768 / 2.02729	16.8313	4.6800e-003	2.6900e-003	17.7511
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		16.8313	4.6800e-003	2.6900e-003	17.7511

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

7.2 Water by Land Use**Mitigated**

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
City Park	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	2.64615 / 2.02729	14.5406	3.7900e-003	2.1700e-003	15.2806
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		14.5406	3.7900e-003	2.1700e-003	15.2806

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	3.1423	0.1857	0.0000	7.7849
Unmitigated	3.1423	0.1857	0.0000	7.7849

8.2 Waste by Land Use**Unmitigated**

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	15.48	3.1423	0.1857	0.0000	7.7849
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		3.1423	0.1857	0.0000	7.7849

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

8.2 Waste by Land Use**Mitigated**

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	15.48	3.1423	0.1857	0.0000	7.7849
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		3.1423	0.1857	0.0000	7.7849

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment**Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators**

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Annual

11.0 Vegetation

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project

Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Government Office Building	16.65	1000sqft	0.00	16,653.00	0
Parking Lot	83.00	Space	0.00	33,200.00	0
City Park	18.30	Acre	18.30	797,148.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.6	Precipitation Freq (Days)	31
Climate Zone	8			Operational Year	2023
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	526.38	CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.022	N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)	0.005

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

Project Characteristics - Adjusted for SB100 targets.

Land Use - City park acreage is area of disturbance. Govt. office proxy for community center. Only included parking spaces that would be altered.

Construction Phase - Based on client-provided schedule.

Trips and VMT - Distance to Simi Valley Landfill for demo debris hauling.

Demolition - Demolition of existing community center (6,955 sf)

Grading - Soil material balanced on-site per client-provided details.

Architectural Coating - VCAPCD Rule 74.2

Vehicle Trips - Net reduction of VMT per GHD VMT memo

Area Coating - VCAPCD Rule 74.2

Energy Use -

Water And Wastewater - No net new expansion of park land use. All wastewater treated by Hill Canyon Treatment Plant.

Solid Waste - No net new expansion of park land use

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Tier 4 mitigation

Energy Mitigation - Client-provided information. Adjusted for 30% reduction based on 2019 CALGreen.

Water Mitigation - Compliance with CALGreen

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	250.00	50.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Interior	250.00	50.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Parking	250.00	100.00
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	250	50
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Interior	250	50
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Parking	250	100
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintNonresidentialExteriorValue	250	50
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintNonresidentialInteriorValue	250	50
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingValue	250	100
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	5.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	3.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	1.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	6.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	2.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	NumberOfEquipmentMitigated	0.00	9.00
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstEquipMitigation	Tier	No Change	Tier 4 Final
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	43.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	45.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	30.00	41.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	300.00	133.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	133.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	20.00	67.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	16,650.00	16,653.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.38	0.00

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.75	0.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	CH4IntensityFactor	0.029	0.022
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	702.44	526.38
tblProjectCharacteristics	N2OIntensityFactor	0.006	0.005
tblSolidWaste	SolidWasteGenerationRate	1.57	0.00
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripLength	20.00	10.30
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	22.75	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	16.74	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.89	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	68.93	0.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPercent	2.21	0.00
tblWater	OutdoorWaterUseRate	21,804,108.70	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)**Unmitigated Construction**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	3.9581	40.5388	21.9675	0.0402	4.1626	2.0455	6.2081	2.2460	1.8819	4.1279	0.0000	3,891.911 4	3,891.911 4	1.1954	0.0000	3,918.448 4
2022	6.3003	41.6525	46.5495	0.1182	6.5106	1.6360	8.1466	2.6752	1.5051	4.1803	0.0000	11,850.37 64	11,850.37 64	1.9476	0.0000	11,893.33 49
Maximum	6.3003	41.6525	46.5495	0.1182	6.5106	2.0455	8.1466	2.6752	1.8819	4.1803	0.0000	11,850.37 64	11,850.37 64	1.9476	0.0000	11,893.33 49

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	0.8462	4.9319	23.4977	0.0402	4.1626	0.2277	4.2257	2.2460	0.2276	2.3091	0.0000	3,891.911 4	3,891.911 4	1.1954	0.0000	3,918.448 4
2022	4.6777	23.2239	49.0888	0.1182	6.5106	0.4960	6.6133	2.6752	0.4790	2.7777	0.0000	11,850.37 64	11,850.37 64	1.9476	0.0000	11,893.33 49
Maximum	4.6777	23.2239	49.0888	0.1182	6.5106	0.4960	6.6133	2.6752	0.4790	2.7777	0.0000	11,850.37 64	11,850.37 64	1.9476	0.0000	11,893.33 49

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	46.15	65.74	-5.94	0.00	0.00	80.34	24.49	0.00	79.14	38.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

2.2 Overall Operational**Unmitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Energy	4.5000e-003	0.0409	0.0343	2.5000e-004		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		49.0599	49.0599	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.3515
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.4385	0.0410	0.0464	2.5000e-004	0.0000	3.1500e-003	3.1500e-003	0.0000	3.1500e-003	3.1500e-003		49.0857	49.0857	1.0100e-003	9.0000e-004	49.3790

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Energy	3.2300e-003	0.0294	0.0247	1.8000e-004		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		35.2276	35.2276	6.8000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4369
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.4372	0.0295	0.0367	1.8000e-004	0.0000	2.2700e-003	2.2700e-003	0.0000	2.2700e-003	2.2700e-003		35.2534	35.2534	7.5000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4645

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.29	28.10	20.87	28.00	0.00	27.94	27.94	0.00	27.94	27.94	0.00	28.18	28.18	25.74	27.78	28.18

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2021	10/31/2021	5	43	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	11/1/2021	12/31/2021	5	45	
3	Grading	Grading	1/1/2022	2/28/2022	5	41	
4	Building Construction	Building Construction	3/1/2022	9/1/2022	5	133	
5	Paving	Paving	3/1/2022	9/1/2022	5	133	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	6/1/2022	9/1/2022	5	67	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 75

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 24,980; Non-Residential Outdoor: 8,327; Striped Parking Area: 1,992 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Excavators	3	8.00	158	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Pavers	2	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	6	15.00	0.00	32.00	10.80	7.30	10.30	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	354.00	139.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	71.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Use Cleaner Engines for Construction Equipment

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.1612	0.0000	0.1612	0.0244	0.0000	0.0244			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.1651	31.4407	21.5650	0.0388		1.5513	1.5513		1.4411	1.4411		3,747.9449	3,747.9449	1.0549		3,774.3174
Total	3.1651	31.4407	21.5650	0.0388	0.1612	1.5513	1.7125	0.0244	1.4411	1.4655		3,747.9449	3,747.9449	1.0549		3,774.3174

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	3.3400e-003	0.1272	0.0293	3.1000e-004	6.6800e-003	4.3000e-004	7.1100e-003	1.8300e-003	4.1000e-004	2.2400e-003		34.0643	34.0643	3.7900e-003		34.1590
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0583	0.0348	0.3731	1.1000e-003	0.1232	8.5000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.9000e-004	0.0335		109.9022	109.9022	2.7900e-003		109.9721
Total	0.0616	0.1619	0.4025	1.4100e-003	0.1299	1.2800e-003	0.1312	0.0345	1.2000e-003	0.0357		143.9665	143.9665	6.5800e-003		144.1311

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.1612	0.0000	0.1612	0.0244	0.0000	0.0244			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7845	4.7700	23.0953	0.0388		0.2264	0.2264		0.2264	0.2264	0.0000	3,747.9449	3,747.9449	1.0549		3,774.3174
Total	0.7845	4.7700	23.0953	0.0388	0.1612	0.2264	0.3876	0.0244	0.2264	0.2508	0.0000	3,747.9449	3,747.9449	1.0549		3,774.3174

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	3.3400e-003	0.1272	0.0293	3.1000e-004	6.6800e-003	4.3000e-004	7.1100e-003	1.8300e-003	4.1000e-004	2.2400e-003		34.0643	34.0643	3.7900e-003		34.1590
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0583	0.0348	0.3731	1.1000e-003	0.1232	8.5000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.9000e-004	0.0335		109.9022	109.9022	2.7900e-003		109.9721
Total	0.0616	0.1619	0.4025	1.4100e-003	0.1299	1.2800e-003	0.1312	0.0345	1.2000e-003	0.0357		143.9665	143.9665	6.5800e-003		144.1311

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.0147	0.0000	4.0147	2.2068	0.0000	2.2068			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.8882	40.4971	21.1543	0.0380		2.0445	2.0445		1.8809	1.8809		3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573
Total	3.8882	40.4971	21.1543	0.0380	4.0147	2.0445	6.0592	2.2068	1.8809	4.0877		3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0699	0.0417	0.4478	1.3200e-003	0.1479	1.0200e-003	0.1489	0.0392	9.4000e-004	0.0402		131.8827	131.8827	3.3500e-003		131.9665
Total	0.0699	0.0417	0.4478	1.3200e-003	0.1479	1.0200e-003	0.1489	0.0392	9.4000e-004	0.0402		131.8827	131.8827	3.3500e-003		131.9665

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.0147	0.0000	4.0147	2.2068	0.0000	2.2068			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.4656	2.0175	20.8690	0.0380		0.0621	0.0621		0.0621	0.0621	0.0000	3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573
Total	0.4656	2.0175	20.8690	0.0380	4.0147	0.0621	4.0768	2.2068	0.0621	2.2689	0.0000	3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.3 Site Preparation - 2021**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0699	0.0417	0.4478	1.3200e-003	0.1479	1.0200e-003	0.1489	0.0392	9.4000e-004	0.0402		131.8827	131.8827	3.3500e-003		131.9665
Total	0.0699	0.0417	0.4478	1.3200e-003	0.1479	1.0200e-003	0.1489	0.0392	9.4000e-004	0.0402		131.8827	131.8827	3.3500e-003		131.9665

3.4 Grading - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.3463	0.0000	6.3463	2.6316	0.0000	2.6316			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.6248	38.8435	29.0415	0.0621		1.6349	1.6349		1.5041	1.5041		6,011.4105	6,011.4105	1.9442		6,060.0158
Total	3.6248	38.8435	29.0415	0.0621	6.3463	1.6349	7.9812	2.6316	1.5041	4.1357		6,011.4105	6,011.4105	1.9442		6,060.0158

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.4 Grading - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0732	0.0418	0.4594	1.4200e-003	0.1643	1.1100e-003	0.1654	0.0436	1.0200e-003	0.0446		141.1529	141.1529	3.3600e-003		141.2369
Total	0.0732	0.0418	0.4594	1.4200e-003	0.1643	1.1100e-003	0.1654	0.0436	1.0200e-003	0.0446		141.1529	141.1529	3.3600e-003		141.2369

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.3463	0.0000	6.3463	2.6316	0.0000	2.6316			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7616	3.3000	32.9991	0.0621		0.1015	0.1015		0.1015	0.1015	0.0000	6,011.4105	6,011.4105	1.9442		6,060.0158
Total	0.7616	3.3000	32.9991	0.0621	6.3463	0.1015	6.4479	2.6316	0.1015	2.7331	0.0000	6,011.4105	6,011.4105	1.9442		6,060.0158

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.4 Grading - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0732	0.0418	0.4594	1.4200e-003	0.1643	1.1100e-003	0.1654	0.0436	1.0200e-003	0.0446		141.1529	141.1529	3.3600e-003		141.2369
Total	0.0732	0.0418	0.4594	1.4200e-003	0.1643	1.1100e-003	0.1654	0.0436	1.0200e-003	0.0446		141.1529	141.1529	3.3600e-003		141.2369

3.5 Building Construction - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.7062	15.6156	16.3634	0.0269		0.8090	0.8090		0.7612	0.7612		2,554.3336	2,554.3336	0.6120		2,569.6322
Total	1.7062	15.6156	16.3634	0.0269		0.8090	0.8090		0.7612	0.7612		2,554.3336	2,554.3336	0.6120		2,569.6322

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.5 Building Construction - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.3862	12.5833	3.6849	0.0344	0.9397	0.0342	0.9740	0.2704	0.0327	0.3032		3,701.571 4	3,701.571 4	0.3001		3,709.073 4
Worker	1.2958	0.7403	8.1316	0.0251	2.9080	0.0197	2.9277	0.7713	0.0181	0.7895		2,498.405 8	2,498.405 8	0.0595		2,499.893 9
Total	1.6820	13.3236	11.8165	0.0594	3.8478	0.0539	3.9016	1.0418	0.0508	1.0926		6,199.977 1	6,199.977 1	0.3596		6,208.967 3

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.8250	5.3368	17.2788	0.0269		0.2399	0.2399		0.2399	0.2399	0.0000	2,554.333 6	2,554.333 6	0.6120		2,569.632 2
Total	0.8250	5.3368	17.2788	0.0269		0.2399	0.2399		0.2399	0.2399	0.0000	2,554.333 6	2,554.333 6	0.6120		2,569.632 2

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.5 Building Construction - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.3862	12.5833	3.6849	0.0344	0.9397	0.0342	0.9740	0.2704	0.0327	0.3032		3,701.571 4	3,701.571 4	0.3001		3,709.073 4
Worker	1.2958	0.7403	8.1316	0.0251	2.9080	0.0197	2.9277	0.7713	0.0181	0.7895		2,498.405 8	2,498.405 8	0.0595		2,499.893 9
Total	1.6820	13.3236	11.8165	0.0594	3.8478	0.0539	3.9016	1.0418	0.0508	1.0926		6,199.977 1	6,199.977 1	0.3596		6,208.967 3

3.6 Paving - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.1028	11.1249	14.5805	0.0228		0.5679	0.5679		0.5225	0.5225		2,207.660 3	2,207.660 3	0.7140		2,225.510 4
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	1.1028	11.1249	14.5805	0.0228		0.5679	0.5679		0.5225	0.5225		2,207.660 3	2,207.660 3	0.7140		2,225.510 4

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.6 Paving - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0549	0.0314	0.3446	1.0600e-003	0.1232	8.3000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.7000e-004	0.0335		105.8647	105.8647	2.5200e-003		105.9277
Total	0.0549	0.0314	0.3446	1.0600e-003	0.1232	8.3000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.7000e-004	0.0335		105.8647	105.8647	2.5200e-003		105.9277

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.5364	4.2549	16.1856	0.0228		0.1935	0.1935		0.1800	0.1800	0.0000	2,207.6603	2,207.6603	0.7140		2,225.5104
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	0.5364	4.2549	16.1856	0.0228		0.1935	0.1935		0.1800	0.1800	0.0000	2,207.6603	2,207.6603	0.7140		2,225.5104

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.6 Paving - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0549	0.0314	0.3446	1.0600e-003	0.1232	8.3000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.7000e-004	0.0335		105.8647	105.8647	2.5200e-003		105.9277
Total	0.0549	0.0314	0.3446	1.0600e-003	0.1232	8.3000e-004	0.1241	0.0327	7.7000e-004	0.0335		105.8647	105.8647	2.5200e-003		105.9277

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	1.2899					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.2045	1.4085	1.8136	2.9700e-003		0.0817	0.0817		0.0817	0.0817		281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062
Total	1.4944	1.4085	1.8136	2.9700e-003		0.0817	0.0817		0.0817	0.0817		281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022**Unmitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.2599	0.1485	1.6309	5.0300e-003	0.5833	3.9400e-003	0.5872	0.1547	3.6300e-003	0.1583		501.0927	501.0927	0.0119		501.3912
Total	0.2599	0.1485	1.6309	5.0300e-003	0.5833	3.9400e-003	0.5872	0.1547	3.6300e-003	0.1583		501.0927	501.0927	0.0119		501.3912

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	1.2899					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0297	0.1288	1.8324	2.9700e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062
Total	1.3196	0.1288	1.8324	2.9700e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003		3.9600e-003	3.9600e-003	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2022**Mitigated Construction Off-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.2599	0.1485	1.6309	5.0300e-003	0.5833	3.9400e-003	0.5872	0.1547	3.6300e-003	0.1583		501.0927	501.0927	0.0119		501.3912
Total	0.2599	0.1485	1.6309	5.0300e-003	0.5833	3.9400e-003	0.5872	0.1547	3.6300e-003	0.1583		501.0927	501.0927	0.0119		501.3912

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile**4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
City Park	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Government Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
City Park	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	48.00	19.00	66	28	6
Government Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	62.00	5.00	50	34	16
Parking Lot	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0

4.4 Fleet Mix

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
City Park	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386
Government Office Building	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386
Parking Lot	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Install Energy Efficient Appliances

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	3.2300e-003	0.0294	0.0247	1.8000e-004		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		35.2276	35.2276	6.8000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4369
NaturalGas Unmitigated	4.5000e-003	0.0409	0.0343	2.5000e-004		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		49.0599	49.0599	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.3515

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	417.009	4.5000e-003	0.0409	0.0343	2.5000e-004		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		49.0599	49.0599	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.3515
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		4.5000e-003	0.0409	0.0343	2.5000e-004		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		3.1100e-003	3.1100e-003		49.0599	49.0599	9.4000e-004	9.0000e-004	49.3515

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
City Park	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Government Office Building	0.299435	3.2300e-003	0.0294	0.0247	1.8000e-004		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		35.2276	35.2276	6.8000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4369
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		3.2300e-003	0.0294	0.0247	1.8000e-004		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		2.2300e-003	2.2300e-003		35.2276	35.2276	6.8000e-004	6.5000e-004	35.4369

6.0 Area Detail

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Unmitigated	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Unmitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0237					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.4092					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	1.1200e-003	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Total	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0237					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.4092					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	1.1200e-003	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275
Total	0.4340	1.1000e-004	0.0120	0.0000		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005		0.0258	0.0258	7.0000e-005		0.0275

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water**

Apply Water Conservation Strategy

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

8.0 Waste Detail**8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste****9.0 Operational Offroad**

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Proposed Project - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses
Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter**1.0 Project Characteristics**

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Government Office Building	6.96	1000sqft	0.16	6,955.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.6	Precipitation Freq (Days)	31
Climate Zone	8			Operational Year	2023
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	526.38	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.022	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.005

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

Project Characteristics - Adjusted for SB100 targets.

Land Use - Govt. office proxy for community center.

Construction Phase - No construction - existing

Off-road Equipment - No construction - existing

Trips and VMT - No construction - existing

On-road Fugitive Dust - No construction - existing

Demolition - No construction - existing

Grading - No construction - existing.

Architectural Coating - No construction - existing

Vehicle Trips - Net decrease in VMT from existing uses per GHD VMT memo

Area Coating - VCAPCD Rule 74.2

Energy Use - Use of historical data for existing use.

Water And Wastewater - All wastewater treated by Hill Canyon Treatment Plant.

Solid Waste -

Energy Mitigation - Client-provided information

Water Mitigation -

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	250	50
tblAreaCoating	Area_EF_Nonresidential_Interior	250	50
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	6,960.00	6,955.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	0.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	CH4IntensityFactor	0.029	0.022
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	702.44	526.38
tblProjectCharacteristics	N2OIntensityFactor	0.006	0.005
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	68.93	0.00
tblWater	AerobicPercent	87.46	100.00
tblWater	AnaerobicandFacultativeLagoonsPercent	2.21	0.00
tblWater	SepticTankPercent	10.33	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	0.0117	6.9500e-003	0.0746	2.2000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003	0.0000	21.9804	21.9804	5.6000e-004	0.0000	21.9944
Maximum	0.0117	6.9500e-003	0.0746	2.2000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003	0.0000	21.9804	21.9804	5.6000e-004	0.0000	21.9944

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	0.0117	6.9500e-003	0.0746	2.2000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003	0.0000	21.9804	21.9804	5.6000e-004	0.0000	21.9944
Maximum	0.0117	6.9500e-003	0.0746	2.2000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003	0.0000	21.9804	21.9804	5.6000e-004	0.0000	21.9944

[illegible]

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

2.2 Overall Operational**Unmitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Energy	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.1600	0.0202	0.0177	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003	0.0000	1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2796	24.2796	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4239

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Energy	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.1600	0.0202	0.0177	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003	0.0000	1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2796	24.2796	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4239

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2021	11/9/2021	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	0.00	81	0.73

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	1	3.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0117	6.9500e-003	0.0746	2.2000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003		21.9804	21.9804	5.6000e-004		21.9944
Total	0.0117	6.9500e-003	0.0746	2.2000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003		21.9804	21.9804	5.6000e-004		21.9944

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

3.2 Demolition - 2021**Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0117	6.9500e-003	0.0746	2.2000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003		21.9804	21.9804	5.6000e-004		21.9944
Total	0.0117	6.9500e-003	0.0746	2.2000e-004	0.0246	1.7000e-004	0.0248	6.5400e-003	1.6000e-004	6.6900e-003		21.9804	21.9804	5.6000e-004		21.9944

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Government Office Building	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Government Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	62.00	5.00	50	34	16

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Government Office Building	0.593330	0.040945	0.188012	0.107577	0.017981	0.006204	0.019981	0.018142	0.001176	0.001026	0.003857	0.000384	0.001386

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: Y

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Install Energy Efficient Appliances

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
NaturalGas Unmitigated	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Government Office Building	206.363	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
Total		2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Government Office Building	0.206363	2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223
Total		2.2300e-003	0.0202	0.0170	1.2000e-004		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		24.2781	24.2781	4.7000e-004	4.5000e-004	24.4223

6.0 Area Detail**6.1 Mitigation Measures Area**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Unmitigated	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	8.8300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1488					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	7.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Total	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	8.8300e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1488					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	7.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003
Total	0.1577	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.5200e-003	1.5200e-003	0.0000		1.6200e-003

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water****8.0 Waste Detail****8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste****9.0 Operational Offroad**

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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10.0 Stationary Equipment**Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators**

Conejo Community Park and Center Project - Existing Uses - Ventura County APCD Air District, Winter

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type
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Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
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User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
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11.0 Vegetation

Appendix D

CNDBB Species List

20-09479: Conejo Community Park and Center

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in Project Area	Habitat Suitability/ Observations
Plants and Lichens				
<i>Acanthomintha duttonii</i> San Mateo thorn-mint	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland. serpentinite. 50 - 300 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i> San Diego thorn-mint	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. Clay, openings. 10 - 960 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Acmispon dendroideus</i> var. <i>traskiae</i> San Clemente Island lotus	FT/SCE G4T3/S3 1B.3	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. 15 - 365 m. perennial shrub. Blooms Feb-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Allium munzii</i> Munz's onion	FE/SCT G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. mesic, clay. 297 - 1070 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Amsinckia grandiflora</i> large-flowered fiddleneck	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. 270 - 550 m. annual herb. Blooms (Mar)Apr-May	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Arabis mcdonaldiana</i> McDonald's rockcress	FE/SCE G3/S3 1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest. serpentinite. 135 - 1800 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Arctostaphylos montana</i> ssp. <i>ravenii</i> Presidio manzanita	FE/SCE G3T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub. serpentinite outcrop. 45 - 215 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-Mar	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Arctostaphylos pallida</i> pallid manzanita	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Broadleafed upland forest, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub. siliceous shale, sandy or gravelly. 185 - 465 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Dec-Mar	Not Expected	Upland forest in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish). sandy, openings. 3 - 170 m. perennial stoloniferous herb. Blooms May-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch	FE/None G2/S2 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers. 4 - 640 m. perennial herb. Blooms Jan-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Astragalus claranus</i> Clara Hunt's milk-vetch	FE/SCT G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. serpentinite or volcanic, rocky, clay. 75 - 275 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Astragalus magdalenae</i> var. <i>peirsonii</i> Peirson's milk-vetch	FT/SCE G3G4T1/S1 1B.2	Desert dunes. 60 - 225 m. perennial herb. Blooms Dec-Apr	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> Ventura marsh milk-vetch	FE/SCE G2T1/S1 1B.1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish). 1 - 35 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Jun)Aug-Oct	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i> coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE/SCE G2T1/S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic). often vernal mesic areas. 1 - 50 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Baccharis malibuensis</i> Malibu baccharis	None/None G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland. 150 - 305 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Aug	Low potential	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. Riparian woodland is potentially suitable.
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i> Encinitas baccharis	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland. sandstone. 60 - 720 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Aug,Oct,Nov	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub. sandy or gravelly. 70 - 825 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Berberis pinnata</i> ssp. <i>insularis</i> island barberry	FE/SCE G5T1/S1 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub. rocky. 75 - 400 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-May	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i> Sonoma sunshine	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), Vernal pools. 10 - 110 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/SCE G2/S2 1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. often clay. 25 - 1120 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Brodiaea pallida</i> Chinese Camp brodiaea	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. vernal streambeds, often serpentinite. 165 - 385 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms May-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> slender mariposa lily	None/None G4T2T3/S2S3 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. 320 - 1000 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Mar-Jun(Nov)	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	None/None G4/S4 4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland. granitic, rocky. 100 - 1700 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Calochortus tiburonensis</i> Tiburon mariposa lily	FT/SCT G1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (serpentinite). 50 - 150 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.

<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' morning-glory	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland. gabbroic or serpentinite. 185 - 1090 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> Tiburon paintbrush	FE/SCT G4G5T1T2/S1S2 1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland (serpentinite). 60 - 400 m. perennial herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Castilleja campestris</i> var. <i>succulenta</i> succulent owl's-clover	FT/SCE G4?T2T3/S2S3 1B.2	Vernal pools (often acidic). 50 - 750 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms (Mar)Apr-May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Castilleja grisea</i> San Clemente Island paintbrush	FT/SCE G3/S3 1B.3	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub. rocky, often canyons. 10 - 535 m. perennial herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms (Dec)Feb-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Caulanthus californicus</i> California jewelflower	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. sandy. 61 - 1000 m. annual herb. Blooms Feb-May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Ceanothus ophiochilus</i> Vail Lake ceanothus	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (gabbroic or pyroxenite-rich outcrops). 580 - 1065 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Feb-Mar	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i> Pine Hill ceanothus	FE/SCR G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland. Serpentinite or gabbroic (nutrient-deficient forms of gabbro-derived soils characterized by low concentrations of available K, P, S, Fe, and Zn). 245 - 1090 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> southern tarplant	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools. 0 - 480 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Nov	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Cercocarpus traskiae</i> Catalina Island mountain-mahogany	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub. rocky, sausserite gabbro. 100 - 250 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>reductum</i> Camatta Canyon amole	FT/SCR G2T1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. 305 - 630 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Apr-May	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	FE/SCE G4?T1/S1 1B.2	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). 0 - 30 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms May-Oct(Nov)	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i> soft bird's-beak	FE/SCR G2T1/S1 1B.2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). 0 - 3 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms Jun-Nov	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Chloropyron palmatum</i> palmate-bracted bird's-beak	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. alkaline. 5 - 155 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms May-Oct	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Chorizanthe howellii</i> Howell's spineflower	FE/SCT G1/S1 1B.2	Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub. sandy, often disturbed areas. 0 - 45 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i> Orcutt's spineflower	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Coastal scrub. sandy openings. 3 - 125 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC/SCE G2T1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub (sandy), Valley and foothill grassland. 150 - 1220 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.

<i>Chorizanthe valida</i> Sonoma spineflower	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal prairie (sandy). 10 - 305 m. annual herb. Blooms Jun-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>fontinale</i> Fountain thistle	FE/SCE G2T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland. Serpentine seeps. 45 - 175 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Apr)May-Oct	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>obispoense</i> San Luis Obispo fountain thistle	FE/SCE G2T2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. serpentine seeps, drainages. 35 - 385 m. perennial herb. Blooms Feb-Jul(Aug-Sep)	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Cirsium scariosum</i> var. <i>loncholepis</i> La Graciosa thistle	FE/SCT G5T1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (brackish), Valley and foothill grassland. mesic, sandy. 4 - 220 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Aug	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Clarkia franciscana</i> Presidio clarkia	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (serpentine). 25 - 335 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Clarkia imbricata</i> Vine Hill clarkia	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland. acidic sandy loam. 50 - 75 m. annual herb. Blooms Jun-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Clarkia speciosa</i> ssp. <i>immaculata</i> Pismo clarkia	FE/SCR G4T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (margins, openings), Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. sandy. 25 - 185 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Clarkia springvillensis</i> Springville clarkia	FT/SCE G2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. granitic. 245 - 1220 m. annual herb. Blooms (Mar)Apr-Jul	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>capillaris</i> Pennell's bird's-beak	FE/SCR G4G5T1/S1 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral. serpentinite. 45 - 305 m. annual herb (hemiparasitic). Blooms Jun-Sep	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Deinandra conjugens</i> Otay tarplant	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. clay. 25 - 300 m. annual herb. Blooms (Apr)May-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Deinandra increscens</i> ssp. <i>villosa</i> Gaviota tarplant	FE/SCE G4G5T2/S2 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. 20 - 430 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Oct	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Deinandra minthornii</i> Santa Susana tarplant	None/SCR G2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub. rocky. 280 - 760 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Jul-Nov	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Delphinium bakeri</i> Baker's larkspur	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Broadleafed upland forest, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. decomposed shale, often mesic. 80 - 305 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	Upland forest in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and no CNDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Delphinium luteum</i> golden larkspur	FE/SCR G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub. rocky. 0 - 100 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> dune larkspur	None/None G4T2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral (maritime), Coastal dunes. 0 - 200 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Delphinium variegatum</i> ssp. <i>kinkiense</i> San Clemente Island larkspur	FE/SCE G4T2/S2 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (coastal). 75 - 500 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Apr	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fan). sandy. 200 - 760 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	None/None G3T2/S2 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. rocky, often clay or serpentinite. 5 - 450 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>agourensis</i> Agoura Hills dudleya	FT/None G5T1/S1 1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland. rocky, volcanic. 200 - 500 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Jun	Low potential	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. Soil types are potentially suitable, though no rock outcrops are present. Nearest CNDDDB observations are at least 3.75 miles southeast of the study area.
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i> marcescent dudleya	FT/SCR G5T2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral. volcanic, rocky. 150 - 520 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Dudleya nesiotica</i> Santa Cruz Island dudleya	FT/SCR G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub. rocky or gravelly, clay. 10 - 50 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Dudleya parva</i> Conejo dudleya	FT/None G1/S1 1B.2	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. rocky or gravelly, clay or volcanic. 60 - 450 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> Laguna Beach dudleya	FT/SCT G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. rocky. 10 - 260 m. perennial stoloniferous herb. Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. Soil types are potentially suitable, though no rock outcrops are present. No CNDDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Dudleya traskiae</i> Santa Barbara Island dudleya	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub. rocky. 30 - 110 m. perennial herb. Blooms Feb, Apr, May, Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.

<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	FE/SCE G4T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (alluvial fan). sandy or gravelly. 91 - 610 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Sep	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Eriodictyon altissimum</i> Indian Knob mountainbalm	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub. sandstone. 80 - 270 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Mar-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area. No CNDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Eriodictyon capitatum</i> Lompoc yerba santa	FE/SCR G2/S2 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime). sandy. 40 - 900 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms May-Sep	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Eriogonum apricum</i> var. <i>apricum</i> lone buckwheat	FE/SCE G2T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (openings, lone soil). 60 - 145 m. perennial herb. Blooms Jul-Oct	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Eriogonum apricum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i> Irish Hill buckwheat	FE/SCE G2T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (openings, lone soil). 90 - 120 m. perennial herb. Blooms Jun-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i> conejo buckwheat	None/SCR G1/S1 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. Conejo volcanic outcrops, rocky. 50 - 580 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Eriophyllum latilobum</i> San Mateo woolly sunflower	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland (often serpentinite, on roadcuts), Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest. 45 - 330 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> San Diego button-celery	FE/SCE G5T1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. mesic. 20 - 620 m. annual / perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Eryngium constancei</i> Loch Lomond button-celery	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 460 - 855 m. annual / perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> var. <i>angustatum</i> Contra Costa wallflower	FE/SCE G5T1/S1 1B.1	Inland dunes. 3 - 20 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Erysimum menziesii</i> Menzies? wallflower	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal dunes. 0 - 35 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Sep	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Erysimum teretifolium</i> Santa Cruz wallflower	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest. inland marine sands. 120 - 610 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i> Pine Hill flannelbush	FE/SCR G1/S1 1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland. gabbroic or serpentinite, rocky. 425 - 760 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Apr-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Fremontodendron mexicanum</i> Mexican flannelbush	FE/SCR G2/S1 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland. gabbroic, metavolcanic, or serpentinite. 10 - 716 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms Mar-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Galium buxifolium</i> box bedstraw	FE/SCR G2G3/S2S3 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub. rocky. 5 - 400 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Mar-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i> El Dorado bedstraw	FE/SCR G5T1/S1 1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest. gabbroic. 100 - 585 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria</i> Monterey gilia	FE/SCT G3G4T2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub. sandy, openings. 0 - 45 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>abramsiana</i> Santa Cruz cypress	FT/SCE G1T1/S1 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest. sandstone or granitic. 280 - 800 m. perennial evergreen tree. Blooms	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>butanoensis</i> Butano Ridge cypress	FT/SCE G1T1/S1 1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest. Sandstone. 400 - 490 m. perennial evergreen tree. Blooms Oct	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i> Marin western flax	FT/SCT G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland. serpentinite. 5 - 370 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Holocarpha macradenia</i> Santa Cruz tarplant	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. often clay, sandy. 10 - 220 m. annual herb. Blooms Jun-Oct	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Lasthenia burkei</i> Burke's goldfields	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Meadows and seeps (mesic), Vernal pools. 15 - 600 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Layia carnosa</i> beach layia	FE/SCE G2/S2 1B.1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy). 0 - 60 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Lessingia germanorum</i> San Francisco lessingia	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub (remnant dunes). 25 - 110 m. annual herb. Blooms (Jun)Jul-Nov	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.

<i>Lilium occidentale</i> western lily	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Bogs and fens, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (freshwater), North Coast coniferous forest (openings). 2 - 185 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Jun-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>pitkinense</i> Pitkin Marsh lily	FE/SCE G5T1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps (freshwater). mesic, sandy. 35 - 65 m. perennial bulbiferous herb. Blooms Jun-Jul	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>californica</i> Butte County meadowfoam	FE/SCE G4T1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), Vernal pools. 46 - 930 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> Sebastopol meadowfoam	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. vernally mesic. 15 - 305 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Lithophragma maximum</i> San Clemente Island woodland star	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub. rocky. 120 - 400 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Lupinus nipomensis</i> Nipomo Mesa lupine	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal dunes. 10 - 50 m. annual herb. Blooms Dec- May	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Lupinus tidestromii</i> Tidestrom's lupine	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal dunes. 0 - 100 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Malacothamnus clementinus</i> San Clemente Island bush-mallow	FE/SCE G2G3/S2S3 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (rocky). 10 - 275 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Mar-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> var. <i>nesioticus</i> Santa Cruz Island bush-mallow	FE/SCE G4T1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub. rocky. 15 - 210 m. perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms Apr-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i> white-veined monardella	None/None G4T3/S3 1B.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland. 50 - 1525 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec)	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Monardella sinuata</i> ssp. <i>gerryi</i> Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	None/None G3T1/S1 1B.1	Coastal scrub. Sandy openings. 150 - 245 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Monardella viminea</i> willowy monardella	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland. alluvial ephemeral washes. 50 - 225 m. perennial herb. Blooms Jun-Aug	Not Expected	Potentially suitable riparian forest and woodland habitat is present in the study area. However the riparian system in the study area is characterized by a perennial stream with steep banks rather than a sandy ephemeral wash. No CNDDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	FE/SCT G1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish). 5 - 330 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Apr-Oct	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and no CNDDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i> few-flowered navarretia	FE/SCT G4T1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools (volcanic ash flow). 400 - 855 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>plieantha</i> many-flowered navarretia	FE/SCE G4T1/S1 1B.2	Vernal pools (volcanic ash flow). 30 - 950 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i> Ojai navarretia	None/None G2/S2 1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub (openings), Valley and foothill grassland. 275 - 620 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.

<i>Neostapfia colusana</i> Colusa grass	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools (adobe, large). 5 - 200 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Nitrophila mohavensis</i> Amargosa nitrophila	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Playas (mesic, clay). 425 - 750 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Oct	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Nolina cismontana</i> chaparral nolina	None/None G3/S3 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub. sandstone or gabbro. 140 - 1275 m. perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms (Mar)May- Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Oenothera deltoides</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i> Antioch Dunes evening-primrose	FE/SCE G5T1/S1 1B.1	Inland dunes. 0 - 30 m. perennial herb. Blooms Mar- Sep	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>treleasei</i> Bakersfield cactus	FE/SCE G5T1/S1 1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. sandy or gravelly. 100 - 1450 m. perennial stem succulent. Blooms Apr-May	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and no CNDDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 15 - 660 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Orcuttia inaequalis</i> San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 10 - 755 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Sep	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Orcuttia pilosa</i> hairy Orcutt grass	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 46 - 200 m. annual herb. Blooms May- Sep	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.

<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i> slender Orcutt grass	FT/SCE G2/S2 1B.1	Vernal pools. Often gravelly. 35 - 1760 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Sep(Oct)	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Orcuttia viscida</i> Sacramento Orcutt grass	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 30 - 100 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Jul(Sep)	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Packera layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	FT/SCR G2/S2 1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland. serpentinite or gabbroic, rocky. 200 - 1085 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Aug	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and no CNDDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> white-rayed pentachaeta	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland (often serpentinite). 35 - 620 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-May	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and no CNDDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i> Lyon's pentachaeta	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland. rocky, clay. 30 - 690 m. annual herb. Blooms (Feb)Mar-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Phlox hirsuta</i> Yreka phlox	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest. serpentinite, talus. 820 - 1500 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Plagiobothrys strictus</i> Calistoga popcornflower	FE/SCT G1/S1 1B.1	Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. alkaline areas near thermal springs. 90 - 160 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Poa napensis</i> Napa blue grass	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland. alkaline, near thermal springs. 100 - 200 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.

<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i> San Diego mesa mint	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 90 - 200 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i> Otay Mesa mint	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 90 - 250 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Polygonum hickmanii</i> Scotts Valley polygonum	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (mudstone and sandstone). 210 - 250 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Potentilla hickmanii</i> Hickman's cinquefoil	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps (vernally mesic), Marshes and swamps (freshwater). 10 - 149 m. perennial herb. Blooms Apr-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Pseudobahia bahiifolia</i> Hartweg's golden sunburst	FE/SCE G2/S2 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. clay, often acidic. 15 - 150 m. annual herb. Blooms Mar-Apr	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Pseudobahia peirsonii</i> San Joaquin adobe sunburst	FT/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. adobe clay. 90 - 800 m. annual herb. Blooms Feb-Apr	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and no CNDDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Sedella leiocarpa</i> Lake County stonecrop	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. vernally mesic depressions in volcanic outcrops. 365 - 790 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-May	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	None/None G3/S2 2B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub. sometimes alkaline. 15 - 800 m. annual herb. Blooms Jan-Apr(May)	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and no CNDDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.

<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>valida</i> Kenwood Marsh checkerbloom	FE/SCE G5T1/S1 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater). 115 - 150 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Jun-Sep	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Sidalcea pedata</i> bird-foot checkerbloom	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Meadows and seeps (mesic), Pebble (Pavement) plain. 1600 - 2500 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Streptanthus glandulosus</i> ssp. <i>niger</i> Tiburon jewelflower	FE/SCE G4T1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (serpentine). 30 - 150 m. annual herb. Blooms May-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Swallenia alexandrae</i> Eureka Valley dune grass	FT/SCR G2/S2 1B.2	Desert dunes. 850 - 1280 m. perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms Apr-Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Thelypodium stenopetalum</i> slender-petaled thelypodium	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Meadows and seeps (mesic, alkaline). 1600 - 2500 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Sep	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
<i>Trifolium trichocalyx</i> Monterey clover	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest (sandy, openings, burned areas). 30 - 305 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr- Jun	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area and soil types are not suitable.
<i>Tuctoria greenei</i> Greene's tuctoria	FE/SCR G1/S1 1B.1	Vernal pools. 30 - 1070 m. annual herb. Blooms May- Jul(Sep)	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Tuctoria mucronata</i> Crampton's tuctoria or Solano grass	FE/SCE G1/S1 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (mesic), Vernal pools. 5 - 10 m. annual herb. Blooms Apr-Aug	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.

<i>Verbena californica</i> Red Hills vervain	FT/SCT G2/S2 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. mesic, usually serpentinite seeps or creeks. 260 - 400 m. perennial herb. Blooms May-Sep	Not Expected	Cismontane woodland in study area is highly disturbed and anthropogenically influenced. No suitable habitat present within the study area and no CNDDB occurrences are located within 5 miles of the study area.
<i>Verbesina dissita</i> big-leaved crownbeard	FT/SCT G1G2/S1 1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), Coastal scrub. 45 - 205 m. perennial herb. Blooms (Mar)Apr-Jul	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Study area is outside elevation range for this species.
Fish				
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	None/None G2/S2	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave & San Diego river basins. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
Reptiles				
<i>Anniella spp.</i> California legless lizard	None/None G3G4/S3S4 CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Contra Costa County south to San Diego, within a variety of open habitats.This element represents California records of Anniella not yet assigned to new species within the Anniella pulchra complex. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Moderate potential	Potentially suitable soils with areas of deep leaf litter and areas of sparse vegetation are present in the study area.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	None/None G3/S3	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	High potential	Potentially suitable soils with areas of deep leaf litter and areas of sparse vegetation are present in the study area. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is from 2015 and is located approximately 0.35 miles south of the study area in a developed area with patches of suitable habitat.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	None/None G5T5/S3 CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Moderate potential	A potentially suitable freshwater stream and associated riparian habitat are present in the study area.
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i> San Bernardino ringneck snake	None/None G5T2T3/S2?	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams. Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.	Low potential	A potentially suitable freshwater stream and associated riparian habitat are present in the study area.

<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	None/None G3G4/S3	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Moderate potential	A potentially suitable freshwater stream and associated riparian habitat are present in the study area.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	None/None G3G4/S3S4	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Low potential	Loose soils and diverse habitats with abundant insects are present in the study area, though the preferred habitat of sandy washes with scattered low bushes is not present.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	None/None G4/S3S4	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Moderate potential	A potentially suitable freshwater stream and associated riparian habitat are present in the study area.
Birds				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	None/ST G2G3/S1S2	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Not Expected	Though riparian habitat is present in the study area, the preferred open water and marshes are not present. The only CNDDDB occurrence in 5 miles is from 1995 and is restricted to the banks of Lake Sherwood, approximately 3.6 miles south of the study area.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/None G5T3/S3 CDFW_WL-Watch List	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/None G4G5T2Q/S2	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	None/ST G5/S2	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area. Nearest CNDDDB observation is from 1964, and the species is considered extirpated as a breeder in southern California.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	FE/SE G5T2/S2	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Low potential	Riparian habitat is isolated amid urban development, however several important plant species that provide shelter and forage are present in the study area.

Mammals				
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	None/None G5T3T4/S3S4 CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Not Expected	No suitable habitat present within the study area.
Sensitive Natural Communities				
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None/None G4/S4	.	Present	Modern conversion to MCV2 nomenclature: California sycamore woodlands. This community was observed in the study area during the January 2021 survey, and is currently ranked G3/S3.
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	None/None G3/S3.1	.	Absent	Modern conversion to MCV2 nomenclature: Needle grass - Melic grass grassland. This community was not observed in the study area during the January 2021 survey.
Valley Oak Woodland	None/None G3/S2.1	.	Absent	Modern conversion to MCV2 nomenclature: Valley oak woodland and forest. This community was not observed in the study area during the January 2021 survey.

Appendix E

Arborist Report



Conejo Community Park and Center Project

Arborist Report

prepared for

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August 2020



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2020 *Arborist Report, Conejo Community Park and Center Project.* Rincon Project 20-09479.
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Table of Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Project Location and Description	1
1.2	Project Plans & Tree Study Area	1
2	Methodology	3
3	Native Tree Survey Results and Discussion	4
4	References	5
5	List of Preparers	6

Tables

Table 1	Overall Condition Rating Criteria	3
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Figures

Figure 1	Study Area and Native Trees.....	2
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Attachments

Attachment A	Native Tree Matrix
Attachment B	Study Area Map

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1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) prepared this Arborist Report for AGD Architecture and Design (AGD) to document the results of a native tree survey for the Conejo Recreation and Park District's Conejo (CRPD) Community Park and Center Project (project) in Thousand Oaks, California.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project is located less than 1 mile north of U.S. Route 101 and 0.33 miles west of North Moorpark Road in Thousand Oaks. Specifically, the project occurs within the Conejo Community Park, a 36.4-acre property located at 1175 Hendrix Avenue with an Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) of 524-009-0255.

The vegetation within the portion of the park assessed for native trees (Figure 1) is composed primarily of manicured grass, with mature oak (*Quercus sp.*) and sycamore (*Platanus sp.*) trees, and other native and ornamental trees dispersed throughout. The terrain consists of gentle slopes and relatively flat recreational areas. A concrete water channel transects the northern portion of the park in an east/west trajectory with a bridge in the center. The park is bounded by residential areas to the north, east, and west, and open space with coast live oak woodlands to the south.

The project entails improving existing park facilities, including demolition of the existing center and construction of an expanded new center building, and renovation of outdoor features including the channel and bridge feature. Improvements will be constructed so that the existing topography and natural features are preserved and will be done in accordance with the CRPD plans and specifications.

1.2 Project Plans & Tree Study Area

The project plans have not yet been finalized. The extent of tree survey area for the purposes of this report was determined by AGD. The Study Area is illustrated in Figure 1 with native tree numbers and locations and in Appendix B as it was provided to Rincon on July 17, 2020 via email. The Study Area includes potential areas of impacts to native trees.

Figure 1 Study Area and Native Trees



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Fig 2 Trees and Study Area

2 Methodology

On July 31, 2020, Rincon International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist Yuling Huo (Certification # WE -11975A) and Rincon biologist Carolyn Welch conducted a survey for all native trees with at least a portion of their driplines overlapping the Study Area. All trees were assigned a unique identification number and tagged with corresponding physical tags. Trees that were previously tagged received a new tag that was attached to the nail of the existing tag. An assessment for risks or hazardous conditions was not conducted as part of this survey. The following information was gathered for protected trees:

- Scientific and common name
- Geographic location of each tree using a Trimble® geographic positioning system (GPS) device, including the extent of tree canopies where feasible
- Diameter of all trunks at four and one-half feet above natural grade using an English unit diameter tape or caliper
- Visual estimation of tree height and crown spread
- Health assessment of tree characteristics including evidence of disease, presence of insect pests, structure, damage, and vigor. Results were incorporated into the overall condition rating based on archetype trees of the same species with criteria described in Table 1 below

Relationships among the trees (i.e., multiple trunks arising from the same root, mature clones of a no longer present parent tree) were not determined, as only above-ground portions of the trees were examined. Where the entire tree canopy location could not be obtained using the Trimble device due to access issues, the remainder of the canopy data was digitized on a desktop utilizing aerial imagery.

Appendix A summarizes the data for all native trees. Table 1 provides descriptions for tree health condition criteria, per the Guidelines.

Table 1 Overall Condition Rating Criteria

Rating	Health Condition
A – Outstanding	A healthy and vigorous tree characteristic of its species and free of any visible signs of disease or pest infestation.
B – Above Average	A healthy and vigorous tree. However, there are minor visible signs of disease and pest infestation
C – Average	Although healthy in overall appearance, there is a normal amount of disease and /or pest infestation
D – Below Average/Poor	This tree is characterized by exhibiting a greater degree of disease and /or pest infestation than normal and appears to be in a state of decline. This tree also exhibits extensive signs of dieback.
E – Dead	This tree exhibits no signs of life whatsoever.

3 Native Tree Survey Results and Discussion

A total of 45 trees native to California with at least a portion of their TPZs overlapping the study area were surveyed, as shown in Figure 1.

Of the 45 native trees, there are four coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees, 13 California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees, 12 valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) trees, six western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*) trees, four Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) trees, three coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) trees, two white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*) trees, and one arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) tree.

Of the 45 trees, six trees were identified as having an overall condition rating of A (Excellent), 30 trees had a rating of B (Above Average), eight trees had a rating of C (Average), and one tree had a rating of D (Below Average/Poor overall condition).

Most of the trees are located in a manicured grass field and do not have an accumulation of natural leaf litter beneath their canopies (which provides nutrients, reduces soil compaction, and improves moisture retention) (ISA 2010). Some trees (e.g. Tree 121, 123, and 124) have mulch beneath their canopies, which can provide the same benefits as natural leaf litter. The trees south of the existing building are mulched and/or retain natural leaf litter.

Several trees displayed epicormic growths, which are new sprouts that emerge from dormant buds along the trunk and branches of a tree. This type of growth may occur due to fire, exposure to sunlight, or stress; and generally compensates for loss of leaf surface elsewhere in the tree. Epicormic growth may indicate stress in trees but is not a major health issue if the tree is vigorous and retains a full canopy.

Most of the trees have likely been previously impacted by soil compaction, grading, pruning, or excavation due to the developed nature of the park. Observations of note are:

Tree #115 (valley oak) is growing approximately six feet below grade in a concrete vault, which was likely constructed to protect the tree from a past drastic grade change. This valley oak appears to be healthy and is in Good overall condition.

The sycamore trees within the Study Area all display light anthracnose infections that do not appear to be causing decline of the trees.

One white alder tree (Tree 138) is in Poor overall condition and displays top dieback and dieback through the canopy.

The majority of native trees within the Study Area are healthy and appear to be adapted to and well maintained within an urban park environment.

4 References

International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).

2010. Arborist Certification Survey Guide.

5 List of Preparers

Field Survey

- Yuling Huo (#WE-11975A) Arborist / Associate Biologist
- Carolyn Welch, Associate Biologist

Primary Report Author

- Yuling Huo (#WE-11975A) Arborist / Associate Biologist

Technical Review

- Stephanie Lopez (#WE-10442A), Arborist / Senior Biologist
- Christopher Julian, Principal / Biologist

Graphics

- Annette Tran, GIS Analyst

Attachment A

Native Tree Matrix

Tree ID #	Common Name/ Scientific Name	Height (Feet)	Canopy Spread (Feet)	# of Trunks	Individual Trunk Diameters	Aggregate Trunk Diameter	Overall Condition Rating	Notes
101	coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	45	30	1	28.5	28.5	Good	
102	coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	35	20	1	24	24	Good	Some dead branches
103	coast redwood (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	25	15	1	10	10	Good	Slightly sparse at top
104	western redbud (<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>)	15	20	3	4, 3, 2.5	9.5	Good	
105	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	60	30	1	30	30	Good	Light anthracnose, previous tag 26
106	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	60	30	1	27	27	Good	Slight anthracnose
107	western redbud (<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>)	6	15	2	2.5, 2.5	5	Fair	Leaf spots in 40% canopy
108	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	60	25	1	20.5	20.5	Good	Light anthracnose, previously tagged 27
109	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	50	20	1	21	21	Good	Light anthracnose
110	western redbud (<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>)	10	15	2	2.5, 4	6.5	Good	Some leaf spotting
111	western redbud (<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>)	10	15	3	2, 3, 3.5	8.5	Good	Some leaf spotting
112	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	60	25	1	25.5	25.5	Excellent	Previously tagged 29
113	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	60	30	1	27	27	Good	Slight anthracnose, previously tagged 30

AGD Architecture and Design
Conejo Community Park and Center Project

Tree ID #	Common Name/ Scientific Name	Height (Feet)	Canopy Spread (Feet)	# of Trunks	Individual Trunk Diameters	Aggregate Trunk Diameter	Overall Condition Rating	Notes
114	western redbud (<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>)	6	10	1	3.5	3.5	Good	
115	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	40	35	1	45	45	Good	Trunk growing in retainer box below artificial grade of hill approx. 6 feet deep, growing into metal grate
116	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	65	40	1	45	45	Good	Light anthracnose, growing in manicured lawn, concrete sidewalk within dripline
117	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	40	35	1	21	21	Good	Slightly sparse, growing in manicured lawn
118	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	45	30	1	22	22	Good	Slightly sparse, adjacent to building in planter
119	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	40	30	1	23	23	Fair	Sparse canopy, dead branches, moderate lean, growing in planter adjacent to building
120	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	65	40	1	43.5	43.5	Excellent	Light anthracnose
121	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	40	40	3	20, 22.5, 37.5	80	Good	Mulched around trunk, majority of root zone mulched
122	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	45	45	1	41	41	Fair	Woodpecker acorn granary (only affects bark), sparse with dead branches, growing in manicured lawn, previously tagged ccp-01
123	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	45	40	1	49	49	Good	Large branches previously pruned, some dead branches, mulched
124	coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	10	10	3	2, 3.5, 3.5	9	Excellent	
125	coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	20	25	3	13, 16, 18	47	Excellent	Some flagging, growing in manicured lawn

Tree ID #	Common Name/ Scientific Name	Height (Feet)	Canopy Spread (Feet)	# of Trunks	Individual Trunk Diameters	Aggregate Trunk Diameter	Overall Condition Rating	Notes
126	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	35	30	2	8, 12	20	Good	Light anthracnose, adjacent to concrete channel, in manicured lawn
127	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	35	20	1	16	16	Good	Previously pruned, dead branches, growing in lawn
128	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	60	40	1	29	29	Excellent	Light anthracnose
129	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	30	40	1	33	33	Fair	Somewhat sparse, dead branches, previously tagged ccp-07
130	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	30	30	1	16	16	Excellent	Mulched
131	western redbud (<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>)	6	8	8	1, 1, 1, 1.5, 2, 2, 3, 3	14.5	Good	Growing in lawn
132	California sycamore (<i>Platanus racemosa</i>)	15	15	1	12.5	12.5	Good	Some dead branches, adjacent to concrete channel
133	white alder (<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>)	15	15	1	10	10	Good	Some dieback, large healed wound on trunk
134	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	35	40	1	36.5	36.5	Good	Growing in lawn, one branch propped
135	coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	35	35	1	22	22	Good	Some flagging, growing in lawn
136	Fremont cottonwood (<i>Populus fremontii</i>)	50	25	1	20	20	Good	Adjacent to concrete channel
137	Fremont cottonwood (<i>Populus fremontii</i>)	50	20	1	20	20	Good	Adjacent to concrete channel
138	white alder (<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>)	25	15	1	11	11	Poor	Top is dead, dieback

AGD Architecture and Design
Conejo Community Park and Center Project

Tree ID #	Common Name/ Scientific Name	Height (Feet)	Canopy Spread (Feet)	# of Trunks	Individual Trunk Diameters	Aggregate Trunk Diameter	Overall Condition Rating	Notes
139	Fremont cottonwood (<i>Populus fremontii</i>)	45	15	1	23	23	Fair	Dieback, previously pruned
140	Fremont cottonwood (<i>Populus fremontii</i>)	40	15	1	22	22	Good	Some dead branches
141	arroyo willow (<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>)	20	25	2	9, 10	19	Good	Some dead branches, adjacent to concrete channel
142	coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>)	45	40	1	24.5	24.5	Good	Some flagging
143	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	25	30	1	27	27	Fair	Large cavity in trunk, moderate lean, branch propped, somewhat sparse, previously tagged ccp-13
144	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	55	50	1	35	35	Fair	Somewhat sparse
145	valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>)	20	20	1	17	17	Fair	Trunk curved, large branch pruned, previously tagged ccp-011

Attachment B

Study Area Map



Conejo Recreation
& Park District

Conejo Community
Center & Outdoor Un.

Hendrix Ave

Appendix F

Cultural Resources Phase I Report



Conejo Community Park and Center Project

Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for

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April 2021



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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Dates of Investigation	1
Summary of Findings	1
1 Introduction	4
1.1 Project Location and Description	4
1.2 Personnel	8
2 Regulatory Setting.....	9
2.1 Federal Regulations.....	9
2.2 State Regulations	10
2.3 Local Regulations	12
3 Natural and Cultural Setting	14
3.1 Environmental Setting	14
3.2 Prehistoric Setting.....	14
3.3 Ethnographic Context	16
3.4 History	17
4 Background Research.....	20
4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search.....	20
4.2 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Imagery	22
4.3 Native American Heritage Commission	23
4.4 Assembly Bill 52	23
5 Field Survey	24
5.1 Methods	24
5.2 Results	24
5.3 Conejo Community Park and Community Center	31
6 Findings and Conclusions	37
7 References.....	39

Figures

Figure 1 Regional Location Map5

Figure 2 Project Location Map.....6

Figure 3 Aerial Location Map.....7

Figure 4 Community Center, Facing East.....25

Figure 5 Conejo Valley Botanic Garden, Facing West.....25

Figure 6 Picnic Area, Facing North.....26

Figure 7 Bridges and Channels, Facing East.....26

Figure 8 Children’s Play Area, Facing West27

Figure 9 Underground Utilities, Facing South.....27

Figure 10 Parking Lot, Facing North.....28

Figure 11 Baseball Field, Facing South.....28

Figure 12 Saw-Cut Bone.....29

Figure 13 Saw-Cut Bone.....29

Figure 14 Open Field, Facing West30

Figure 15 Overview of Conejo Community Park from Interior, Facing Southeast31

Figure 16 East Park Entrance, Facing Southwest.....32

Figure 17 Interior of Park, Facing Northeast32

Figure 18 Baseball Diamond, Facing South.....33

Figure 19 Community Center Building, Facing Northwest34

Tables

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 mile of the Project Site.....20

Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Site22

Attachments

Attachment A Resumes of Key Staff

Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Andrew Goodwin Designs (AGD) to provide cultural resources services for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project) located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the city of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California. An Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration is also being prepared for the project. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center building and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the Conejo Recreation and Park Department (CRPD) plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA. The project may require permits from the City of Thousand Oaks (City), such as an Oak Tree Permit for the encroachment and removal of oak trees affected by development of the project. The City is considered a responsible agency for the proposed project as defined in Section 15381 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

Rincon prepared this assessment in support of the project to provide recommendations regarding potential impacts to cultural resources. This assessment includes a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), historical map and aerial imagery review, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a pedestrian survey of the project site and preparation of this report.

Dates of Investigation

On December 2, 2020, the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton conducted an in-house cultural resources records search. A response was received from the NAHC on September 11, 2018, stating the results of a SLF search conducted for a nearby project also within the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle was negative. On the behalf of the CRPD, Rincon electronically sent Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) consultation letters on January 27, 2021, to seven NAHC-listed California Native American tribal contacts that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. Two tribal contact letters were returned as undeliverable; therefore, the letters were sent via Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested. The archaeological pedestrian survey was conducted on January 22, 2021, by Rincon archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer, B.A.

Summary of Findings

The CHRIS search identified two previously recorded cultural resources, P-56-000405 (a rock shelter) and P-56-001777 (a large habitation site), within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site; both of the resources are located adjacent to the project site. The SLF search conducted by the NAHC in 2018 for a nearby project, also within the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle, returned negative results. AB 52 consultation has been initiated between the lead agency and tribal contacts that have requested formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area within which the tribe is traditional and culturally affiliated. Results of the pedestrian survey indicate that the project site is currently a developed park that has undergone previous and recent ground disturbance. No

evidence of cultural materials that might be associated with P-56-000405 or P-56-001777 were observed during the survey. Two saw-cut faunal bones were identified within the project site during the pedestrian survey; no other cultural materials were identified in association with the saw-cut bones. Given the location of the saw-cut bones below the existing housing, it is likely that these isolated bones are modern and originated from residents in the existing housing adjacent to the project site. Regardless, the bones are not associated with other cultural materials and cannot, by themselves, provide information about historic-period use or occupation of the project area and are, therefore, not considered significant cultural materials according to CEQA.

Background research identified one historic-period built environment resource, the Conejo Community Park and Community Center, within the project site. A historical resources evaluation concluded the property does not meet the requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and, therefore, does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. The demolition of the community center building and alteration of the larger park property would not result in a significant impact to built environment historical resources.

Given the project's proximity to known cultural resources P-56-000405 and P-56-001777, the project vicinity is highly sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources and unanticipated discoveries are possible during project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during all ground disturbance associated with the project. This recommendation is discussed in greater detail below. With adherence to this measure, a finding of ***no impacts to historical resources*** under CEQA is recommended. Rincon also presents the following recommendation in case of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during all project-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological and Native American monitoring should be performed under the direction of a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the CRPD and the Native American representative, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If intact archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find must be evaluated for CRHR and NRHP eligibility. Should an unanticipated resource be found eligible for the CRHR or NRHP and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary to determine if project impacts would be significant.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, additional work may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are unexpectedly encountered, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

1 Introduction

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by Andrew Goodwin Designs (AGD) to provide cultural resources services for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project) located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the city of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California. An Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration is also being prepared for the project. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center building and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA. The project may require permits from the City of Thousand Oaks (City), such as an Oak Tree Permit for the encroachment and removal of oak trees affected by development of the project. The City is considered a responsible agency for the proposed project as defined in Section 15381 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

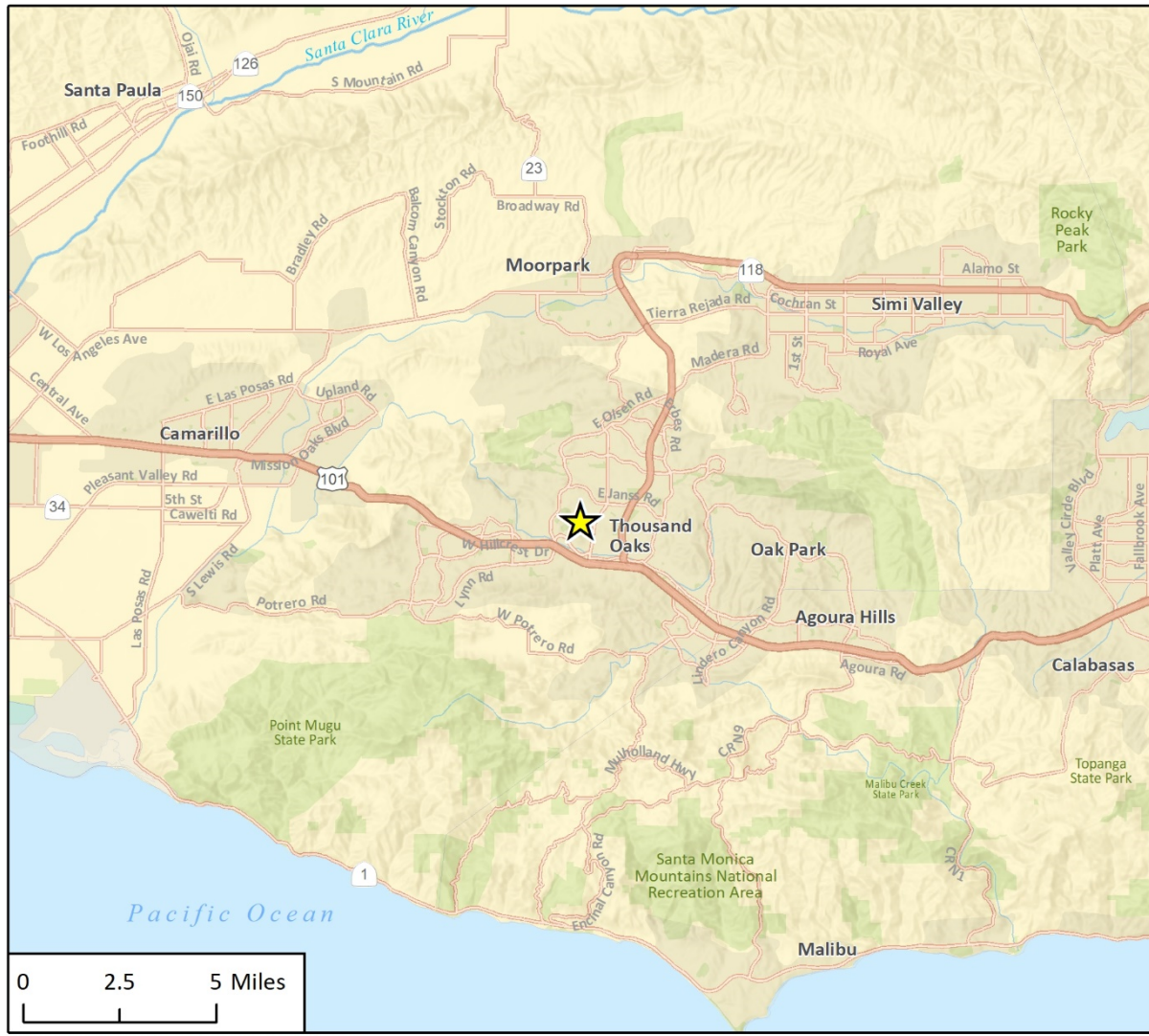
Rincon prepared this assessment in support of the project to provide recommendations regarding potential impacts to cultural resources. This assessment includes a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), historical map and aerial imagery review, a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), a pedestrian survey of the project site and preparation of this report.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project site is located within Conejo Community Park, in the city of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California, approximately one mile north of U.S. Route 101 and 0.33-mile west of North Moorpark Road (Figure 1). The project site, identified as Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 524-009-0255, is depicted on Township 01 North, Range 19 West, Sections 4 and 5 of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2, Figure 3).

The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center building and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the CRDP plans and specifications.

Figure 1 Regional Location Map



★ Project Location

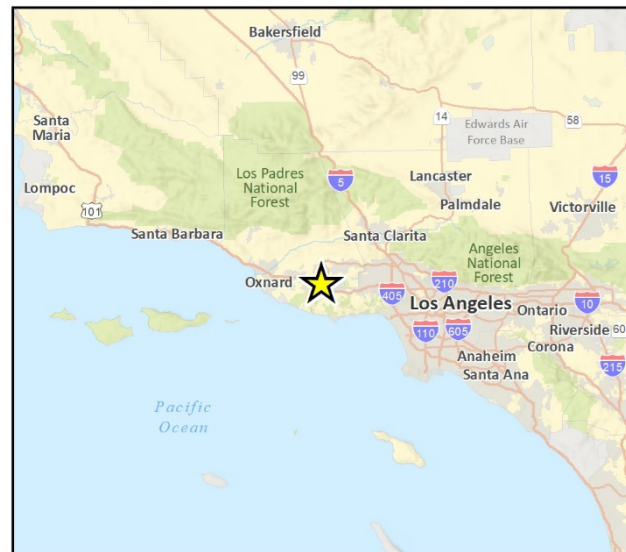
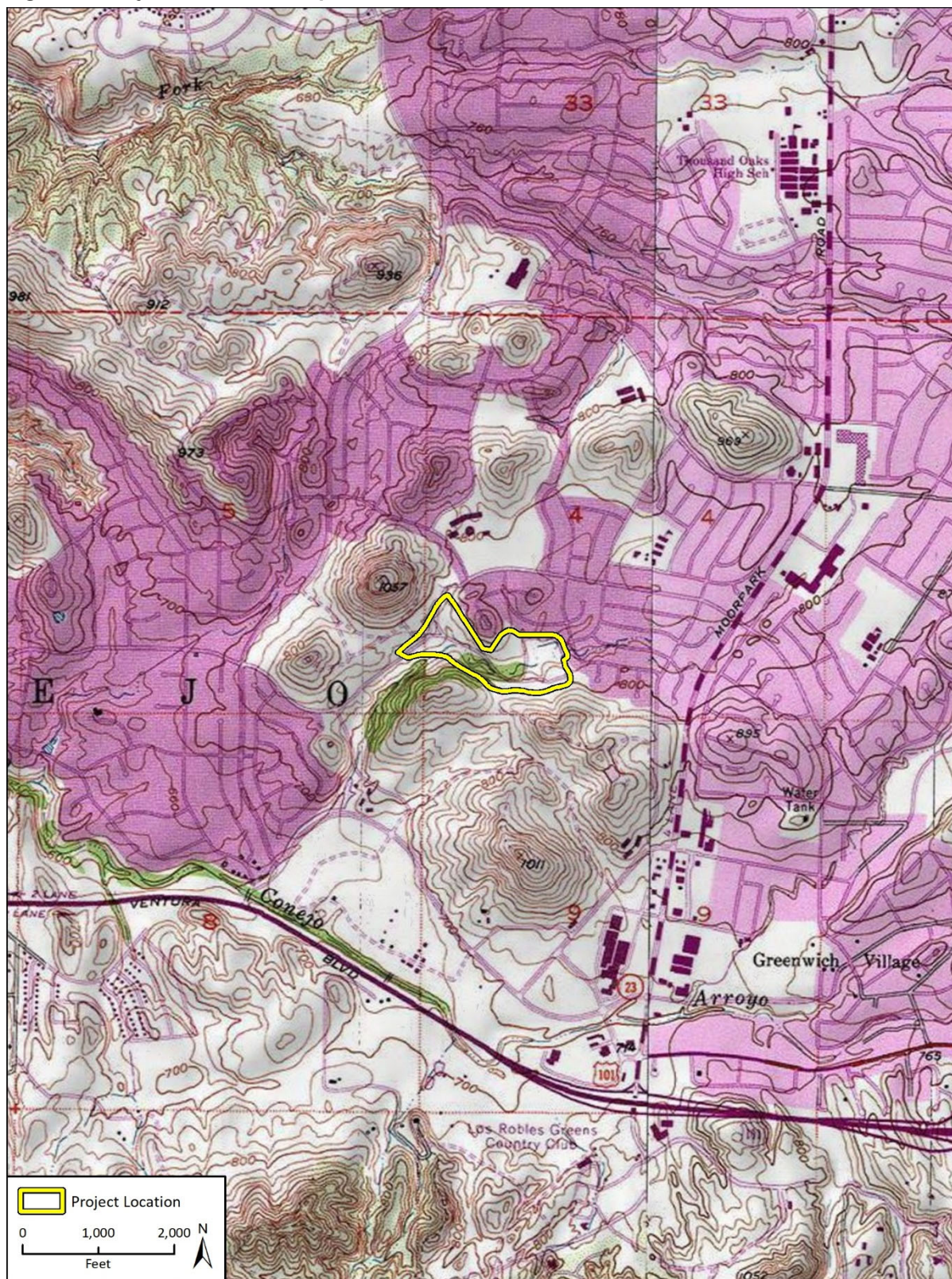


Fig 1 Regional Location

Figure 2 Project Location Map



Basemap provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2020. Newbury Park Quadrangle. T01N R19W S04-05.
The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or
features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

Figure 3 Aerial Location Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Fig. 3 Project Location

1.2 Personnel

Rincon Senior Principal Investigator Ken Victorino, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (R.P.A.) managed this cultural resources assessment. Mr. Victorino meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS) for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer, B.A., completed the archaeological pedestrian survey and authored this report. Architectural Historian James Williams, M.A., completed the background research and historical resource evaluation with oversight by Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, M.H.P. Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Treffers meet the SOI PQS for history and architectural history. The South Central Coastal Information Center performed an in-house cultural resources records search of the CHRIS. Geographic Information Systems Analysts Annette Tran and Jacob Kato prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Principals Christopher Duran, M.A., R.P.A. and Jennifer Haddow, Ph.D., reviewed this report for quality control and quality assurance. Resumes of key staff are included in the appendices attached to this report.

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources that should be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed project.

2.1 Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act

The definition of a federal undertaking in 36 CFR 800.16(y) includes projects requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and the National Environmental Policy Act. Properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under both Section 101 (d)(6)(A) and Section 106 36 (CFR 800.3-800.10) of the NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to account for the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected historic property is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Historic properties are those significant cultural resources listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the NHPA of 1966 as “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (CFR 36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A:** Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- Criterion B:** Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Criterion C:** Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

Criterion D: Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity, or enough of their historic character or appearance to be “recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance” (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006). The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined in the following manner:

- Location:** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
- Design:** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property
- Setting:** The physical environment of a historic property
- Materials:** Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
- Workmanship:** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
- Feeling:** A property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
- Association:** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

2.2 State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

PRC §5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC §§21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study. CEQA (§21084.1) requires that a lead agency determine if a project could have a significant effect on historical resources. A historical resource is one listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR (§21084.1), included in a local register of historical resources (§15064.5[a][2]), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (§15064.5[a][3]). Resources listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, impacts that adversely alter the significance of a resource listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register (CEQA Guidelines §15064.5[b][2][A]).

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was established in 1992. The California Register is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (Public Resources Code, 5024.1(b)). Certain properties are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the CRHR by operation of law, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP.

The CRHR consists of properties that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The CRHR automatically includes the following:

- Criterion 1:** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- Criterion 2:** Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past
- Criterion 3:** Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- Criterion 4:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a *unique archaeological resource*, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC §21083.2[a], [b]).

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1:** Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- Criterion 2:** Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- Criterion 3:** Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

California Public Resources Code

Section 5097.5 of the Public Resources Code states:

No person shall knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure or deface any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over such lands. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

Here “public lands” means those owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof. Consequently, public agencies are required to comply with Public Resources Code Section 5097.5 for their own activities, including construction and maintenance, and for permit actions (e.g., encroachment permits) undertaken by others.

Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category: Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC §21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC §21084.3).

PRC §21074(a)(1)(A) and (B) defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and requires that they meet either of the following criteria:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC §5020.1(k).
- 2) 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 PRC §5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding TCRs. The consultation process must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes that have requested notice of projects proposed in the jurisdiction of the lead agency are to be included in the process.

2.3 Local Regulations

City of Thousand Oaks

The City of Thousand Oaks General Plan Conservation Element Update (Chapter Eight, Section M) outlines city-specific policies and implementation measures and how they pertain to cultural resources (City of Thousand Oaks 2013).

M. Cultural Resources

Policies

- CO-33 All information or maps on file with the City pertaining to the location of previously recorded archaeological sites within the Thousand Oaks Planning Area shall remain confidential unless specifically authorized to be released to the public by local Native American organizations.

- CO-34 Management of cultural resources such as archaeological sites, historic structures or places shall emphasize resource protection and preservation.
- CO-35 The preferred method for protecting any previously recorded archeological site shall be by deed restriction as permanent "open space", in order to prevent any future development or use that might otherwise adversely impact these resources.
- CO-36 Decisions pertaining to the disposition of archaeological, historical and cultural resources shall be made in concert with recognized public agencies, groups or individuals having jurisdiction, expertise or interest in these matters, including but not limited to the State Office of Historic Preservation, Thousand Oaks Cultural Heritage Board and local Native American organizations, including other designated representatives and affected property owners.

Implementation Measures

- Continue to conduct archaeological field surveys as deemed to be necessary, while utilizing comprehensive resource management procedures to test, salvage, stabilize and store locally excavated artifacts.
- Support the efforts of local citizens, appointed committees or other designated public agencies and private institutions that are working to conserve archaeological and historic resources. Full public discussion is encouraged prior to any action being taken.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

The project site is in the central portion of the Thousand Oaks city limits in the Conejo Valley, north of the Santa Monica Mountain Range. The project site is within a developed park situated at an elevation that ranges from approximately 736 to 802 feet above mean sea level. Soils within the project site include a Gilroy-Topdeck-Cropley-Hambright complex consisting of shallow to very deep moderately well to well-drained soils formed in material weathered from basic igneous and metamorphic rocks; colluvium and residuum from basalt; breccia and andesite and alluvium from mixed rock sources (California Soil Resource Lab 2020). The nearest water source is an unnamed creek, located along the southern boundary of the project site and within the Conejo Valley Botanic Garden. Vegetation within the project site consists of ornamentals, manicured grass, and mature trees including: coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*).

3.2 Prehistoric Setting

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes in all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Wallace's chronology was based on early studies and lacked the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159). Since then, Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

Early Man Horizon (10,000 to 6000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8000 before the common era (BCE) sites were identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Moratto 1984; Erlandson 1991; Rick et al. 2001: 609; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human remains dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002; Arnold et al. 2004). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis- or Folsom-style fluted points were found in southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987; Dillon 2002), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year

period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

Milling Stone Horizon (6000 to 3000 BCE)

The Milling Stone Horizon is “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns” (Wallace 1955: 219). The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Reinman 1964; Kowta 1969). Variability in artifact assemblages over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007: 220). Locally available tool stone dominates lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites, and ground stone tools, such as manos and metates, and chopping, scraping, and cutting tools, are common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon assemblages to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Two types of artifacts are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone Horizon, the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found on sites dating between 4000 and 1000 BCE (Moratto 1984: 149), though possibly as far back as 5500 BCE (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone artifact with gear-like teeth on the perimeter produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars suggest ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Eberhart 1961: 367; Dixon 1968: 64-65) based on the materials used and their location near burials and other established ceremonial artifacts as compared to typical habitation debris. Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often buried purposefully, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland as far east as Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968: 63; Moratto 1984: 149).

Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE to CE 500)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BCE - CE 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with the manufacture of flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (c.f., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

Late Prehistoric Horizon (CE 500 to Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More types of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small, finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is evident. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955). This change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus coincides with the westward migration of Uto-Aztecan language speakers from the Great Basin region to Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties (Sutton 2008; Potter and White 2009).

3.3 Ethnographic Context

The project site lies within an area historically occupied by the Ventureño Chumash, so called after their historic period association with Mission San Buenaventura (Grant 1978a). The Chumash spoke six closely related languages, which have been divided into three branches—Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño), Central Chumash (consisting of Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, and Ventureño), and Island Chumash (Jones and Klar 2007:80). The Chumashan language currently is considered an isolate stock with a long history in the Santa Barbara region (Mithun 2004:304). Groups neighboring Chumash territory included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south.

Early Spanish accounts describe the Santa Barbara Channel as heavily populated at the time of contact. Estimates of the total Chumash population range from 8,000-10,000 (Kroeber 1925:551) to 18,000-22,000 (Cook and Heizer 1965: 21). Coastal Chumash lived in hemispherical dwellings made of tule reed mats, or animal skins in rainy weather. These dwellings could usually accommodate as many as 60 people (Crespi 2001). The village of *šukuw*, (or *shuku*), at Rincon Point, was encountered by Gaspar de Portolá in 1769. This village had 60 dwellings and seven canoes, with an estimated population of 300 (Grant 1978b).

The *tomol*, or wooden plank canoe, was an especially important tool for the procurement of marine resources and for maintaining trade networks between Coastal and Island Chumash. Sea mammals were hunted with harpoons, while deep-sea fish were caught using nets and hooks and lines. Shellfish were gathered from beach sands using digging sticks, and mussels and abalone were pried from rocks using wood or bone wedges.

The acorn was an especially important resource. Acorn procurement and processing involved the manufacture of baskets for gathering, winnowing, and cooking and the production of mortars and milling stones for grinding. Bows and arrows, spears, traps and other methods were used for hunting (Hudson and Blackburn 1979). The Chumash also manufactured various utilitarian and non-utilitarian items. Eating utensils, ornaments, fishhooks, harpoons, and other items were made using bone and shell. *Olivella* shell beads were especially important for trade.

The Chumash were impacted heavily by the arrival of Europeans. The Spanish missions and later Mexican and American settlers dramatically altered traditional Chumash lifeways. Chumash population was affected drastically by the introduction of European diseases. However, many Chumash descendants still inhabit the region.

3.4 History

Post-European contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1821)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 1987). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and the Franciscan Father, Junípero Serra, established the first Spanish settlement in what was known then as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823.

Mission San Buenaventura, approximately 24 miles to the northwest of the project site, was first founded in 1782, and was the ninth mission to be established in California (California Missions Foundation n.d.). The mission was destroyed by a fire in 1793 and was rebuilt in 1809. Shortly after its reconstruction, a series of earthquakes in 1812 damaged the mission. While much of the mission has been restored, the original walls and foundation remain (California Missions Foundation n.d.; San Buenaventura Mission 2019).

Mission San Fernando Rey de España, approximately 25 miles to the northeast of the project site, was first founded in 1797, and was the seventeenth mission to be established in California (California Missions Foundation n.d.). Mission San Fernando Rey de España is located between coastal Mission San Buenaventura and inland Mission San Gabriel. In 1822, an associated Convento (long building), was constructed and served as guest housing quarters (California Missions Foundation n.d.; California Missions Resource Center 2019).

Initial rancho settlement in the project vicinity began during the Spanish Period. In 1803, the Spanish government granted 48,672 acres of land encompassing the current project site to Jose Polanco and Ignacio Rodriguez (City of Thousand Oaks n.d.; Encyclopedia Britannica 2019). The land grant was named Rancho El Conejo, in reference to the many rabbits found in the area.

Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810 to 1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made approximately 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846 (Shumway 2007), putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time. During this era, a class of wealthy landowners known as *rancheros* worked large ranches focused on cattle hide and tallow production.

In 1822, during the Mexican Period, property ownership of Rancho El Conejo changed from Jose Polanco to Jose de la Guerra y Noringa. The land stayed in the Rodriguez and de la Guerra y Noringa families until the 1860's, when subdivision of the land commenced due to severe drought and declining cattle numbers (Conejo Valley Historical Society 1966). The area that is now the present day city of Thousand Oaks was used as a stagecoach stop in the 1870's for those traveling between

Los Angeles and San Francisco and was later purchased by Edwin and Harold Janss in 1910 (Encyclopedia Britannica 2019).

The beginnings of a profitable trade in cattle hide and tallow exports opened the way for larger, commercially driven farms. Land grants owned by the Spanish crown and clergy were distributed to mostly Mexican settlers born in California, or the “Californios.” While this shift marked the beginning of the rancho system that would “dominate California life for nearly half a century” (Poole 2002:13), the rural character of emerging cities in and around Los Angeles remained intact. Ranchos were largely self-sufficient enterprises (partly out of necessity, given California’s geographic isolation), producing goods to maintain their households and operations.

In 1846, the Mexican-American War followed the annexation of Texas by the United States and a dispute over the boundary of the state between the U.S. and Mexico. Governor Pío de Jesus Pico, the last governor of Alta California, began selling off 12 million acres of public land to support the war financially (Los Angeles Almanac 2018). Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga.

American Period (1848 to Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for ceded territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming, and an additional \$3.25 million to settle American citizens’ claims against Mexico. Settlement of southern California increased dramatically in the early American Period. Americans bought or otherwise acquired many ranchos in the county, and most were subdivided later into agricultural parcels or towns.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in southern California at Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1976; Workman 1935:26). Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American Period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and more urban professions supplanting ranching through the late nineteenth century. In 1850, California was admitted into the United States and by 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to move into the state, particularly after completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

Thousand Oaks

The city of Thousand Oaks is situated on the land of the former Rancho El Conejo. Soldiers from the Santa Barbara Spanish presidio were granted grazing rights on the rancho as early as 1803. In 1822, the 48,674-acre rancho was granted to Jose de la Guerra, a former captain of the Santa Barbara Spanish presidio (National Park Service n.d.; Storke 1891).

After the property title was settled in 1874, the majority of the rancho came to be owned by three men: John Edwards, Howard W. Mills, and Egbert W. Newbury. The small settlement that would later develop into Thousand Oaks was a stagecoach stop along the route from Los Angeles to San Francisco (City of Thousand Oaks n.d.). In 1910, Harold and Edwin Janss, of the Janss Investment Company, purchased approximately 6,000 acres from the estate of John Edwards; eventually the Company’s property holdings totaled 10,000 acres (Triem 1985; D’Amore 2004). The Janss

Investment Company was responsible for the development of nearly 90,000 acres throughout southern California, with Thousand Oaks being one of its last major undertakings (Enriquez 1987).

In 1927, Louis Goebel established Goebel's Lion Farm on Thousand Oaks Boulevard with six lions he purchased from Universal Studios. It was here that Goebel trained his lions and housed animals such as elephants, tigers, giraffes, hippos, and chimpanzees (Conejo Valley Guide 2017). In 1956, James Ruman and Sid Rogel of 20th Century Fox purchased the farm and it became known as Jungleland, where scenes from films such as *Birth of a Nation*, *Tarzan*, and *The Adventures of Robin Hood* were filmed (City of Thousand Oaks n.d.).

By 1961, the area consisted of two shopping centers, an industrial park, schools, churches, and a four-year liberal arts college, California Lutheran University. The community voted to incorporate in 1964 and chose the name Thousand Oaks to honor the area's many oak trees. The city of Thousand Oaks continued to grow, and the economy prospered. Professional, scientific and technical services, as well as manufacturing have become the largest industries in the city (DataUSA n.d.). The population now exceeds 127,000 residents and has grown to cover 56 square miles (City of Thousand Oaks n.d.).

4 Background Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On December 2, 2020, a CHRIS search was completed by in-house staff at the SCCIC located at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously conducted cultural resources studies, as well as previously recorded cultural resources within the project site and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding it. Rincon also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historical Landmarks list, the Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory, the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list (ADOE) and the Built Environment Resources Directory (or BERD). Results of the records search can be found in Appendix A of this cultural resources assessment.

Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 12 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). Four of these studies assessed portions of the project site; when taken together, these four previous studies assessed the entirety of the project site.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 mile of the Project Site

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-00049	Kaufman, Susan Hector	1976	<i>Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Tract 2495/rpd-75-145, Ventura County</i>	Outside
VN-00114	Maxwell, Thomas J.	1973	<i>Impact Statement, Archaeological Element</i>	Outside
VN-01667	Brechbiel, Brant A.	1997	<i>Cultural Resources Survey Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility: LA-341-01 in the City of Thousand Oaks, California</i>	Outside
VN-02639	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2003	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Study for the Oaks Mall Renovation/Expansion Project City of Thousand Oaks, County of Ventura, California</i>	Outside
VN-02836	Orfila, Rebecca	2009	<i>Archaeological Survey for the Southern California Edison Company: Replacement of Fifteen Deteriorated Power Poles on the Moorpark-Thousand Oaks No. 2 66kV Line, Newbury-Thousand Oaks 66kV Line, and the Moorpark-Potrero-Thousand Oaks 66kV Line, Ventura</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to Project Site
VN-02843	Amaglio, Alessandro	2005	<i>Conejo Fire Mitigation, Conejo Recreation and Park District, FEAM-1498-DR-CA, HMGP #1498-98-36</i>	Within
VN-02844	Whitley, D.	2003	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of Tentative Tract 5325, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California</i>	Within
VN-03047	Perez, Don	2012	<i>Norman, 1175 Hendrix Avenue Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California</i>	Within
VN-03195	Jonas, Troy	2010	<i>Field Office Report of Cultural Resources Ground Survey Findings, Restoration and Management of Rare and Declining Habitats (643)</i>	Outside
VN-03211	DiCenzo Peterson, J.M.	2015	<i>Archaeological Resource Monitoring Report for Tract No. 5325, Twenty Oaks Project, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California</i>	Within
VN-03249	Singer, Clay A.	1977	<i>Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Evaluation for Tentative Tract No. 2627 and RPD-76-175, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-03275	Foster, John M.	2016	<i>Archaeological Inventory, 841 Calle Yucca, County of Ventura</i>	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center 2020

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search identified two prehistoric cultural resources within a 0.5-mile search radius of the project site; both of the resources are located adjacent to the project site and are summarized in greater detail below (Table 2).

Table 2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 mile of the Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-56-000405	CA-VEN-000405	Prehistoric Site	Rock shelter with pismo clam fragments and a possible bedrock mortar feature.	Hector-Kaufman, Susan and Jeannie C. Villanueva (1976)	State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 (California Historical Resource Status Code 7L)	Adjacent
P-56-001777	CA-VEN-001777	Prehistoric Site	Habitation site with well-developed midden, shell scatter, flakes and fire affected rock.	Simon, J.M. (2002)	Insufficient Information	Adjacent

South Central Coastal Information Center 2020

P-56-000405/ CA-VEN-000405

This prehistoric resource, located approximately 180 feet west of and across W. Gainsborough Road from the project site, was originally recorded by Susan Hector-Kaufman and Jeannie C. Villanueva in 1976 as a rock shelter with pismo clam fragments and a possible bedrock mortar feature. The shelter is situated near a seasonal creek and was likely used as a migratory stop for shellfish and acorn collection. Villanueva noted that the site had been impacted/ destroyed by local youth in the area (Hector-Kaufman and Villanueva 1976).

P-56-001777/ CA-VEN-001777

This prehistoric resource, located within the park but approximately 25 feet south of the project site, was originally recorded by J.M. Simon in 2002 as large habitation site (150 meters by 60 meters) with well-developed midden, low-density shell scatter, flakes and fire affected rock. The site had been impacted from surficial grading but was considered to be in good condition (Simon 2002).

4.2 Review of Historical Topographic Maps and Aerial Imagery

Rincon reviewed available historical topographic maps and aerial imagery of the project site to assess past land use. Topographical maps and aerial photographs dating between 1900 and 1956 depict the project site as undeveloped land (USGS 2021a, 2021b; 2021c; 2021d; 2021e; NETR 2021). An aerial photograph taken in 1967 shows Conejo Community Park developed at the east end of the current project site. Features visible in the aerial photograph include the existing community center building, baseball diamond, and internal circulation network. The west end of the site remained undeveloped, except for the construction of Jeanine Drive, which connects the park to Gainsborough Road. As of 1980, the park remained essentially unchanged, but the west end of

Jeauanine Drive was reconfigured to connect to an extension of Gainsborough Road. Historical aerial photographs show no changes to the park until 2002, when new development was carried out in an area southwest of the baseball diamond. No notable changes to the project site are apparent in aerial photographs taken from 2005 to 2016 (NETR 2021).

4.3 Native American Heritage Commission

On September 11, 2018, the NAHC indicated the results of a SLF search for a nearby project, approximately 1.5 miles from the currently proposed project, were negative. This suggests the NAHC has no documentation/record of Native American heritage resources on the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle on which the currently proposed project is located.

4.4 Assembly Bill 52

On the behalf of the CRPD, Rincon electronically sent AB 52 consultation letters on January 27, 2021, to seven NAHC-listed California Native American tribal contacts that requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. The list of tribal contacts for Ventura County was provided by the NAHC in 2019. Typically, letters must be sent via Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested; however, Executive Order N-54-20, passed in response to COVID-19, stipulates that letters may also be sent via email to ensure delivery and safety. Two tribal contact letters were returned as undeliverable; therefore, the letters were sent via Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested. Individuals on the list have 30 days under AB 52 from the date of receipt of the letter, to respond, in writing, to the CRPD if they are interested in further consultation. The Native American contacts provided with an AB 52 consultation letter include the following list of recipients:

- *Yak tityu tityu yak tilhini* – Northern Chumash Tribe
- Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
- San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
- Northern Chumash Tribal Council
- Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
- Chumash Council of Bakersfield
- Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians

5 Field Survey

5.1 Methods

Rincon archaeologist Mary Pfeiffer, B.A., conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on January 22, 2021. The area was surveyed using transect intervals generally spaced approximately 10-15 meters apart, depending on vegetation, and areas of exposed ground surface were inspected for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., chipped stone tools and production debris, stone milling tools), historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), or soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden. Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Survey accuracy was maintained using a handheld Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) unit and a georeferenced map of the project site. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera. Under the direction of Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, M.H.P., Ms. Pfeiffer also conducted a visual inspection of the community center building and its associated features. The building and the larger park property were assessed to determine condition, integrity, construction, alterations and any potential character-defining features. Copies of the survey notes and digital photographs are maintained at the Rincon Ventura office.

5.2 Results

The project site is a developed park disturbed from the installation and maintenance of park infrastructure including the community building, Conejo Valley Botanic Garden, picnic areas, bridges, channels, children's play area, underground utilities, parking lots and a baseball field (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11). Overall ground visibility was approximately 15 percent. Manicured grass, mulch and dead foliage obscured surface visibility across the majority of the project site. Exposed soil consisted of a medium brown fine-grained sandy silt. Vegetation consisted of ornamentals, manicured grass, and mature trees including: coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*). No evidence of cultural materials that might be associated with P-56-000405 or P-56-001777 were observed during the survey. Two large, saw-cut animal bones were identified on top of a steep slope along the northern project area boundary (Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 14). No other materials were observed in association with the saw-cut bones. Given the existing houses on the steep slope above and north of the project area it is possible that the saw-cut animal bones are refuse discarded by one of the residents. Regardless, since the saw-cut animal bones were isolated (i.e., found by themselves, not associated with any other cultural materials) the bones cannot provide information about historic-period use or occupation of the project area. The bones, therefore, are not considered significant cultural materials according to CEQA and were not formally documented/recorded. Minimal modern refuse in the form of glass, metal and plastic was observed.

Figure 4 Community Center, Facing East



Figure 5 Conejo Valley Botanic Garden, Facing West



Figure 6 Picnic Area, Facing North



Figure 7 Bridges and Channels, Facing East



Figure 8 Children's Play Area, Facing West



Figure 9 Underground Utilities, Facing South



Figure 10 Parking Lot, Facing North



Figure 11 Baseball Field, Facing South



Figure 12 Saw-Cut Bone



Figure 13 Saw-Cut Bone



Figure 14 Open Field, Facing West



5.3 Conejo Community Park and Community Center

Physical Description

Conejo Community Park is a 38.4-acre public park situated on a 48.4-acre parcel that is otherwise undeveloped. In addition to a community center building (constructed ca. 1963), the park consists of a baseball field, 57 picnic tables, two restrooms, a playground, and other amenities situated on a hilly area landscaped with a lawn, flowering plants, shrubs, and mature trees of several varieties. The park's circulation network consists of paved vehicular roadways with adjacent parking areas and concrete paved and unpaved internal paths. Vehicular entrances are accessed via Dover avenue on the east and West Gainsborough Road on the west. A creek with artificial concrete-and-rip-rap-lined banks emerges from a subterranean conduit near the Dover Avenue entrance and traverses the east side of the park in a southwesterly direction, before flowing underground again. A wood-plank deck bridge with wood post-and-rail railings crosses the creek roughly at its mid-point. Aside from the community center building, the few buildings located in the park include restroom buildings and small sheds. Located south of the baseball diamond is the entrance to the neighboring Conejo Valley Botanic Garden and Kids Adventure Garden. Much of the west end of the park is undeveloped. Figures 15 through 18 depict landscaped and recreational areas of the park.

Figure 15 Overview of Conejo Community Park from Interior, Facing Southeast



Figure 16 East Park Entrance, Facing Southwest



Figure 17 Interior of Park, Facing Northeast



Figure 18 Baseball Diamond, Facing South

The community center building is located near the southeast corner of the park, overlooking a central open lawn (Figure 19). Constructed in no discernible architectural style, the building is roughly rectangular in plan, rises from a concrete foundation, and is capped with a roof that is primarily gabled but has lower-profile hipped elements that wrap around all but the south elevation. The entirety of the roof is clad in asphalt shingles and features exposed rafter tails in many locations. A broad overhang with wood post supports shelters the west elevation. A combination of board-and-batten and horizontal plank siding envelops the building's structural system. Entrances are located on the north, east, and west elevations and include solid wood or metal double doors. Windows are generally two-paned with wood or metal sashes. The area immediately surrounding the community center building is mostly paved with concrete. Straight concrete stairways descend northerly from the adjacent parking lot to the paved area outside the building. The building is in good condition with no notable alterations. Two small ancillary buildings are located immediately south of the building.

Figure 19 Community Center Building, Facing Northwest



Property History

Conejo Community Park consists of a public park and community center developed in the early 1960s as part of the Conejo Valley community that would eventually be incorporated as the city of Thousand Oaks. Development of Thousand Oaks is most strongly associated with the land development firm Janss Corporation (originally the Janss Investment Company), a Southern California-based land development firm first established to market the landholdings of brothers Harold and Edwin Janss. In 1910, the firm acquired 10,000 acres of land in the Conejo Valley, including much of what later became the city of Thousand Oaks (Anderson 1987; City of Thousand Oaks 2021; Enriquez 1987). The area remained primarily agricultural in character through much of the twentieth century. By the early 1960s, however, under the direction of two Janss descendants, Edwin, Jr. and William, the Janss Corporation had begun development of what the firm promoted as a “total community” or “total city” in the vicinity of Thousand Oaks. As of 1963, the master-planned community—sometimes referred to in contemporary sources as Conejo Village—featured a massive tract of residential development north of U.S. 101, in addition to shopping centers and an industrial park (City of Thousand Oaks 2021).

Historic aerial photographs depict the area comprising the park and its immediate surroundings as undeveloped rural land as late as 1961 (UCSB Map and Imagery Lab 1961; Netronline 1947). In June of that same year, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors passed a resolution of intent to purchase approximately ten acres to be developed for the park—about half of its size as originally proposed—from the Janss Corporation for \$36,000. The Conejo Valley Activities Corporation (CVAC), a citizens group consisting of “representatives of service clubs, churches, and social groups,” committed to buying ten adjacent acres and contributing volunteer labor to construct the park and a community center (Ventura County Star-Free Press 6/28/1961). Developers of the neighboring Horizon Hills and Shadow Oaks subdivisions donated five acres to be used for the park after striking

a compromise with the Ventura County Planning Commission (Ventura County Star-Free Press 7/11/1961). Construction of the park began by September 1961, when CVAC sponsored groundbreaking ceremony, which was proposed to include “baseball diamonds, swimming pools, playgrounds, camping areas, hiking and bridle trails, archery ranges, and an arboretum” (Valley Times 9/8/1961). Dignitaries and honored guests in attendance at the groundbreaking included actor Joel McRea, Edwin Janss, Jr., Mayor Tom Nixon of Thousand Oaks (Valley Times 9/10/1961).

Thousand Oaks-based landscape architect Donald M. Roberts was hired to design the park’s overall layout as well as “prepare plans for a domestic water system, irrigation system, soil preparation, landscaping, play equipment layout, grading, and drainage” (Ventura County Star-Free Press 3/17/1961; 10/23/1963). Roberts operated an industrial landscape company in the 1950s and counted the actors Katherine Hepburn and David Niven among his clients. In the 1950s and 1960s, Roberts’s architectural landscaping practice and prepared park studies for and master plans for a dozen cities, including Simi Valley and Thousand Oaks. Roberts also served as Resident Landscape Architect of the City of Thousand Oaks. According to one biographical sketch, during his tenure with the City, Roberts worked to “restrict development from obstructing views on ridgelines, graduate lot sizes to reduce lot slippage on slopes, preserve stands of oaks and native trees, limit removal of natural ground cover, and require greenbelts between developments, [and wrote] the state’s first such environmental ordinances for public lands” (Green Industry Hall of Fame 2021). In 1967, Roberts began a professorship in the University of California, Los Angeles Department of Art, Design and Art History. He was appointed head of the Landscape Studies program in 1981 (Green Industry Hall of Fame 2021).

Construction of the park continued in 1962 and 1963. Volunteers associated with the CVAC began constructing the extant community center building by 1962. The identity of the building’s designer could not be ascertained. An agreement was struck between the County, the Janss Corporation, and the CVAC, under which the County was to purchase the community building from the Janss Corporation for \$21,000, which would then be turned over to the CVAC to fund the completion of the building (Ventura County Star-Free Press 11/21/1962). A contract for construction of roads and other unspecified “facilities” was awarded to Southern Pacific Milling Company (Ventura County Star-Free Press 10/23/1963). Although construction of the park continued at least as late as October 1963, Conejo Community Park hosted at least one event, a Girl Scouts day camp, in the summer of that year (Ventura County Star-Free Press 6/6/1963; 10/23/1963). CVAC volunteers completed the community center building in 1965 (Conejo Recreation and Park District 2021a). Historic aerial photographs show that, by 1967, the park was complete and in roughly its present form.

A search of the historical newspaper database Newspapers.com shows that several articles and events listings pertaining to Conejo Community Park were published in the decades since the park’s opening. These items suggest the park operated as an ordinary urban public park and was used primarily as a venue for recreational activities, social gatherings, and arts and cultural events.

In 1976, construction began on the neighboring Conejo Valley Botanic Garden. During or after that year, an entrance to the facility was constructed on the park parcel, south of the extant baseball diamond (Conejo Recreation and Park District 2021b). In 1980, after six months of negotiations over a lease agreement, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors agreed to transfer title of Conejo Community Park to the Conejo Recreation and Park District. At the time, it was described as a 96-acre park the County had acquired piecemeal by donations between 1961 and 1967 (Los Angeles Times 3/27/1980).

Historic aerial photographs suggest there have been few substantial changes to the park since it was completed. A 1967 aerial photograph depicts a vehicular road routed through the center of the park

with a north-to-south aspect. What would have been the southern segment of the road is now in use as a pedestrian path (Netronline 1967; 1980; 1989). Sometime between 1967 and 1980, a flat-roof ancillary building was constructed immediately south of the community center building; another gable-roof ancillary building was eventually constructed nearby (Netronline 1967; 1980). The pedestrian paths north of the community center were reconfigured sometime between 1980 and 1989 (Netronline 1980; 1989). Sometime between 1994 and 2002, construction began on the Kids Adventure Garden, located southwest of the west parking lot (Netronline 1994; 2002). The facility opened in 2003 (Conejo Recreation and Park District 2021b).

Evaluation

The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR under any significance criteria because it lacks historical or architectural significance. Conejo Community Park and Community Center was constructed between 1961 and ca. 1965 concurrent with the urbanization of Thousand Oaks. Research conducted for this evaluation did not indicate that the property was significant in that context or that it is associated with any events significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1). Additionally, no available evidence suggests the park is important for associations with any owners or employees of the Janss Corporation, volunteers of the CVAC, or individuals otherwise known to have made significant historical contributions (Criteria B/2). In terms of its design, the property is an ordinary public park containing landscaped elements and an undistinguished community center building exhibiting no discernible architectural style. Neither the park as a whole nor the community center building alone embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or possess high artistic values. Additionally, although the park's designer, Donald M. Roberts, enjoyed a productive career as a landscape architect and professor of landscape design, no available evidence indicates he is considered a master designer or that Conejo Community Park and Community Center should be regarded as a master work (Criteria C/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that it may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criteria D/4). Finally, the property is also not recommended eligible as a contributor to any existing or potential historic districts.

6 Findings and Conclusions

The CHRIS search identified two previously recorded cultural resources, P-56-000405 (a rock shelter) and P-56-001777 (a large habitation site), within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site; both of the resources are located adjacent to the project site. The SLF search conducted by the NAHC in 2018 for a nearby project, also within the USGS *Newbury Park* 7.5-minute quadrangle, returned negative results. AB 52 consultation has been initiated between the lead agency and tribal contacts that have requested formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area within which the tribe is traditional and culturally affiliated. Results of the pedestrian survey indicate that the project site is currently a developed park that has undergone previous and recent ground disturbance. No evidence of cultural materials that might be associated with P-56-000405 or P-56-001777 were observed during the survey. Two saw-cut faunal bones were identified within the project site during the pedestrian survey; no other cultural materials were identified in association with the saw-cut bones. Given the location of the saw-cut bones below the existing housing, it is likely that these isolated bones are modern and originated from residents in the existing housing adjacent to the project site. Regardless, the bones are not associated with other cultural materials and cannot, by themselves, provide information about historic-period use or occupation of the project area and are, therefore, not considered significant cultural materials according to CEQA.

Background research identified one historic-period built environment resource, the Conejo Community Park and Community Center, within the project site. A historical resources evaluation concluded the property does not meet the requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and, therefore, does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA. The demolition of the community center building and alteration of the larger park property would not result in a significant impact to built environment historical resources.

Given the project's proximity to known cultural resources P-56-000405 and P-56-001777, the project vicinity is highly sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources and unanticipated discoveries are possible during project-related ground disturbance. Therefore, archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during all ground disturbance associated with the project. This recommendation is discussed in greater detail below. With adherence to this measure, a finding of ***no impacts to historical resources*** under CEQA is recommended. Rincon also presents the following recommendation in case of the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project development. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

Archaeological and Native American Monitoring

Archaeological and Native American monitoring is recommended during all project-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological and Native American monitoring should be performed under the direction of a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the CRPD and the Native American representative, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If intact archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find must be evaluated for CRHR and NRHP eligibility. Should an

unanticipated resource be found eligible for the CRHR or NRHP and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis (e.g., testing) may be necessary to determine if project impacts would be significant.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, additional work may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are unexpectedly encountered, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the County Coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

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Attachment A

Resumes of Key Staff

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton (1996)

B.A., Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton (1991)

AFFILIATIONS

Registered Professional Archaeologist (ID# 135466)

EXPERIENCE

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2020)

Wood Environment & Infrastructure Solutions, Inc. (2018 – 2020)

Dudek (2007-2018)

Science Applications International Corporation (2000-2007)

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (1996-2000)

Kenneth D. Victorino

SENIOR PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Ken Victorino is a Senior Principal Investigator at Rincon Consultants, Inc. with extensive experience in all aspects of fieldwork, laboratory analysis, and report preparation. Mr. Victorino has more than two decades of professional experience in cultural resources management and exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archeology. He has been an author, project manager, field supervisor, and laboratory supervisor for Phase 1 archaeological surveys, Extended Phase 1 testing programs, Phase 2 significance evaluations, Phase 3 data recovery mitigation programs, and archaeological monitoring at prehistoric and historic archaeological sites in coastal, foothill, and desert regions of southern and central California; on San Clemente Island; and in northwestern Arizona. He has supervised cultural resources projects in accordance with state and federal regulations, such as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). He contributes to environmental assessments (EAs), initial studies (ISs), environmental impact statements (EISs), environmental impact reports (EIRs) and mitigated negative declarations (MNDs). He was certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists in 1997.

Mr. Victorino prepares cultural resources management technical reports covering initial assessment, significance determination, and mitigation phases. He contributes to CEQA and NEPA documents as well as studies relating to the protection of historic properties (Section 106 of NHPA). Mr. Victorino prepares proposals and develops budgets, conducts and supervises surveys and excavations and laboratory analyses, consults with Native Americans, and writes draft and final documents.

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

National Historic Preservation Act Section 110 Cultural Resource Projects

Bureau of Land Management / Jarbidge Field Office

Prepared Section 110 compliance documentation for a Class III Inventory of 710 acres in the Jarbidge Foothills, Elko County, Nevada.

National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Cultural Resource Projects

U.S. Air Force Civil Engineering Command

Prepared Section 106 compliance documentation for dismantling, removing, and abandoning facilities associated with Defense Fuel Support Point Ozol, Contra Costa County, California.



REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE, CONTINUED

Atlantic Richfield Company

Supported preparation of Section 106 compliance documentation including Cultural Resources Management Plan and Historic Context and Mine Operations Overview for remediation activities at a mine site in Lyon County, Nevada.

Supported preparation of Section 106 compliance documentation for remedial investigation and feasibility study activities associated with a mine site in Alpine County, California and Douglas County, Nevada.

U.S. Coast Guard

Prepared Section 106 compliance documentation for maintenance dredging at U.S. Coast Guard Station at Ballast Point, Naval Base Point Loma, San Diego Bay, and at Noyo River, in Fort Bragg, California.

Federal Highway Administration / Central Federal Lands Highway Division

Supported preparation of Section 106 compliance documentation for the Donner Pass Road Improvements Project, Nevada and Placer Counties, California.

Bureau of Land Management Manual 8110

Bureau of Land Management / California State Office

Supported preparation of Class I archaeological inventory for Cultural and Paleontological Resources Overview and Existing Information Summary, Hazard Removal and Vegetation Management Project.

Inventory included review of existing archaeological reports and recorded archaeological and paleontological sites throughout 551,133-acres in Field Offices in central and northern California to identify high and low areas of potential site sensitivity. Prepared a cultural resource typology for over 3,000 prehistoric and historic-period archaeological sites within the study area.

Cultural Resources Significance Assessment and Data Recovery Mitigation

Cortona Apartments Phase 3 Data Recovery Excavation Program, City of Goleta, CA (Cortona Corner LP)

Excavations at a substantial Chumash settlement dated to the Early Period.

Warehouse Phase 2 Significance Assessment and Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, City of Santa Barbara, CA (Direct Relief)

Investigations at a coastal Chumash village adjacent to the Goleta Slough inhabited over 4,000-year time span.

Marriott Residence Inn Phase 2 Significance Assessment and Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, City of Goleta, CA (R.D. Olson)

Investigations at a coastal Chumash village adjacent to the Goleta Slough inhabited over 6,000-year time span.

Rincon Point Septic to Sewer Phase 2 Significance Assessment and Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, Santa Barbara County, CA (Carpinteria Sanitary District)

Investigations at the coastal Chumash ethnohistoric village of *Shuku*.

Residential Development Phase 2 Significance Assessment and Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, Santa Barbara County, CA (Private Developer)

Investigations at a coastal Chumash village.

Willow Springs Phase 3 Data Recovery Mitigation Program, City of Goleta, CA (The Towbes Group)

Investigations at an Early Period village site, including development of site preservation burial design.



Cabrillo Business Park Phase 3 Data Recovery and Construction Monitoring, City of Goleta, CA (Sares-Regis Group)

Investigations at two extensive coastal Chumash villages inhabited during the Early to Middle Period (5,000+ years old).

Cultural Resources Survey and Testing

Orange Memorial Park Water Capture Project Phase 1 Survey and Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Excavation, City of South San Francisco, CA (Lotus Water)

Managed investigation involving an intensive, pedestrian ground surface survey and excavation of 14 solid core geoprobes to depths between 3 and 4 meters below surface.

Cox Communications Facilities Supplemental Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation, City of Goleta, CA (Patterson & Dewar Engineers, Inc.)

Managed excavation of 14 solid core geoprobes at historic Chumash village; geoprobes hydraulically driven to depths between 2.5 and 3.0 meters below surface.

Paradiso del Mare Phase 1 Survey and Extended Phase 1 Testing Program, Santa Barbara County, CA (Brooks Street)

Investigations along the Gaviota Coast.

Archaeological and Native American Construction Monitoring

Managed archaeological and Native American monitors during construction of: The Village at Los Carneros residential development in the City of Goleta (Comstock Homes); commercial development at 151 South Fairview Avenue in the City of Goleta (America's Tire); Rosewood Miramar Hotel and Resort in Santa Barbara County (Caruso Affiliated); Old Town Village in the City of Goleta (City Ventures).

City and County Agencies

City of Los Angeles / Department of Public Works, Bureau of Engineering

Prepared Cultural Resources Report for the Los Angeles Zoo Vision Plan.

City of Santa Monica / Planning and Community Development Department

Prepared Cultural Resources Report for the Ocean Avenue Project. Also prepared Cultural Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources sections for Environmental Impact Report.

City of Mendota

Managed preparation of Archaeological Resource Management Report for the Mendota Valley Agricultural Holdings Project involving a Phase 1 archaeological survey of 59 acres.

County of Yolo

Managed preparation of Archaeological Survey Report for the Yolo Gardens Project involving a Phase 1 archaeological survey of 31 acres.

County of Santa Barbara

Managed preparation of Negative Archaeological Survey Reports for recent Phase 1 surveys including: 4874 Hapgood Road, 2200 Highway 246 (Buellton), 2011 and 2225 Foothill Road (New Cuyama), 2045 – 2085 Sweeney Road (Lompoc), 851 Highway 246 (Lompoc), 9400 Santa Rosa Road (Buellton), Canyon Farms (Los Alamos), 1650 Santa Barbara Canyon Road (Maricopa), 2140 Sweeney Road (Lompoc), 1766 Oakbrook Lane (Orcutt), and Kiana Preserve Ranch (Santa Ynez).



Managed Phase 1 archaeological surveys on The Jack and Laura Dangermond Preserve including 41 existing production and monitoring water wells and proposed infrastructure components, seven habitat restoration areas, and 16 existing dirt road segments.

Managed archaeological staff during Phase 1 archaeological surveys including: Cal Prop (2781 Padaro Lane), Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Carpinteria Bluffs, 200 Lambert Road, Slippery Rock Ranch, Lillingston Debris Basin, Carpinteria-Summerland Fire Protection District, H Street Storm Drain (Lompoc), Skytt TPM, El Capitan Campground, Cameron Trust, New Cuyama Community Center.

Managed archaeological crew and Native American representative during Extended Phase 1 testing programs including: Rice Ranch Specific Plan, Guadalupe Dunes Park, Zaca Preserve, West Padaro Lane CSD Sewer Extension, Summit View Homes (Lompoc), Mattei's Tavern, Cal Prop (2781 Padaro Lane), Happy Canyon Vineyard, Las Varas Ranch, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden.

Managed archaeological staff and Native American representative during monitoring projects including: Cojo Creek Bridge, Jalama Beach County Park, Guadalupe Dunes Park Access Road, Lake Cachuma Park Water Line, Santa Barbara Botanic Garden Pritzlaff Facility, Cameron Trust (2937 Padaro Lane), Pacifica Graduate Institute, Twitchell Dam Sediment Removal.

Managed four-person crew during 232-acre survey that implemented "shovel scrapes" to increase ground surface visibility and identified four prehistoric temporary camps/special activity areas associated with stone tool manufacturing for the proposed North County jail site; managed four-person crew and Native American observer during archaeological monitoring and Phase 3 data recovery that collected approximately 850 ground stone artifacts at CA-SBA-16 for the QAD Ortega Hill Campus Development; conducted archaeological monitoring for the Franciscan Sediment Basin; directed Phase 3 data recovery at CA-SBA-1539 for the General Services Building.

City of Santa Barbara

Managed archaeological staff and Native American representative during monitoring projects including La Quinta Inn & Suites and Days Inn.

Managed archaeological crew and Native American representative during Extended Phase 1 testing programs including: 214-226 East De La Guerra Street, Mt. Calvary Retreat House, El Patio Beach Side Inn.

Conducted Phase 1 survey for the Arroyo Burro and Mission Creeks Stream Bank Stabilization Project for the Parks and Recreation Department; supervised Extended Phase 1 testing involving backhoe trenching for the Lot 6 Parking Structure; conducted archaeological monitoring for various sidewalk improvement projects for the Public Works Department.

City of Goleta

Managed archaeological crew and Native American representative during Extended Phase 1 testing programs including: 151 South Fairview Avenue, 130 Robin Hill Road, Fire Station No. 10, Kellogg-Ekwill Old Town Goleta Village, South La Patera Lane Sidewalk Improvements, Ellwood Well Abandonment, 93 South La Patera Lane.

Managed archaeological staff and Native American representative during monitoring projects including: Village at Los Carneros, 6300 Hollister Avenue, 93 South La Patera Lane, Goleta Valley Professional Building, Haskells Landing, Willow Springs II, Trisep.

City of Carpinteria

Managed archaeological crew and Native American representative during Extended Phase 1 testing programs including: 477 Concha Loma Drive, 650 Concha Loma Drive, Palm to Linden Trail.

Prepared the cultural resource section addressing historic and archaeological resources for both the Venoco Ellwood Marine Terminal Lease Renewal Project EIR and the Venoco Ellwood Oil Development and Pipeline Project EIR.



Other Relevant Experience

U.S. Navy

Prepared the cultural resources section for an EIS to evaluate various basing alternatives related to the introduction of MV-22 aircraft; assisted with the management of National Register eligibility evaluations of prehistoric sites CA-SDI-10007 and CA-SDI-14502 in the Papa Three Training Area of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA; managed five-person crew during National Register of Historic Places eligibility evaluations of sites CA-SBR-9067 and CA-SBR-9573 in the Noble Pass Training Area and sites CA-SBR-8965, CA-SBR-9003, CA-SBR-9005, CA-SBR-9006, CA-SBR-9007, and CA-SBR-9010 in the Sand Hill and Gypsum Ridge Training Areas of Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms; directed eight-person crew during archaeological survey of approximately 1,500 acres for Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms for the Assault Breacher Vehicle; assisted in preparation of condition assessment, site monitoring, and treatment plan for Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton; conducted Phase 1 survey and impact assessment for the Base Realignment and Closure Palos Verdes and San Pedro Housing.

U.S. Forest Service, Santa Barbara Ranger District, Los Padres National Forest

Supervised four-person crew and Native American observer during subsurface archaeological investigation to assist Forest Archaeologist in determining the significance and National Register of Historic Places eligibility of FS 54-643 for the First River Crossing Project; directed Emergency Relief-Federally Owned road surveys.

Federal Highway Administration

Conducted Phase 1 archaeological investigation along California Forest Highway 119/Quincy-Oroville Road and California Forest Highway 177/Beckwourth-Clover Valley Road, in Plumas County; conducted Phase 1 archaeological investigation along California Forest Highway 95/Mount Pinos Road, in Ventura and Kern Counties.





Steven Treffers, MHP

Senior Architectural Historian

Steven Treffers is a senior architectural historian with 10 years of experience as a historic preservation professional and project manager who exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications for History and Architectural History. He has broadened his knowledge of historic preservation planning and management through a wide range of professional and personal experiences. Mr. Treffers has worked on an extensive number of projects requiring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5 CEQA, and local ordinances, and developed a deep understanding of where these regulations overlap and diverge as a result. In support of these efforts, he has managed and conducted historic resource surveys, performed archival research, prepared DPR forms, analyzed impacts, and developed and implemented mitigation measures such as Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record documentation and interpretive plans.

EDUCATION

MHP, Historic Preservation,
University of Southern
California, Los Angeles

Graduate Certificate Program,
Architecture & Urbanism,
University of Southern
California, Los Angeles

BA, European History, University
of California, Santa Cruz

TRAININGS

Section 106 Compliance
Training; Society for American
Archaeology 2014

CEQA Training, California
Preservation Foundation

CERTIFICATIONS/ REGISTRATIONS

Meets and exceeds
requirements in the Secretary of
the Interior's Professional
Qualification Standards in
Architectural History and History

SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Architectural Historian, Parsons Brinckerhoff – West Santa Ana Branch Line Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement Technical Studies, Los Angeles County

Rincon Consultants is part of the Parsons Brinckerhoff team selected to prepare the West Santa Branch Line Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for Los Angeles Metro. As part of the work program, Rincon is preparing technical reports to address potential impacts to biological resources and ecosystems, potential impacts from hazardous materials and hazardous waste, and potential impacts to paleontological and cultural resources along the 20-mile alignment. Mr. Treffers provided QA/QC for all historic property evaluations for the project.

Architectural Historian, City and County of Los Angeles – Woodland Hills Fire Station 84 Environmental Impact Report and Mitigation, Los Angeles County

Mr. Treffers provided support for a historical structures evaluation of the Woodland Hills Fire Station No. 84. Located in the Woodland Hills neighborhood of Los Angeles. The post-war fire station was found to be historically significant at the local level, in accordance with SurveyLA. Mr. Treffers also assisted in the preparation of the cultural resources section of the Environmental Impact Report and conducted HABS documentation of the building for submittal to local repositories.

Architectural Historian, Edwards Air Force Base – Historic Survey and Context for the Air Force Research Laboratory (AFRL), Los Angeles and Kern Counties

Mr. Treffers served as Project Manager for large-scale, undertaking to update survey data and prepare a comprehensive historic context statement and report for the Edwards Air Force Base Air Force Research Laboratory. The final report included a reevaluation of the Air Force Research Laboratory's numerous historic districts and management recommendations for the adaptive reuse of historic properties.



Senior Architectural Historian, San Jose State University – Science Building Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration, San Jose

Ms. Treffers served as Senior Architectural Historian for the project, developing a project approach which sought to demonstrate that the relocation of a historical resources was mitigated to a less than significant impact. Prepared historic impacts report and lead the development of a comprehensive mitigation package that included a historic structures report that demonstrated that the relocation of the historic building was feasible.

Senior Architectural Historian, Port of Los Angeles – Terminal Island Historic Survey Evaluation and Historic Context Statement, Los Angeles County

Project included a built environment evaluation of properties on Terminal Island, located at the Port of Los Angeles, to identify and assess the significance of historical resources. Efforts included an intensive-level survey, extensive archival research, and development of a Historic Context Statement consistent with SurveyLA, a citywide historic resources survey in the City of Los Angeles. Mr. Treffers assisted in the survey, recordation, and evaluation of numerous industrial properties located in the Port of Los Angeles, as well as contributed to the authorship of the final report.

Senior Architectural Historian, TY Lin International – Cabrillo Blvd Rail Bridge Replacement, Santa Barbara County

Mr. Treffers served as the Senior Architectural Historian responsible for the preparation and management of the cultural reports and studies conducted for the project. The Cabrillo Rail Bridge Project involves pedestrian and bicycle Improvements on Cabrillo Boulevard, between US-101 and the intersection of Cabrillo Boulevard and Los Patos Way. The project will include the replacement of the UP Railroad Overhead bridge over Cabrillo Boulevard and retirement of the existing UP Overhead Bridge along with construction of a round-a-bout at Cabrillo Boulevard and Los Patos Way. The bicycle improvements will consist of a new Class 1 bike path under the new UP Overhead Bridge, connecting the existing bike path to the Beach way bike path. Rincon is providing environmental (CEQA/NEPA) and Caltrans coordination assistance on this project, including Section 106 compliance. The project is located within a City Historic District with contributing elements located within the project APE.

Senior Architectural Historian, United Water Conservation District – Water and Energy Reliability Project, Ventura County

Mr. Treffers acted as the Senior Architectural Historian for the United Water Conservation District Water and Energy Reliability Project. The proposed project was subject to CEQA and included solar and battery storage facility construction at four groundwater recharge basin facilities near the city. For this effort, Mr. Treffers oversaw the recordation and evaluation of two groundwater recharge basin facilities to determine if they qualified as historical resources under CEQA. Both were recorded on California DPR 523 series forms and evaluated for historical significance. The findings were ultimately incorporated into a cultural resources technical report.

Senior Architectural Historian, City of Redondo Beach – Redondo Beach Transit Center, Redondo Beach

This project was a local assistance project in Redondo Beach in support of the development of a transit center. Methods included archival research, coordination with local historic groups and governments, and an intensive-level survey of post-World War II commercial properties. Mr. Treffers provided senior-level oversight for all efforts, which also included preparation of Historical Resources Evaluation Report and Historic Property Survey Report.

Senior Architectural Historian, County of San Luis Obispo – River Grove Bridge Rehabilitation Project, Whitley Gardens

Cultural resources services were provided in support of a local assistance project that involved the rehabilitation of an early 20th century bridge in the community of Whitley Gardens in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County. For this effort, Mr. Treffers completed archival research, outreach with local historic groups and governments, and an intensive-level field survey. In addition to a Historical Resources Evaluation Report and Historic Property Survey Report, Mr. Treffers also prepared a Finding of No Adverse of Effect with Standard Conditions to demonstrate how the project was compliant with Secretary of Interior Standards.





Mary F. Pfeiffer

ARCHAEOLOGIST

Mary Pfeiffer is an Archaeologist at Rincon Consultants, Inc. Ms. Pfeiffer has five years of professional experience in California archaeology, spanning from the southern and central coast to the Mojave Desert, Sierra Nevada Mountain Range, and Great Basin regions. Ms. Pfeiffer's experience working in these areas includes but is not limited to: 10,000+ acres of Class III survey, location and recordation of over 300 historic and prehistoric sites, STP and NRHP eligibility testing, condition assessments, site monitoring and updating, DPR 523 forms, and formal report writing. Ms. Pfeiffer has typologically identified over 1,000 lithic implements from her time at UCSC, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, California State Parks and the Department of the Interior. Ms. Pfeiffer has experience working in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the California Environmental Quality Act. Ms. Pfeiffer is skilled in Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18 consultation processes. Ms. Pfeiffer has spent more than five years promoting education and outreach that highlights the importance of cultural resource preservation.

EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Santa Cruz (2015)

CERTIFICATIONS

- First Aid/CPR/AED
- Bloodborne Pathogens
- Section 106
- NEPA and Section 106 Integration
- UXO Awareness Training

EXPERIENCE

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (2019-present)
Transcon Environmental, Inc. (2018–2019)
Bureau of Land Management (2016–2018)
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History (2016 & 2018)
University Tutors (2015–2016)
California State Parks (2014–2015)

DETAILED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Archaeological Field Technician, Western Mojave Route Inventory Network (WEMO), Kern and San Bernardino Counties, CA (09/2016 – 06/2017)

Ms. Pfeiffer participated in Class III archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land maintained by the Bureau of Land Management in the Western Mojave/Southern Great Basin, resulting in the location and recordation of over 200 historic and prehistoric sites and isolates. DPR 523 forms for newly recorded sites were prepared as well as associated site, location and inventory maps. Ms. Pfeiffer conducted in-house records searches for previously recorded archaeological resources, updated previously recorded sites, and provided condition assessments.

Archaeological Crew Chief, Western Mojave Route Inventory Network (WEMO), Kern and San Bernardino Counties, CA (07/2017 – 08/2018)

Ms. Pfeiffer planned, prepared, and led Class III archaeological surveys of over 5,000 acres of land maintained by the Bureau of Land Management in the Western Mojave/Southern Great Basin, resulting in the location and recordation of 180 historic and prehistoric sites and isolates. She provided condition assessments and prepared formal annual and inventory reports in accordance with standards set by the Department of the Interior and the National Historic Preservation Act. Ms. Pfeiffer was responsible for field technician training and oversight, which included pedestrian survey, recordation techniques, standard map creation, DPR 523 forms, literature reviews, formal report writing, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) recommended determinations of eligibility, and Phase II archaeological testing. Ms. Pfeiffer conducted daily pre and post processing of field data, created cultural resource training guides and workflows and implemented new data collection software (Collector and AGOL). Ms. Pfeiffer has assisted in executing landscape-level management plans, programmatic agreements and historic property management/treatment plans.



PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- Archaeologist, WRF-3 Lift Station IS-MND, Corona, CA (07/2020)
- Archaeologist, Malibu Golf Club Project, Malibu, CA (07/2020)
- Archaeologist, Camarillo Springs Golf Course Development Project, Camarillo, CA (06/2020)
- Archaeologist, Laguna Beach Civic Site Project, Laguna Beach, CA (06/2020)
- Archaeologist, 29760 Agoura Road Office Building Project, Agoura Hills, CA (06/2020)
- Archaeologist, California Water Olmsted Creek Project, Palos Verdes Estates, CA (06/2020)
- Archaeologist, Robles Diversion and Fish Passage Facility Annual Maintenance and Repair Program Project, Ojai, CA (04/2020)
- Archaeologist, Roseton Mixed-Use Development Project, Artesia, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Village Senior Apartments Project, Buellton, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Orcutt Community Plan Amendment Project, Orcutt, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Hollister Avenue Bridge Replacement Project, Goleta, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, 2161 North Rose Avenue Project, Oxnard, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Pleasant Valley Road Bike Path Project, Camarillo, CA (02/2020)
- Archaeologist, Water Reclamation Facility No. 3 Lift Station, Corona, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, Goleta Train Depot Project, Goleta, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, Central Coast Blue Project, Oceano, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, 425 Auzerais Apartments Project, San Jose, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, Santa Felicia Dam Project, Ventura County, CA (01/2020)
- Archaeologist, PG&E Red Hill Road Project, Los Padres National Forest, CA (12/2019)
- Archaeologist, 499 Forbes Boulevard Project, South San Francisco, CA (12/2019)
- Project Manager, 4240 Grand Avenue Project, Ojai, CA (11/2019)
- Archaeologist, Tassajara Creek Crossing Rehabilitation Project, San Luis Obispo County, CA (11/2019)
- Archaeologist, Hanson Visitor Enhancement Project, Santa Paula, CA (11/2019)
- Archaeologist, Plains Line 2000 Anomaly Repairs, Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County, CA (10/2019)
- Archaeologist, DIMP Project #54-353320 Anacapa/De La Guerra in Downtown Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA (10/2019)
- Archaeologist, 3550 East Main Street Starbucks, Ventura, CA (10/2019)
- Project Manager, Lockwood Street Subdivision Project, Oxnard, CA (10/2019)



- Project Manager, North Pleasant Valley Groundwater Treatment Facility, Camarillo, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Bellefield Solar Project, Mojave, CA (10/2019)
- Archaeologist, California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) Solar Farm Project, Camarillo, CA (05/2019; 09/2019)
- Archaeologist, San Ysidro Road U.S. 101 Interchange Project, Montecito, Santa Barbara County, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Bob Hope Center Project, Burbank, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, High Speed Fiber Optic Network Installation Project, Hayward, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, NOE Corcoran Irrigation District 1.1 MW Solar Development Project, Corcoran, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Iron and Manganese Treatment Project, Santa Paula, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Campus Point Master Plan Project, San Diego, CA (09/2019)
- Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management SF299 Taft Highway and Ash Street Regulator Station Project, Taft, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, Central Coast Blue (CCB) Test Injection Well Project, Oceano, CA (08/2019, 01/2020)
- Archaeologist, Santa Ynez River Bank Stabilization Project, Lompoc, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, San Pedro Street Residential Project, Port Hueneme, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, 190th Street and Fisk Lane Condominium Project -Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration, Redondo Beach, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, Nike Site Demolition Project, San Leandro, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, PSEP L225 Old Ridge Road Valve Automation Project, Angeles National Forest, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, Cultural Resources Assessment for the Enclave Project 3039-3041 Cochran Avenue, Simi Valley, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, Chick-fil-A I-5 and Palomar Airport Road FSU Project, Carlsbad, CA (08/2019)
- Archaeologist, SoCalGas La Goleta Upwind Downwind Monitors Project, Goleta, CA (07/2019)
- Archaeologist, SR-1 and SR-23 Woolsey Fire Repair Project, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, CA (04/2019, 06/2019-01/2020)
- Archaeologist, 2012 Berkeley Way Mixed-Use Project, Berkeley, CA (07/2019)
- Archaeologist, 16060 East 14th Street Affordable Housing Project, San Leandro, CA (07/2019)
- Project Manager, Ferro Ditch Channel Improvement Project, Somis, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist, Fort Ord Regional Trail and Greenway Project EIR, Monterey, CA (06/2019; 10/2019)



- Archaeologist, Blosser Southeast Specific Plan Project, Santa Maria, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist, Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan Supply Line 36-37 Section 12 Pipeline De-rating and Abandonment Project, Ventura County, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist; Assistant Project Manager, SR-1 Woolsey Fire Repair Project, Malibu, CA (06/2019 - 10/2019)
- Archaeologist, Honby Pipeline Phase 2 Project, Santa Clarita, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist, Keyes Road Over Turlock Irrigation District Ceres Main Canal Bridge Replacement Project, Stanislaus County, CA (06/2019)
- Archaeologist, Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan (PSEP) Gaviota State Park Valve Automation L-1010, Gaviota, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, Pipeline Safety Enhancement Plan (PSEP) – Goleta Valve Bundle – Popco Valve, Goleta, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, CMWD VTW-SBA Intertie Project, Carpinteria, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, Village Senior Apartments Project, Buellton, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, 5.6MW Corcoran Irrigation District Solar Development Project, Kings County, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, 1.1MW Corcoran Irrigation District Solar Development Project, Kings County, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, La Cienega Interceptor Sewer Rehabilitation Project, Los Angeles and Culver City, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, 1240-1280 North Ventura Avenue Project, Ventura, CA (05/2019)
- Archaeologist, Pacific Gateway Project, Los Angeles County, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, Long Valley Road/Valley Circle/U.S. 101 On-Ramp Improvement Project, Hidden Hills and Los Angeles, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, Serrano Ranch Residence Historical Resource Study, San Luis Obispo, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, Ekwill Street and Fowler Road Extensions Project, Goleta, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, 4424 Thacher Road Project, Ojai, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, Los Robles Golf Course Groundwater Utilization Project, Thousand Oaks, CA (04/2019)
- Archaeologist, L8109, Mile Post 33.9, Matilija Creek Pipeline Replacement Project, Ojai, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, United Water Conservation District Water and Energy Reliability Project, Unincorporated Ventura County, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, Mountain View Apartments Project, Fillmore, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, St. Thomas Aquinas Cemetery Project, Ojai, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, Agoura Village Specific Plan Project, Agoura Hills, CA (03/2019)
- Archaeologist, Prestressed Concrete Cylinder Pipe Program: Calabasas Feeder Project, Calabasas, CA (03/2019)



- Archaeologist, St. John's Seminary Project, Camarillo, CA (02/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SA042 Linden, West Sacramento, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Caltrans Round Top, Glendale, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SD34XC815, Jamul, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Conoga – A, Canoga Park, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Vista Del Cyn – A, Santa Clarita, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Sinaloa – A, Simi Valley, CA (01/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Honeywagon, Los Angeles, CA (12/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Santa Barbara Coron, Santa Barbara, CA (12/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SA177 Yuba City, Yuba City, CA (12/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, VN0076-01 Pierce on Main, Lamont, CA (12/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Minerva-A, Long Beach, CA, (11/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Mayberry WT, Rancho Cucamonga, CA (11/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, 710/Imperial HWY, South Gate, CA (11/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Colby-A, Glendora, CA (11/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, West Truckee, Truckee, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Jurupa Circle, Jurupa Valley, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SF419 Devoto Gardens, Sebastopol, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, East LA, Vernon, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Archibald Paving, Redwood City, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Soledad Overlay – C009, Newhall, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Oro Vista - A, Los Angeles, CA (10/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, OV20 CAP OVERLAY, Ventura, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Palmdale ATT Switch, Palmdale, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, AAW Door, Los Angeles, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Dyer Fulp Road, Phelan, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Adams Invstr3, Los Angeles, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, LA023 Wash/FWY 10, Los Angeles, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, VN0251-04 County Oaks Care Center, Santa Maria, CA (09/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, TMT LA154, Lynwood, CA (09/2019)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, SM256 Lugo Park, Cudahy, CA (08/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Total Western Inc., Paramount, CA (08/2018)
- Cultural Resource Specialist, Huntington Park, Huntington Park, CA (08/2018)
- Archaeological Field Technician, Western Mojave Route Inventory Network, Kern and San Bernardino Counties, CA (09/2016 – 06/2017)
- Archaeological Technician, Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, Felton, CA (10/2014 -05/2015)



VOLUNTEER WORK

- Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Anthropology Department, City of Santa Barbara, County of Santa Barbara, California, 2016 & 2018.
- Archaeological Technician for the National Park Service at Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park, City of Felton, County of Santa Cruz, California, 2014 - 2015.
- UCSC Archaeology Laboratories, City of Santa Cruz, County of Santa Cruz, California, 2014 – 2015.

EDUCATION/OUTREACH

- Assisted in a nationwide ARPA training conducted by The Department of the Interior, City of Barstow, San Bernardino County, California, 2018.
- Volunteered at Cronese Basin Archaeological Field School, San Bernardino County, California, 2017.
- Conducted archaeological education and outreach to highlight the importance of cultural preservation at the Desert Discovery Center, City of Barstow, County of San Bernardino, California, 2016.
- Provided OHV safety training and how to implement sustainable solutions for natural and cultural resource preservation, City of El Mirage, County of San Bernardino, California, 2016.
- Assisted the Anthropology Department at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History's Science on Site event, City of Santa Barbara, County of Santa Barbara, California, 2016.
- Assisted in a public lecture surrounding the findings of the Kildavie excavation, City of Dervaig, Isle of Mull, Scotland, 2014.
- Conducted site tours at the Kildavie excavation, City of Dervaig, Isle of Mull, Scotland, 2014.





EDUCATION

MA, Public History, California State University, Sacramento
BA, History, California State University, Sacramento

James Williams

Architectural Historian

Mr. Williams has five years of professional experience and meets the SOI PQS for Architectural History and History. His professional experience includes the preparation of historic resource assessments in support of NEPA, Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA, and local historic preservation regulations. He has conducted historic surveys and archival research, carried out Native American and local interested party consultation, and recorded and evaluated historic properties on DPR 523 series forms. He has also assisted in the preparation of several HAER-like documentation packages as part of mitigation measures on behalf of various municipal agencies.

DETAILED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Architectural Historian, City of Berkeley – 2012 Berkeley Way Mixed-Use Project, Historic Properties Assessment and Finding of No Adverse Effect, Berkeley

Mr. Williams served as principal author for cultural resources evaluation report completed in support of NEPA compliance efforts for a proposed housing and commercial development project. Under Section 106, his contributions included the completion of a historic built-environment survey and the recordation and evaluation of historic properties on DPR 523 forms. Central to his work on the project, Mr. Williams conducted extensive archival research and drafted histories of the properties located in the project's Area of Potential Effects. He also contributed to an assessment of project's effects on adjacent NRHP-listed and potentially eligible historic properties.

Architectural Historian, ELS Architecture + Urban Design – Historic Resources Evaluation, Frances Willard Park, Berkeley

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian for this Historic Resources Evaluation Report completed in support of CEQA documentation for the proposed remodeling of a public park clubhouse. Mr. Williams was a contributing author of the report, and recorded and evaluated the property for federal, state, and local eligibility on DPR 523 forms. Mr. Williams's detailed property research informed Secretary of the Interior's Standards analysis completed as part the project.

Architectural Historian, City of Berkeley – Maudelle Miller Shirek Community Project, Berkeley

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian in support of this mixed-use development project. Under Section 106, his efforts included archival research, interested party outreach, evaluation of built environment resources on DPR 523 forms, and authorship of the Cultural Resources Technical Report.

Architectural Historian, City of Vallejo—Permanent Supportive Housing Cultural Resources Study

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian in support of this federally financed housing project. In support of Section 106 compliance, his efforts included archival research, and the evaluation of built environment resources on DPR 523 forms.



Architectural Historian, City of Concord – Cultural Resources Assessment, Community Services Exemption Report, Grant Street Mixed-Use Project, Concord

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian for this proposed mixed-use development project in downtown Concord, California. In support of CEQA compliance, was a contributing author to the cultural resources technical report and evaluated historic properties under CEQA and local regulations.

Architectural Historian, City of Palo Alto—Cubberley Master Plan, Historic Resources Assessment, Palo Alto

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian on this survey of three educational and ecclesiastical properties in Palo Alto. His efforts included archival background research, field recordation, and evaluation of built environment resources on DPR 523 forms. Under CEQA guidelines, he also the proposed project's potential to impact a neighboring National Register-listed historic district.

Architectural Historian, California Department of Transportation – Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement for North County Corridor Project, Stanislaus County

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian on in support of NEPA, Section 106, and CEQA compliance for a highway widening project in rural Stanislaus County. His chief contribution was the recordation and evaluation on DRP 523 forms of architectural and infrastructural resources per Section 106 and CEQA. In addition, Mr. Williams worked among a small team of historians tasked with gathering and interpreting an extensive array of archival and published sources related to the cultural and economic development of the subject region.

Architectural Historian, County of San Benito – Y Road Low-Water Crossing Historical Resources Evaluation Report, San Benito County

Serving as an architectural historian, Mr. Williams recorded and evaluated under CEQA guidelines several resources at the San Benito River low-water crossing, near San Juan Bautista, California. His duties included conducting the field survey, evaluating historic agricultural resources on DPR 523 forms, conducting archival research, and authoring the resulting report.

Architectural Historian, QK, Inc. – Cultural Resources Assessment Report for Creekside Development Project Tract No. 6164, Clovis

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian for this cultural resources assessment completed in support of Section 106 compliance for a residential development in Clovis, California. Mr. Williams served as lead author of the report, conducted archival research, conducted Native American and interested party outreach, and recorded and evaluated the property for federal, state, and local eligibility on DPR 523 forms.

Architectural Historian, 3636 Linden Holding, LLC – Focused Historic Resources Evaluation and Character-Defining Features Memo, 3636 Linden Avenue, Long Beach

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian on this historic resources evaluation of the Petroleum Club of Long Beach. His efforts included historical background research pertaining to the property, the identification of interior and exterior character-defining features, and the evaluation of resources in a historic resources evaluation and character-defining features memo.

Architectural Historian, City of Santa Ana, Planning and Building Agency – Cultural Resources Study for the First American Mixed Use Project, Santa Ana

Mr. Williams served as an architectural historian on this cultural resources study of mixed-use redevelopment project located adjacent to the NRHP-listed Downtown Santa Ana Historic District. In support of CEQA compliance, his efforts included archival background research, field recordation, and evaluation of built environment resources on DPR 523 forms. He also assessed the proposed redevelopment project's potential to impact the neighboring district.



Appendix G

Noise Survey Data

Freq Weight : A
 Time Weight : SLOW
 Level Range : 40-100
 Max dB : 79.7 - 2020/11/06 08:13:27
 Level Range : 40-100
 SEL : 95.4
 Leq : 65.9

No.s	Date Time	(dB)					
1	2020/11/06 08:02:25	59.8	61.0	59.5	57.3	56.0	
6	2020/11/06 08:02:40	58.1	57.9	59.3	62.5	69.8	
11	2020/11/06 08:02:55	74.2	75.5	70.8	65.9	55.3	
16	2020/11/06 08:03:10	50.6	50.1	49.7	50.1	49.5	
21	2020/11/06 08:03:25	49.1	49.6	49.6	50.0	50.2	
26	2020/11/06 08:03:40	49.8	49.4	50.4	50.8	50.6	
31	2020/11/06 08:03:55	50.1	49.0	50.3	52.7	55.1	
36	2020/11/06 08:04:10	60.1	68.9	62.1	63.1	72.3	
41	2020/11/06 08:04:25	62.8	57.9	62.1	71.5	73.4	
46	2020/11/06 08:04:40	71.2	61.3	52.9	51.9	53.4	
51	2020/11/06 08:04:55	59.1	66.9	65.8	70.2	64.4	
56	2020/11/06 08:05:10	62.9	61.2	61.2	60.6	57.6	
61	2020/11/06 08:05:25	54.4	55.2	57.3	68.6	63.5	
66	2020/11/06 08:05:40	65.1	71.7	62.3	55.3	50.1	
71	2020/11/06 08:05:55	50.1	51.5	53.1	52.8	51.6	
76	2020/11/06 08:06:10	50.8	49.8	52.8	51.1	53.0	
81	2020/11/06 08:06:25	52.1	55.2	63.0	71.5	62.2	
86	2020/11/06 08:06:40	55.3	54.1	63.2	73.3	74.4	
91	2020/11/06 08:06:55	64.3	58.6	71.6	63.5	61.3	
96	2020/11/06 08:07:10	73.4	72.7	64.3	63.8	65.1	
101	2020/11/06 08:07:25	58.7	56.9	61.7	66.6	60.0	
106	2020/11/06 08:07:40	58.3	57.0	56.1	55.1	52.0	
111	2020/11/06 08:07:55	49.4	48.7	49.2	50.0	51.1	
116	2020/11/06 08:08:10	55.3	65.9	67.6	57.9	50.2	
121	2020/11/06 08:08:25	47.5	49.7	52.8	62.7	69.1	
126	2020/11/06 08:08:40	62.9	59.2	60.5	60.2	57.2	
131	2020/11/06 08:08:55	57.4	64.2	67.7	61.6	59.5	
136	2020/11/06 08:09:10	57.1	54.8	54.8	60.7	64.5	
141	2020/11/06 08:09:25	59.0	56.1	55.1	53.9	52.0	
146	2020/11/06 08:09:40	52.1	51.5	50.5	50.2	49.5	
151	2020/11/06 08:09:55	52.7	56.8	69.3	62.3	55.7	
156	2020/11/06 08:10:10	58.8	67.2	71.0	66.8	63.0	
161	2020/11/06 08:10:25	60.2	58.5	62.4	67.4	61.8	
166	2020/11/06 08:10:40	70.1	63.9	63.3	72.9	67.3	
171	2020/11/06 08:10:55	62.8	56.7	53.9	54.3	57.2	
176	2020/11/06 08:11:10	71.9	69.0	63.6	63.3	70.5	
181	2020/11/06 08:11:25	68.9	60.3	53.4	49.8	51.8	
186	2020/11/06 08:11:40	56.7	71.8	66.5	62.2	65.9	
191	2020/11/06 08:11:55	74.0	75.4	65.7	58.7	56.2	
196	2020/11/06 08:12:10	54.5	54.4	50.6	49.8	48.0	
201	2020/11/06 08:12:25	48.0	48.6	49.1	50.4	57.3	
206	2020/11/06 08:12:40	70.4	64.7	60.3	57.6	56.6	
211	2020/11/06 08:12:55	54.7	53.6	51.7	53.9	65.5	
216	2020/11/06 08:13:10	62.1	58.2	58.3	60.5	64.4	
221	2020/11/06 08:13:25	79.4	70.9	64.4	56.1	51.6	
226	2020/11/06 08:13:40	53.1	57.0	60.2	72.8	70.5	
231	2020/11/06 08:13:55	63.7	58.7	63.9	73.8	66.4	
236	2020/11/06 08:14:10	71.1	69.3	67.1	63.2	61.7	
241	2020/11/06 08:14:25	70.1	68.1	64.7	71.0	66.3	
246	2020/11/06 08:14:40	65.1	60.7	57.8	55.3	56.1	
251	2020/11/06 08:14:55	54.0	50.8	51.4	58.3	72.5	
256	2020/11/06 08:15:10	72.3	70.5	74.3	68.7	72.3	
261	2020/11/06 08:15:25	67.0	63.9	60.9	62.1	69.0	
266	2020/11/06 08:15:40	63.0	62.4	70.1	66.9	64.3	
271	2020/11/06 08:15:55	60.1	59.3	57.5	53.2	50.3	
276	2020/11/06 08:16:10	49.8	50.9	52.3	53.1	63.7	
281	2020/11/06 08:16:25	72.2	70.7	64.1	60.2	59.2	
286	2020/11/06 08:16:40	58.4	56.6	58.0	69.8	63.9	
291	2020/11/06 08:16:55	59.9	59.1	69.2	68.3	67.4	
296	2020/11/06 08:17:10	61.1	59.9	57.8	57.2	57.1	

Freq Weight : A
Time Weight : SLOW
Level Range : 40-100
Max dB : 54.5 - 2020/11/06 08:53:00
Level Range : 40-100
SEL : 72.7
Leq : 43.2

No.s	Date Time	(dB)					
1	2020/11/06 08:48:55	44.0	42.4	44.5	43.8	41.7	
6	2020/11/06 08:49:10	41.6	41.6	42.3	42.5	42.1	
11	2020/11/06 08:49:25	43.2	43.3	43.9	42.9	41.9	
16	2020/11/06 08:49:40	42.9	43.2	42.3	43.0	44.0	
21	2020/11/06 08:49:55	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.8	43.7	
26	2020/11/06 08:50:10	42.5	42.8	43.7	43.7	43.5	
31	2020/11/06 08:50:25	42.7	42.7	42.6	43.2	43.1	
36	2020/11/06 08:50:40	43.1	41.9	42.3	42.1	41.8	
41	2020/11/06 08:50:55	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.3	
46	2020/11/06 08:51:10	41.5	41.0	41.1	40.9	40.7	
51	2020/11/06 08:51:25	41.2	41.0	41.0	40.6	40.3	
56	2020/11/06 08:51:40	41.4	41.4	41.9	41.6	41.5	
61	2020/11/06 08:51:55	41.7	42.4	43.1	43.5	44.1	
66	2020/11/06 08:52:10	43.8	44.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	
71	2020/11/06 08:52:25	44.7	44.8	44.4	46.3	45.0	
76	2020/11/06 08:52:40	45.0	45.1	45.0	48.4	45.0	
81	2020/11/06 08:52:55	44.7	51.7	44.3	42.9	42.2	
86	2020/11/06 08:53:10	42.7	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.9	
91	2020/11/06 08:53:25	42.1	41.9	43.8	41.4	41.4	
96	2020/11/06 08:53:40	41.2	42.1	44.6	43.5	43.3	
101	2020/11/06 08:53:55	43.4	43.0	43.8	44.3	46.2	
106	2020/11/06 08:54:10	44.8	44.0	43.3	43.0	43.2	
111	2020/11/06 08:54:25	42.8	42.7	42.4	41.8	41.5	
116	2020/11/06 08:54:40	41.8	41.3	42.0	41.9	41.0	
121	2020/11/06 08:54:55	40.7	40.9	41.0	40.4	44.8	
126	2020/11/06 08:55:10	41.4	41.5	42.2	41.4	41.6	
131	2020/11/06 08:55:25	41.6	42.2	48.8	43.3	43.1	
136	2020/11/06 08:55:40	42.3	42.0	42.1	42.5	42.6	
141	2020/11/06 08:55:55	45.5	43.3	43.7	43.3	43.2	
146	2020/11/06 08:56:10	43.7	45.0	44.7	45.0	45.7	
151	2020/11/06 08:56:25	44.5	44.9	43.2	43.2	44.0	
156	2020/11/06 08:56:40	43.0	43.2	44.7	44.6	46.6	
161	2020/11/06 08:56:55	45.4	43.9	43.2	42.4	42.6	
166	2020/11/06 08:57:10	41.8	41.4	42.8	42.2	44.8	
171	2020/11/06 08:57:25	43.4	43.0	42.7	42.9	42.6	
176	2020/11/06 08:57:40	43.1	43.2	44.3	42.0	42.2	
181	2020/11/06 08:57:55	43.1	42.4	44.7	42.8	42.8	
186	2020/11/06 08:58:10	42.5	42.9	42.7	42.8	43.4	
191	2020/11/06 08:58:25	42.3	42.4	43.8	42.7	42.1	
196	2020/11/06 08:58:40	41.7	41.4	42.2	41.8	42.2	
201	2020/11/06 08:58:55	44.3	45.4	44.2	42.5	42.4	
206	2020/11/06 08:59:10	41.7	43.6	47.9	45.3	43.4	
211	2020/11/06 08:59:25	43.3	44.3	47.0	45.0	44.0	
216	2020/11/06 08:59:40	43.2	43.0	42.8	43.2	43.0	
221	2020/11/06 08:59:55	43.8	46.5	47.1	44.0	42.5	
226	2020/11/06 09:00:10	42.8	42.9	42.3	42.7	44.8	
231	2020/11/06 09:00:25	43.7	43.7	43.4	45.3	42.4	
236	2020/11/06 09:00:40	42.7	43.5	42.9	43.3	44.1	
241	2020/11/06 09:00:55	43.2	42.0	42.6	43.0	42.9	
246	2020/11/06 09:01:10	42.7	42.8	42.7	42.9	44.2	
251	2020/11/06 09:01:25	42.7	41.7	41.4	41.1	40.5	
256	2020/11/06 09:01:40	40.0	40.7	41.5	41.9	42.9	
261	2020/11/06 09:01:55	42.4	42.9	43.8	44.7	45.2	
266	2020/11/06 09:02:10	45.7	44.6	43.1	42.0	42.2	
271	2020/11/06 09:02:25	43.2	43.7	42.3	42.0	42.0	
276	2020/11/06 09:02:40	42.5	42.8	41.8	41.0	41.3	
281	2020/11/06 09:02:55	41.0	41.6	40.8	41.2	41.3	
286	2020/11/06 09:03:10	40.6	41.8	41.9	41.7	40.4	
291	2020/11/06 09:03:25	39.9	40.1	40.6	40.7	41.6	
296	2020/11/06 09:03:40	41.6	41.7	41.7	41.1	40.1	

Appendix H

Traffic Assessment Memorandum



Memorandum

January 28, 2021

To: April Durham
Environmental & Urban Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Project: Conejo Community Park & Center

From: Jake Hudson
Senior Trans. Planner/Engineer
GHD

Ref/Job No.: 11213226

CC: File No.: 11222751-MEM001-VMT.DOCX

Subject: Conejo Park & Center Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT) Assessment

1. Introduction

The Conejo Recreation & Parks District (CRPD) is proposing to replace the Conejo Community Center and renovate the Conejo Community Park. The proposed project will replace an existing 6,955 sq.ft. recreation building with a new 16,653 sq.ft. recreation building. The building replacement will also result in a net 9,698 sq.ft. reduction of park space. The purpose of this technical memo is to document the forecasted effects of the proposed project on vehicle miles of travel and eligibility for project screening under State and Local policy.

In 2013 California adopted Senate Bill 743 replacing automobile level of service / automobile delay-based metrics with vehicle miles traveled as the metric for determining transportation impacts under CEQA. VMT is a measure of the amount and distance of travel over a given period of time and is measured differently depending on the type of land use. Residential uses are measured by VMT per Capita, Work based uses are measured by VMT per Employee, and other uses such as the proposed project are measured by Net VMT Change.

2. VMT Policy & Thresholds

In April of 2018 the State Office of Planning and Research (OPR) issued its technical advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts under CEQA. According to this guidance the appropriate VMT metric for the proposed project is net change in VMT, and the threshold of significance is a net increase in total VMT.

While the CRPD is the lead agency, the project is proposed within the City of Thousand Oaks and the City is a responsible agency for this project. The City of Thousand Oaks has not yet formally adopted its local VMT thresholds of significance. However, Ventura County has recently updated its Initial Study Assessment Guidelines, incorporating VMT. These guidelines follow OPR guidance establishing a net increase in VMT as a potentially significant impact. Based on both OPR guidance and Ventura County's guidance the assumed



VTM metric is net change in regional VMT and the threshold of significance is an increase in regional VMT as a result of the project.

3. Project Screening

The State's Technical Advisory on "Evaluating Transportation Impact in CEQA" suggests various screening criteria, where if satisfied those projects can be presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact. These criteria and their applicability to the project are summarized below.

3.1 Small Projects

Projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than-significant transportation impact. As depicted in the project trip generation table below, the proposed building is estimated to generate an average of 480 trips per day, the prior building is estimated to generate an average of 200 trips per day. Therefore, the total new trip generation of the proposed project is 279 trips. Community centers that facilitate events typically have irregular trip generation where at times volumes can peak significantly higher than the average during events. However, for the purposes of VMT analysis average daily traffic is the established metric.

Table 3.3 Project Trip Generation

	SQFT	Rate Per 1 KSF	Daily Trip Gen.
Proposed Use			
Rec. Comm. Center*	16,653	28.82	480
Prior Use			
Rec. Comm. Center*	6,955	28.82	200
Net Daily Trip Generation:			280
<i>*ITE Trip Generation Manual 10th Edition, Land Use Category #495 Average Rate</i>			

Project trip generation exceeds OPR recommending screening thresholds for small projects and cannot be presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact on this basis.

3.2 Map-Based Screening

Residential and office projects that locate in areas with low VMT areas, and that incorporate similar features will tend to exhibit similarly low VMT and may be presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact. However, the proposed project is not a residential or office type land use and the City has not yet formally adopted map-based screening criteria. Therefore, the project cannot be presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact on this basis.

3.3 Transit Proximity

Projects that are within a ½ mile of a major transit stop may be presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact. A major transit stop is defined as a stop at the intersection of two or more routes with a frequency of service of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. However, there is no



transit service in the vicinity of the project with 15 minute or less headways therefore the project cannot be presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact on this basis.

3.4 Public Services

Although not specially included in OPR's technical advisory many agencies have made findings through adoption of their own screening criteria that Public Services generally do not generate substantial VMT. Rather these land uses are often built in response to development from other land uses (e.g. office and residential). Similar to the trip making characteristics of locally serving retail, public facilities generally redistribute existing trips that are already being made and typically result in shorter trips as a result of closer destination options.

However, neither OPR, Ventura County, nor the City has formally adopted this screening criteria therefore the project cannot be presumed to have a less than significant impact on this basis.

4. VMT Assessment

4.1 Methodology

The Ventura County Transportation Commission (VCTC) maintains the Ventura County Transportation Model (VCTM), a county-wide travel demand model consistent with regional and subregional models, last updated in 2018 to address the County's General Plan Update. This model was used by the County to establish VMT baselines for the region and is the best available resource for calculating the Project's affect on regional VMT. The VCTM has a base year of 2012, a forecast year of 2040, and is a sub-regional model of the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) regional model. This forecasting model for the County is consistent with the traditional four-step modeling process, which includes trip generation, trip distribution, mode split, and traffic assignment. The VCTM was utilized to evaluate the change in VMT with the Project, compared to the baseline without the Project. The base year 2012 model scenario was utilized to evaluate boundary-based VMT for the modeled area (SCAG region) and establish baseline VMT for Project comparison. The boundary-based assessment of VMT is quantified by the length of the vehicle trips that occur within the boundaries of the model. To evaluate the Project's impact on VMT, the VCTM was modified to include the proposed Project under the base year 2012 model scenario, in the traffic analysis zone where the Project is located. Since the Project is a redevelopment project, the land uses were modified to account for the additional building space added and the recreational space subtracted, as presented in Table 3.1.

Table 4.1 VCTM Land Use Changes with Project

Land Use	Baseline Scenario (Sq. Ft.)	Project Change in Sq. Ft.	Baseline with Project (Sq. Ft.)
Public Facilities	472,996	9,698	482,694
Open Space & Recreation	1,425,401	9,698	1,415,703



These land uses were input into the “Land Use to Socioeconomic Data Conversion Tool” for use within the VCTM. The 2012 model scenario with the Project was run and the total VMT was calculated for the evaluation. The net change in total VMT was then calculated by the difference in total VMT with and without the project.

The County’s Initial Study Assessment Guidelines establishes a net VMT threshold for unincorporated County of 7,500,249 VMT. However, this is a trip-based VMT and only includes the unincorporated area of Ventura County. This VMT analysis uses the entire five-county region represented in the model to determine the baseline VMT and net change in VMT with the Project. Using the larger regional area to establish more accurately accounts for the total trip length of the estimated VMT as opposed to just the Ventura County Region.

4.2 Results

Table 3.2 summarizes the total VMT results from the VCTM (Attachment A), with and without the Project, and the resulting net change in total VMT. As shown, the proposed Project is projected to result in a decrease in total VMT for the region.

Table 3.2 Net Change in Total VMT with Project

VCTC Model	Total VMT
Baseline Model-wide	446,549,440
Baseline with Project	446,406,412
Net Change	(143,028)

5. Findings

The proposed project does not satisfy broad screening criteria recommended through OPR guidance to be presumed to have a less than significant VMT impact. However, when the City does adopt its local VMT thresholds of significance and screening criteria it is possible that the project would satisfy those thresholds.

Based on the VMT assessment using the VCTC travel demand model and Ventura County Initial Study Guidelines the larger building provides closer destination options resulting in a minor regional VMT reduction from the redistribution of traffic. This may be considered a class IV beneficial impact on VMT.



Attachment A

Ventura County Travel Demand Model Output: Baseline

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
ID	124811	213704686483.0000	10404.0000	2784209.0000	1712226.378148	1196128.5627
Length	124811	60061.9887	0.0000	50.9318	0.481224	1.0074
Dir	124811	19837.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.158936	0.3656
FTIP_Project	1171	1171.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
RTP_Project	283	283.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
Completion_Year	723	1453931.0000	2007.0000	2013.0000	2010.969571	1.3782
AB_Facility_Type	124791	14977693.0000	10.0000	999.0000	120.022221	121.8797
BA_Facility_Type	104956	13962335.0000	40.0000	999.0000	133.030365	128.0684
AB_PostedSpeed	113777	3921245.0000	3.0000	70.0000	34.464303	10.7646
BA_PostedSpeed	93946	3062285.0000	3.0000	65.0000	32.596225	8.6812
AB_AMLANES	124791	560271.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.489675	3.5879
BA_AMLANES	104954	515954.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.916001	3.7185
AB_PMLANES	124791	560273.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.489691	3.5879
BA_PMLANES	104954	515952.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.915982	3.7185
AB_MDLANES	124791	560243.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.489450	3.5881
BA_MDLANES	104955	515924.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.915669	3.7187
AB_EVELANES	113777	461092.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.052594	3.4585
BA_EVELANES	93940	416773.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.436587	3.6423
AB_NTLANES	124791	560220.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.489266	3.5882
BA_NTLANES	104954	515907.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.915553	3.7189
FWY_Main_Lane	5987	20608.0000	1.0000	6.0000	3.442125	0.8851
FWY_Aux_Lane	1352	1575.0000	1.0000	4.0000	1.164941	0.4126
FWY_Acc_Dec_Lane	104	108.0000	1.0000	3.0000	1.038462	0.2371
TRUCK_CLIMB	64	64.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
Toll_flag	223	2603.0000	11.0000	21.0000	11.672646	2.5048
LocationID	46	973.0000	1.0000	42.0000	21.152174	12.1637
AB_Per_Mile_Toll_Group_Auto	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_Per_Mile_Toll_Group_Auto	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_Per_Mile_Toll_Group_Truck	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_Per_Mile_Toll_Group_Truck	0	--	--	--	--	--
AVOID_DA	40	40.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AVOID_SR2	40	40.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AVOID_SR3	40	40.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
HOV_FLAG	0	--	--	--	--	--
TRUCK_Prohibit_Flag	1294	1294.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
Signals_flag	1	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.000000	--
Speed_Multiplier	124788	124800.4200	0.2500	1.2000	1.000100	0.0058
Capacity_Multiplier	124788	124785.8200	0.2500	1.0500	0.999983	0.0041
County	124811	396285.0000	1.0000	99.0000	3.175081	5.3573
RSA	124811	3313929.0000	1.0000	99.0000	26.551578	13.6897
Air_Basin	124811	300946.0000	1.0000	99.0000	2.411214	5.2671
Sub_Air_Basin	124811	2892321.0000	11.0000	99.0000	23.173606	7.1177
TAZ	124811	1021285791083.0000	1.0000	60210000.0000	8182658.508329	14755278.2696
AB_AreaType	124811	522310.0000	1.0000	7.0000	4.184807	0.9662
BA_AreaType	124568	520617.0000	1.0000	7.0000	4.179380	0.9593
AB_MedianSplit	53530	93244.0000	0.0000	4.0000	1.741902	1.1724
BA_MedianSplit	40330	89145.0000	0.0000	4.0000	2.210389	0.8436
AB_GradePercent	1319	14671.0000	1.0000	24.0000	11.122820	9.1504
BA_GradePercent	604	9320.0000	4.0000	24.0000	15.430464	9.7821
ABGrade	113702	-176.8635	-0.4196	0.4349	-0.001555	0.0164
BAGrade	113701	176.5702	-0.4349	0.4196	0.001553	0.0164
AM_Peak	113024	356600.0067	0.0004	422.7862	3.155082	6.6998
Midday	113024	356590.3906	0.0004	422.7862	3.154997	6.6998
PM_Peak	113024	356599.3881	0.0004	422.7862	3.155077	6.6998
Evening	113024	356582.0184	0.0004	422.7862	3.154923	6.6998
Night	113024	356584.7464	0.0004	422.7862	3.154947	6.6998
MODE	124811	258648.0000	2.0000	26.0000	2.072317	1.2357
CCSTYLE	33912	2742389.0000	6.0000	600.0000	80.867805	52.2172
FTYPE	69308	231324.0000	0.0000	9.0000	3.337623	1.7216

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
Transit_Link	2936	2936.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
TOLL_LINK	28	28.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
PostMile_ORIGID	9661	219315892.0000	6.0000	54081.0000	22701.158472	14201.7373
PostMile_ObjectID	9661	4261447908.0000	418401.0000	472482.0000	441098.013456	14203.1763
PEMS_ID	3701	3191108410.0000	715898.0000	1213133.0000	862228.697649	202143.5532
AB_Toll_Entrance	124788	1504.0000	0.0000	32.0000	0.012052	0.6209
BA_Toll_Entrance	124701	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
WALKTIME	113741	1095054.0641	0.0000	1222.3640	9.627611	22.1546
AB_PKTIME	124788	86258.3088	0.0000	97.4622	0.691239	1.3289
BA_PKTIME	124788	90121.7832	0.0000	97.4623	0.722199	1.4308
AB_OPTIME	124788	83107.8172	0.0000	97.4622	0.665992	1.3101
BA_OPTIME	124788	87767.7540	0.0000	97.4622	0.703335	1.4041
AB_PMTIME	123983	93727.8157	0.0000	76.0706	0.755973	1.3354
BA_PMTIME	104717	83166.9452	0.0000	76.0706	0.794207	1.4088
AB_AM_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_AM_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_PM_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_PM_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_MD_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_MD_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_EVE_HOV_Penalty	113774	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_EVE_HOV_Penalty	113503	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_NT_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_NT_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_AMPARK	510	510.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
BA_AMPARK	521	521.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AB_PMPARK	541	541.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
BA_PMPARK	566	566.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AB_MDPARK	9	9.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
BA_MDPARK	21	21.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AB_PKPARKCOST	33	52.9840	0.0010	14.0000	1.605576	2.9394
BA_PKPARKCOST	33	0.0330	0.0010	0.0010	0.001000	0.0000
AB_OPPARKCOST	33	52.9840	0.0010	14.0000	1.605576	2.9394
BA_OPPARKCOST	33	0.0330	0.0010	0.0010	0.001000	0.0000
AB_PKCOST	124787	165774.1085	0.0000	172.0450	1.328457	2.6019
BA_PKCOST	124785	167429.1584	0.0000	172.0450	1.341741	2.7027
AB_OPCOST	124787	162769.2188	0.0000	172.0450	1.304376	2.5878
BA_OPCOST	105391	159945.4027	0.0000	128.1517	1.517638	2.6632
AB_PMCOST	123869	185171.6543	0.0000	128.1517	1.494899	2.5345
BA_PMCOST	104601	153210.4388	0.0000	128.1517	1.464713	2.5608
GRADE_A	5949	6465.4600	0.0000	9.7000	1.086815	1.7824
GRADE_B	5949	4491.9600	0.0000	8.3000	0.755078	1.3059
GRADE_C	5949	1544.1500	0.0000	8.0000	0.259565	0.6671
GRADE_D	5949	176.0200	0.0000	3.2900	0.029588	0.1956
GRADE_E	5949	18.1100	0.0000	0.9000	0.003044	0.0434
GRADE_F	5949	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
GRADE_AVG	5949	3936.8100	0.0000	5.3400	0.661760	0.8627
AB_ADT	928	21593119.4184	121.0000	185150.0000	23268.447649	35120.6220
BA_ADT	926	7320002.3849	0.0000	38411.0000	7904.970178	7336.5326
AB_MDV	928	20333929.4270	117.0000	179133.0000	21911.561883	33048.2255
BA_MDV	926	7059142.3350	0.0000	35653.0000	7623.263861	7090.5459
AB_HD	928	1259189.9914	0.0000	19136.0000	1356.885767	2840.2356
BA_HD	926	260860.0499	0.0000	3943.0000	281.706317	372.8209
TOT_ADT	928	28913121.8054	242.0000	185150.0000	31156.381256	33905.7586
TOT_MDV	928	27393071.7620	234.0000	179133.0000	29518.396295	31978.2806
TOT_HD	928	1520050.0413	0.0000	19136.0000	1637.984958	2822.6311
AB_Route	32523	126478851.0000	6.0000	32678.0000	3888.904806	4263.8286
BA_Route	26157	97575443.0000	6.0000	32585.0000	3730.375922	4046.4654
WalkConnector	0	--	--	--	--	--

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
AvgWalkTime	0	--	--	--	--	--
WalkTransfer	45410	45410.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
TRUCK_GRADE	123276	96282872.4597	0.0000	28379496.1656	781.035015	115438.5091
TRUCK_LENGTH	123276	6514081883.0782	0.0000	2471405935.5649	52841.444264	8680029.5583
[GP Flag]	113758	2372.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.020851	0.1429
PIVT	156	131.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.839744	0.7002
PWALK	156	131.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.839744	0.7002
ParkSize	156	40269.0000	0.0000	1860.0000	258.134615	312.0691
KIVT	156	64.5000	0.0000	1.0000	0.413462	0.3532
KWalk	156	64.5000	0.0000	1.0000	0.413462	0.3532
AWalk	156	91.7500	0.2500	1.0000	0.588141	0.2382
BWalk	156	91.7500	0.2500	1.0000	0.588141	0.2382
StationPseudoZone	156	1805453.0000	11454.0000	11825.0000	11573.416667	82.3781
AddedStationData	156	156.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
[AB TOLLV AM DA]	124457	90.0300	0.0000	6.4300	0.000723	0.0462
[BA TOLLV AM DA]	104668	90.0300	0.0000	6.4300	0.000860	0.0504
[AB TOLLV AM SR2]	124457	90.0300	0.0000	6.4300	0.000723	0.0462
[BA TOLLV AM SR2]	104668	90.0300	0.0000	6.4300	0.000860	0.0504
[AB TOLLV AM SR3]	124457	83.2400	0.0000	6.4300	0.000669	0.0439
[BA TOLLV AM SR3]	104668	83.2400	0.0000	6.4300	0.000795	0.0479
[AB TOLLV PM DA]	124457	90.6200	0.0000	6.4300	0.000728	0.0467
[BA TOLLV PM DA]	104668	90.6200	0.0000	6.4300	0.000866	0.0510
[AB TOLLV PM SR2]	124457	90.6200	0.0000	6.4300	0.000728	0.0467
[BA TOLLV PM SR2]	104668	90.6200	0.0000	6.4300	0.000866	0.0510
[AB TOLLV PM SR3]	124457	83.2400	0.0000	6.4300	0.000669	0.0439
[BA TOLLV PM SR3]	104668	83.2400	0.0000	6.4300	0.000795	0.0479
[AB TOLLV MD DA]	124457	83.7000	0.0000	4.9800	0.000673	0.0414
[BA TOLLV MD DA]	104668	83.7000	0.0000	4.9800	0.000800	0.0451
[AB TOLLV MD SR2]	124457	83.7000	0.0000	4.9800	0.000673	0.0414
[BA TOLLV MD SR2]	104668	83.7000	0.0000	4.9800	0.000800	0.0451
[AB TOLLV MD SR3]	124457	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000631	0.0401
[BA TOLLV MD SR3]	104668	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000751	0.0437
[AB TOLLV EVE DA]	124457	82.7700	0.0000	4.9800	0.000665	0.0410
[BA TOLLV EVE DA]	104668	82.7700	0.0000	4.9800	0.000791	0.0447
[AB TOLLV EVE SR2]	124457	82.7700	0.0000	4.9800	0.000665	0.0410
[BA TOLLV EVE SR2]	104668	82.7700	0.0000	4.9800	0.000791	0.0447
[AB TOLLV EVE SR3]	124457	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000631	0.0401
[BA TOLLV EVE SR3]	104668	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000751	0.0437
[AB TOLLV NT DA]	124457	81.4200	0.0000	4.9800	0.000654	0.0405
[BA TOLLV NT DA]	104668	81.4200	0.0000	4.9800	0.000778	0.0441
[AB TOLLV NT SR2]	124457	81.4200	0.0000	4.9800	0.000654	0.0405
[BA TOLLV NT SR2]	104668	81.4200	0.0000	4.9800	0.000778	0.0441
[AB TOLLV NT SR3]	124457	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000631	0.0401
[BA TOLLV NT SR3]	104668	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000751	0.0437
AB_AM_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_AM_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_AM_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	127.7100	0.5400	12.8500	2.902500	3.0600
BA_AM_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	127.7100	0.5400	12.8500	2.902500	3.0600
[AB TOLLV AM TRK]	124811	127.7100	0.0000	12.8500	0.001023	0.0792
[BA TOLLV AM TRK]	124811	127.7100	0.0000	12.8500	0.001023	0.0792
AB_MD_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_MD_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_MD_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
BA_MD_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
[AB TOLLV MD TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
[BA TOLLV MD TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
AB_PM_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_PM_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_PM_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	127.7100	0.5400	12.8500	2.902500	3.0600

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
BA_PM_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	127.7100	0.5400	12.8500	2.902500	3.0600
[AB TOLLV PM TRK]	124811	127.7100	0.0000	12.8500	0.001023	0.0792
[BA TOLLV PM TRK]	124811	127.7100	0.0000	12.8500	0.001023	0.0792
AB_EVE_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_EVE_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_EVE_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
BA_EVE_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
[AB TOLLV EVE TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
[BA TOLLV EVE TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
AB_NT_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_NT_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_NT_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
BA_NT_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
[AB TOLLV NT TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
[BA TOLLV NT TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
Connector_Flag	11013	11013.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
VCTC_District	124358	33782215.0000	1.0000	600.0000	271.652929	129.8788
VCTC_TIMF	124358	11742557.0000	1.0000	99.0000	94.425425	20.3118
AB_COUNT	578	10833530.0000	150.0000	94000.0000	18743.131488	22996.8232
BA_COUNT	303	1926328.0000	150.0000	61601.0000	6357.518152	5848.1317
ID1	124457	212892803627.0000	10404.0000	2784209.0000	1710573.158818	1197096.8013
AB_Flow_PCE	124457	915197521.6977	0.0000	286578.1759	7353.523881	20417.0002
BA_Flow_PCE	124457	337902529.9023	0.0000	281489.3274	2715.014261	7275.5191
Tot_Flow_PCE	124457	1253100051.6001	0.0000	568067.5033	10068.538142	23419.7185
AB_Time	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_Time	0	--	--	--	--	--
Max_Time	124457	975464.6363	0.0000	222791.8745	7.837764	656.4947
AB_VOC	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_VOC	0	--	--	--	--	--
Max_VOC	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_V_Dist_T	124457	333712068.1020	0.0000	435932.3024	2681.344304	10579.5325
BA_V_Dist_T	124457	114813956.1019	0.0000	219651.2192	922.519072	3968.0321
Tot_V_Dist_T	124457	448526024.2039	0.0000	442711.0469	3603.863376	12456.8499
AB_VHT	124457	128380318.1248	0.0000	44753637.1720	1031.523483	135397.3703
BA_VHT	124457	149969418.6080	0.0000	78671117.0759	1204.989825	226324.9712
Tot_VHT	124457	278349736.7328	0.0000	123424754.2479	2236.513308	359939.8788
AB_Speed	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_Speed	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_VDF	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_VDF	0	--	--	--	--	--
Max_VDF	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_Flow_DA	124457	561008498.4498	0.0000	211138.6395	4507.649216	12461.0574
BA_Flow_DA	124457	231436078.6237	0.0000	205194.7114	1859.566586	5130.8245
[AB_Flow_SR2 HOV]	124457	20383262.3836	0.0000	11529.9612	163.777549	663.7205
[BA_Flow_SR2 HOV]	124457	5238290.9010	0.0000	4910.7342	42.089163	151.9308
[AB_Flow_SR3 HOV]	124457	34063049.6517	0.0000	21086.9753	273.693321	1146.6114
[BA_Flow_SR3 HOV]	124457	8836105.3115	0.0000	7831.7802	70.997255	255.9048
AB_Flow_LHDT	124457	10252335.9778	0.0000	2909.3022	82.376531	295.9316
BA_Flow_LHDT	124457	2289524.2760	0.0000	1795.3103	18.396107	55.4581
AB_Flow_MHDT	124457	7697018.0381	0.0000	2161.7035	61.844798	221.4235
BA_Flow_MHDT	124457	1785788.0094	0.0000	1759.8802	14.348635	45.9135
AB_Flow_HHDT	124457	36853719.3163	0.0000	12948.1499	296.116083	1253.8868
BA_Flow_HHDT	124457	4497171.6246	0.0000	8309.6945	36.134341	147.1355
[AB_Flow_SR2 NONHOV]	124457	89420743.3039	0.0000	32195.4634	718.487054	1903.7088
[BA_Flow_SR2 NONHOV]	124457	36177512.1105	0.0000	31936.3701	290.682823	794.0956
[AB_Flow_SR3 NONHOV]	124457	111331261.1078	0.0000	36304.5844	894.535953	2593.6823
[BA_Flow_SR3 NONHOV]	124457	40662182.6237	0.0000	35882.4823	326.716718	886.8809
AB_Flow	124457	871574836.8975	0.0000	282727.7319	7003.019813	19180.3024
BA_Flow	124457	331366802.8153	0.0000	277684.9909	2662.500324	7151.1469

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
Tot_Flow	124457	1202941639.7127	0.0000	560412.7228	9665.520137	22277.8578
AB_Flow_Transit	124457	564948.6684	0.0000	760.3333	4.539308	22.8152
BA_Flow_Transit	124457	444149.3349	0.0000	783.6667	3.568697	21.3692
AB_Flow_Transit_Preload	124457	1434937.9378	0.0000	2281.0000	11.529588	61.9873
BA_Flow_Transit_Preload	124457	1131905.9375	0.0000	2351.0000	9.094755	58.4707
[AB_Flow_LIGHT TRUCKS]	124457	10252335.9778	0.0000	2909.3022	82.376531	295.9316
[BA_Flow_LIGHT TRUCKS]	124457	2289524.2760	0.0000	1795.3103	18.396107	55.4581
[AB_Flow_MEDIUM TRUCKS]	124457	7697018.0381	0.0000	2161.7035	61.844798	221.4235
[BA_Flow_MEDIUM TRUCKS]	124457	1785788.0094	0.0000	1759.8802	14.348635	45.9135
[AB_Flow_HEAVY TRUCKS]	124457	36853719.3163	0.0000	12948.1499	296.116083	1253.8868
[BA_Flow_HEAVY TRUCKS]	124457	4497171.6246	0.0000	8309.6945	36.134341	147.1355
AB_Light_Truck_PCE	124457	12224350.9017	0.0000	8617.0813	98.221481	374.9664
BA_Light_Truck_PCE	124457	2693635.8118	0.0000	2391.2733	21.643104	68.6859
AB_Medium_Truck_PCE	124457	11545527.0571	0.0000	3242.5553	92.767197	332.1353
BA_Medium_Truck_PCE	124457	2678682.0141	0.0000	2639.8204	21.522952	68.8703
AB_Heavy_Truck_PCE	124457	73707438.6326	0.0000	25896.2998	592.232166	2507.7735
BA_Heavy_Truck_PCE	124457	8994343.2492	0.0000	16619.3890	72.268681	294.2711
VCTC_VMT	88413	446549440.0973	0.0000	442711.0469	5050.721501	14528.4440



Attachment B

Ventura County Travel Demand Model Output: Baseline + Project

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
ID	124811	213704686483.0000	10404.0000	2784209.0000	1712226.378148	1196128.5627
Length	124811	60061.9887	0.0000	50.9318	0.481224	1.0074
Dir	124811	19837.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.158936	0.3656
FTIP_Project	1171	1171.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
RTP_Project	283	283.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
Completion_Year	723	1453931.0000	2007.0000	2013.0000	2010.969571	1.3782
AB_Facility_Type	124791	14977693.0000	10.0000	999.0000	120.022221	121.8797
BA_Facility_Type	104956	13962335.0000	40.0000	999.0000	133.030365	128.0684
AB_PostedSpeed	113777	3921245.0000	3.0000	70.0000	34.464303	10.7646
BA_PostedSpeed	93946	3062285.0000	3.0000	65.0000	32.596225	8.6812
AB_AMLANES	124791	560271.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.489675	3.5879
BA_AMLANES	104954	515954.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.916001	3.7185
AB_PMLANES	124791	560273.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.489691	3.5879
BA_PMLANES	104954	515952.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.915982	3.7185
AB_MDLANES	124791	560243.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.489450	3.5881
BA_MDLANES	104955	515924.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.915669	3.7187
AB_EVELANES	113777	461092.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.052594	3.4585
BA_EVELANES	93940	416773.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.436587	3.6423
AB_NTLANES	124791	560220.0000	1.0000	10.0000	4.489266	3.5882
BA_NTLANES	104954	515907.0000	1.0000	9.0000	4.915553	3.7189
FWY_Main_Lane	5987	20608.0000	1.0000	6.0000	3.442125	0.8851
FWY_Aux_Lane	1352	1575.0000	1.0000	4.0000	1.164941	0.4126
FWY_Acc_Dec_Lane	104	108.0000	1.0000	3.0000	1.038462	0.2371
TRUCK_CLIMB	64	64.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
Toll_flag	223	2603.0000	11.0000	21.0000	11.672646	2.5048
LocationID	46	973.0000	1.0000	42.0000	21.152174	12.1637
AB_Per_Mile_Toll_Group_Auto	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_Per_Mile_Toll_Group_Auto	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_Per_Mile_Toll_Group_Truck	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_Per_Mile_Toll_Group_Truck	0	--	--	--	--	--
AVOID_DA	40	40.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AVOID_SR2	40	40.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AVOID_SR3	40	40.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
HOV_FLAG	0	--	--	--	--	--
TRUCK_Prohibit_Flag	1294	1294.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
Signals_flag	1	2.0000	2.0000	2.0000	2.000000	--
Speed_Multiplier	124788	124800.4200	0.2500	1.2000	1.000100	0.0058
Capacity_Multiplier	124788	124785.8200	0.2500	1.0500	0.999983	0.0041
County	124811	396285.0000	1.0000	99.0000	3.175081	5.3573
RSA	124811	3313929.0000	1.0000	99.0000	26.551578	13.6897
Air_Basin	124811	300946.0000	1.0000	99.0000	2.411214	5.2671
Sub_Air_Basin	124811	2892321.0000	11.0000	99.0000	23.173606	7.1177
TAZ	124811	1021285791083.0000	1.0000	60210000.0000	8182658.508329	14755278.2696
AB_AreaType	124811	522310.0000	1.0000	7.0000	4.184807	0.9662
BA_AreaType	124568	520617.0000	1.0000	7.0000	4.179380	0.9593
AB_MedianSplit	53530	93244.0000	0.0000	4.0000	1.741902	1.1724
BA_MedianSplit	40330	89145.0000	0.0000	4.0000	2.210389	0.8436
AB_GradePercent	1319	14671.0000	1.0000	24.0000	11.122820	9.1504
BA_GradePercent	604	9320.0000	4.0000	24.0000	15.430464	9.7821
ABGrade	113702	-176.8635	-0.4196	0.4349	-0.001555	0.0164
BAGrade	113701	176.5702	-0.4349	0.4196	0.001553	0.0164
AM_Peak	113024	356600.0067	0.0004	422.7862	3.155082	6.6998
Midday	113024	356590.3906	0.0004	422.7862	3.154997	6.6998
PM_Peak	113024	356599.3881	0.0004	422.7862	3.155077	6.6998
Evening	113024	356582.0184	0.0004	422.7862	3.154923	6.6998
Night	113024	356584.7464	0.0004	422.7862	3.154947	6.6998
MODE	124811	258648.0000	2.0000	26.0000	2.072317	1.2357
CCSTYLE	33912	2742389.0000	6.0000	600.0000	80.867805	52.2172
FTYPE	69308	231324.0000	0.0000	9.0000	3.337623	1.7216

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
Transit_Link	2936	2936.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
TOLL_LINK	28	28.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
PostMile_ORIGID	9661	219315892.0000	6.0000	54081.0000	22701.158472	14201.7373
PostMile_ObjectID	9661	4261447908.0000	418401.0000	472482.0000	441098.013456	14203.1763
PEMS_ID	3701	3191108410.0000	715898.0000	1213133.0000	862228.697649	202143.5532
AB_Toll_Entrance	124788	1504.0000	0.0000	32.0000	0.012052	0.6209
BA_Toll_Entrance	124701	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
WALKTIME	113741	1095054.0641	0.0000	1222.3640	9.627611	22.1546
AB_PKTIME	124788	86258.3088	0.0000	97.4622	0.691239	1.3289
BA_PKTIME	124788	90121.7832	0.0000	97.4623	0.722199	1.4308
AB_OPTIME	124788	83107.8172	0.0000	97.4622	0.665992	1.3101
BA_OPTIME	124788	87767.7540	0.0000	97.4622	0.703335	1.4041
AB_PMTIME	123983	93727.8157	0.0000	76.0706	0.755973	1.3354
BA_PMTIME	104717	83166.9452	0.0000	76.0706	0.794207	1.4088
AB_AM_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_AM_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_PM_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_PM_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_MD_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_MD_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_EVE_HOV_Penalty	113774	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_EVE_HOV_Penalty	113503	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_NT_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
BA_NT_HOV_Penalty	124788	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
AB_AMPARK	510	510.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
BA_AMPARK	521	521.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AB_PMPARK	541	541.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
BA_PMPARK	566	566.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AB_MDPARK	9	9.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
BA_MDPARK	21	21.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
AB_PKPARKCOST	33	52.9840	0.0010	14.0000	1.605576	2.9394
BA_PKPARKCOST	33	0.0330	0.0010	0.0010	0.001000	0.0000
AB_OPPARKCOST	33	52.9840	0.0010	14.0000	1.605576	2.9394
BA_OPPARKCOST	33	0.0330	0.0010	0.0010	0.001000	0.0000
AB_PKCOST	124787	165774.1085	0.0000	172.0450	1.328457	2.6019
BA_PKCOST	124785	167429.1584	0.0000	172.0450	1.341741	2.7027
AB_OPCOST	124787	162769.2188	0.0000	172.0450	1.304376	2.5878
BA_OPCOST	105391	159945.4027	0.0000	128.1517	1.517638	2.6632
AB_PMCOST	123869	185171.6543	0.0000	128.1517	1.494899	2.5345
BA_PMCOST	104601	153210.4388	0.0000	128.1517	1.464713	2.5608
GRADE_A	5949	6465.4600	0.0000	9.7000	1.086815	1.7824
GRADE_B	5949	4491.9600	0.0000	8.3000	0.755078	1.3059
GRADE_C	5949	1544.1500	0.0000	8.0000	0.259565	0.6671
GRADE_D	5949	176.0200	0.0000	3.2900	0.029588	0.1956
GRADE_E	5949	18.1100	0.0000	0.9000	0.003044	0.0434
GRADE_F	5949	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.000000	0.0000
GRADE_AVG	5949	3936.8100	0.0000	5.3400	0.661760	0.8627
AB_ADT	928	21593119.4184	121.0000	185150.0000	23268.447649	35120.6220
BA_ADT	926	7320002.3849	0.0000	38411.0000	7904.970178	7336.5326
AB_MDV	928	20333929.4270	117.0000	179133.0000	21911.561883	33048.2255
BA_MDV	926	7059142.3350	0.0000	35653.0000	7623.263861	7090.5459
AB_HD	928	1259189.9914	0.0000	19136.0000	1356.885767	2840.2356
BA_HD	926	260860.0499	0.0000	3943.0000	281.706317	372.8209
TOT_ADT	928	28913121.8054	242.0000	185150.0000	31156.381256	33905.7586
TOT_MDV	928	27393071.7620	234.0000	179133.0000	29518.396295	31978.2806
TOT_HD	928	1520050.0413	0.0000	19136.0000	1637.984958	2822.6311
AB_Route	32523	126478851.0000	6.0000	32678.0000	3888.904806	4263.8286
BA_Route	26157	97575443.0000	6.0000	32585.0000	3730.375922	4046.4654
WalkConnector	0	--	--	--	--	--

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
AvgWalkTime	0	--	--	--	--	--
WalkTransfer	45410	45410.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
TRUCK_GRADE	123276	96282872.4597	0.0000	28379496.1656	781.035015	115438.5091
TRUCK_LENGTH	123276	6514081883.0782	0.0000	2471405935.5649	52841.444264	8680029.5583
[GP Flag]	113758	2372.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.020851	0.1429
PIVT	156	131.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.839744	0.7002
PWALK	156	131.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.839744	0.7002
ParkSize	156	40269.0000	0.0000	1860.0000	258.134615	312.0691
KIVT	156	64.5000	0.0000	1.0000	0.413462	0.3532
KWalk	156	64.5000	0.0000	1.0000	0.413462	0.3532
AWalk	156	91.7500	0.2500	1.0000	0.588141	0.2382
BWalk	156	91.7500	0.2500	1.0000	0.588141	0.2382
StationPseudoZone	156	1805453.0000	11454.0000	11825.0000	11573.416667	82.3781
AddedStationData	156	156.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
[AB TOLLV AM DA]	124457	90.0300	0.0000	6.4300	0.000723	0.0462
[BA TOLLV AM DA]	104668	90.0300	0.0000	6.4300	0.000860	0.0504
[AB TOLLV AM SR2]	124457	90.0300	0.0000	6.4300	0.000723	0.0462
[BA TOLLV AM SR2]	104668	90.0300	0.0000	6.4300	0.000860	0.0504
[AB TOLLV AM SR3]	124457	83.2400	0.0000	6.4300	0.000669	0.0439
[BA TOLLV AM SR3]	104668	83.2400	0.0000	6.4300	0.000795	0.0479
[AB TOLLV PM DA]	124457	90.6200	0.0000	6.4300	0.000728	0.0467
[BA TOLLV PM DA]	104668	90.6200	0.0000	6.4300	0.000866	0.0510
[AB TOLLV PM SR2]	124457	90.6200	0.0000	6.4300	0.000728	0.0467
[BA TOLLV PM SR2]	104668	90.6200	0.0000	6.4300	0.000866	0.0510
[AB TOLLV PM SR3]	124457	83.2400	0.0000	6.4300	0.000669	0.0439
[BA TOLLV PM SR3]	104668	83.2400	0.0000	6.4300	0.000795	0.0479
[AB TOLLV MD DA]	124457	83.7000	0.0000	4.9800	0.000673	0.0414
[BA TOLLV MD DA]	104668	83.7000	0.0000	4.9800	0.000800	0.0451
[AB TOLLV MD SR2]	124457	83.7000	0.0000	4.9800	0.000673	0.0414
[BA TOLLV MD SR2]	104668	83.7000	0.0000	4.9800	0.000800	0.0451
[AB TOLLV MD SR3]	124457	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000631	0.0401
[BA TOLLV MD SR3]	104668	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000751	0.0437
[AB TOLLV EVE DA]	124457	82.7700	0.0000	4.9800	0.000665	0.0410
[BA TOLLV EVE DA]	104668	82.7700	0.0000	4.9800	0.000791	0.0447
[AB TOLLV EVE SR2]	124457	82.7700	0.0000	4.9800	0.000665	0.0410
[BA TOLLV EVE SR2]	104668	82.7700	0.0000	4.9800	0.000791	0.0447
[AB TOLLV EVE SR3]	124457	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000631	0.0401
[BA TOLLV EVE SR3]	104668	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000751	0.0437
[AB TOLLV NT DA]	124457	81.4200	0.0000	4.9800	0.000654	0.0405
[BA TOLLV NT DA]	104668	81.4200	0.0000	4.9800	0.000778	0.0441
[AB TOLLV NT SR2]	124457	81.4200	0.0000	4.9800	0.000654	0.0405
[BA TOLLV NT SR2]	104668	81.4200	0.0000	4.9800	0.000778	0.0441
[AB TOLLV NT SR3]	124457	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000631	0.0401
[BA TOLLV NT SR3]	104668	78.5800	0.0000	4.9800	0.000751	0.0437
AB_AM_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_AM_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_AM_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	127.7100	0.5400	12.8500	2.902500	3.0600
BA_AM_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	127.7100	0.5400	12.8500	2.902500	3.0600
[AB TOLLV AM TRK]	124811	127.7100	0.0000	12.8500	0.001023	0.0792
[BA TOLLV AM TRK]	124811	127.7100	0.0000	12.8500	0.001023	0.0792
AB_MD_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_MD_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_MD_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
BA_MD_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
[AB TOLLV MD TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
[BA TOLLV MD TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
AB_PM_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_PM_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_PM_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	127.7100	0.5400	12.8500	2.902500	3.0600

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
BA_PM_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	127.7100	0.5400	12.8500	2.902500	3.0600
[AB TOLLV PM TRK]	124811	127.7100	0.0000	12.8500	0.001023	0.0792
[BA TOLLV PM TRK]	124811	127.7100	0.0000	12.8500	0.001023	0.0792
AB_EVE_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_EVE_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_EVE_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
BA_EVE_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
[AB TOLLV EVE TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
[BA TOLLV EVE TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
AB_NT_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_NT_PM_TOLL_TRK	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_NT_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
BA_NT_FX_TOLL_TRK	44	118.7400	0.5400	9.9500	2.698636	2.6347
[AB TOLLV NT TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
[BA TOLLV NT TRK]	124811	118.7400	0.0000	9.9500	0.000951	0.0708
Connector_Flag	11013	11013.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.000000	0.0000
VCTC_District	124358	33782215.0000	1.0000	600.0000	271.652929	129.8788
VCTC_TIMF	124358	11742557.0000	1.0000	99.0000	94.425425	20.3118
AB_COUNT	578	10833530.0000	150.0000	94000.0000	18743.131488	22996.8232
BA_COUNT	303	1926328.0000	150.0000	61601.0000	6357.518152	5848.1317
ID1	124457	212892803627.0000	10404.0000	2784209.0000	1710573.158818	1197096.8013
AB_Flow_PCE	124457	910288447.8163	0.0000	294336.3326	7314.079946	20125.7319
BA_Flow_PCE	124457	336971002.0065	0.0000	289168.6715	2707.529524	7290.4759
Tot_Flow_PCE	124457	1247259449.8227	0.0000	583505.0042	10021.609470	23184.7515
AB_Time	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_Time	0	--	--	--	--	--
Max_Time	124457	906658.7154	0.0000	212373.9863	7.284915	629.1447
AB_VOC	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_VOC	0	--	--	--	--	--
Max_VOC	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_V_Dist_T	124457	333507158.3027	0.0000	434353.3306	2679.697874	10512.0433
BA_V_Dist_T	124457	114639014.9132	0.0000	220371.0113	921.113436	3969.9838
Tot_V_Dist_T	124457	448146173.2159	0.0000	444156.4858	3600.811310	12401.6590
AB_VHT	124457	128758989.9560	0.0000	42023048.5948	1034.566075	128788.0761
BA_VHT	124457	148117728.8973	0.0000	74110257.8776	1190.111676	213840.9242
Tot_VHT	124457	276876718.8533	0.0000	116133306.4724	2224.677751	340646.5893
AB_Speed	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_Speed	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_VDF	0	--	--	--	--	--
BA_VDF	0	--	--	--	--	--
Max_VDF	0	--	--	--	--	--
AB_Flow_DA	124457	562044303.4488	0.0000	210816.1140	4515.971809	12712.9507
BA_Flow_DA	124457	226520345.0140	0.0000	204802.7101	1820.069140	5091.4807
[AB_Flow_SR2 HOV]	124457	32706563.1453	0.0000	18035.8471	262.794083	991.2243
[BA_Flow_SR2 HOV]	124457	10162241.5506	0.0000	8223.1062	81.652631	283.1856
[AB_Flow_SR3 HOV]	124457	52721709.8843	0.0000	30170.2376	423.613858	1673.5752
[BA_Flow_SR3 HOV]	124457	15877023.6824	0.0000	12359.4304	127.570355	441.1858
AB_Flow_LHDT	124457	10097891.2959	0.0000	2984.5179	81.135583	287.2269
BA_Flow_LHDT	124457	2362447.3919	0.0000	2737.4357	18.982037	58.8142
AB_Flow_MHDT	124457	7703711.7627	0.0000	2342.7261	61.898582	217.9448
BA_Flow_MHDT	124457	1884376.5816	0.0000	2342.7700	15.140784	50.2523
AB_Flow_HHDT	124457	36115926.8260	0.0000	12417.4626	290.187991	1228.0891
BA_Flow_HHDT	124457	4398973.2581	0.0000	8332.5155	35.345326	146.8376
[AB_Flow_SR2 NONHOV]	124457	74852720.6154	0.0000	27822.0153	601.434396	1524.8602
[BA_Flow_SR2 NONHOV]	124457	32732401.6751	0.0000	28625.5290	263.001693	726.8679
[AB_Flow_SR3 NONHOV]	124457	90623321.9334	0.0000	30005.4160	728.149658	2022.4165
[BA_Flow_SR3 NONHOV]	124457	36087635.8882	0.0000	31374.1204	289.960676	792.7701
AB_Flow	124457	867431097.5803	0.0000	287719.8763	6969.725267	18917.3477
BA_Flow	124457	330469594.3767	0.0000	282598.3228	2655.291341	7161.6023

Field	Count	Sum	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
Tot_Flow	124457	1197900691.9569	0.0000	570318.1991	9625.016608	22065.6937
AB_Flow_Transit	124457	564948.6684	0.0000	760.3333	4.539308	22.8152
BA_Flow_Transit	124457	444149.3349	0.0000	783.6667	3.568697	21.3692
AB_Flow_Transit_Preload	124457	1434937.9378	0.0000	2281.0000	11.529588	61.9873
BA_Flow_Transit_Preload	124457	1131905.9375	0.0000	2351.0000	9.094755	58.4707
[AB_Flow_LIGHT TRUCKS]	124457	10097891.2959	0.0000	2984.5179	81.135583	287.2269
[BA_Flow_LIGHT TRUCKS]	124457	2362447.3919	0.0000	2737.4357	18.982037	58.8142
[AB_Flow_MEDIUM TRUCKS]	124457	7703711.7627	0.0000	2342.7261	61.898582	217.9448
[BA_Flow_MEDIUM TRUCKS]	124457	1884376.5816	0.0000	2342.7700	15.140784	50.2523
[AB_Flow_HEAVY TRUCKS]	124457	36115926.8260	0.0000	12417.4626	290.187991	1228.0891
[BA_Flow_HEAVY TRUCKS]	124457	4398973.2581	0.0000	8332.5155	35.345326	146.8376
AB_Light_Truck_PCE	124457	12036642.3821	0.0000	8953.5538	96.713261	364.9599
BA_Light_Truck_PCE	124457	2775972.1059	0.0000	3011.1793	22.304668	72.1076
AB_Medium_Truck_PCE	124457	11555567.6441	0.0000	3514.0891	92.847872	326.9172
BA_Medium_Truck_PCE	124457	2826564.8724	0.0000	3514.1550	22.711176	75.3785
AB_Heavy_Truck_PCE	124457	72231853.6521	0.0000	24834.9253	580.375982	2456.1782
BA_Heavy_Truck_PCE	124457	8797946.5162	0.0000	16665.0310	70.690652	293.6751
VMT_VCTC	88413	446406411.9079	0.0000	444156.4858	5049.103773	14462.4535

Appendix I

Geotechnical Evaluation



January 28, 2021
Client Number 5100
Report Number 10728

Conejo Recreation and Park District
c/o Andrew Goodwin Designs
2050 Parker Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401


**Geotechnical Engineering Study
Proposed Conejo Community Center and Public Park Improvements
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California**

Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc., (AGS) has prepared this geotechnical engineering study report for the proposed community center and public park improvements to be constructed at the subject site. This report presents the results of our data research, subsurface exploration, laboratory testing, and our professional opinions regarding the geologic and geotechnical engineering factors that may affect the proposed improvements to be constructed at the subject site. The recommendations presented within this report have yet to be peer reviewed by the building official, and may be subject to revision following review.

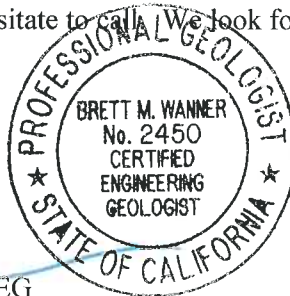
Based on the results of our geotechnical engineering study, it is our opinion that the site is *suitable* for construction of the proposed improvements, provided recommendations of this report are properly incorporated in the design and implemented during construction.

This opportunity to be of service is sincerely appreciated. This report should be read from beginning to end to understand its limitations and to avoid taking a recommendation out-of-context. If you have any questions, or if we may be of any further assistance, please do *not* hesitate to call. We look forward to being of continued service to you on this project.

Respectfully submitted,
Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.


Kenneth J. Palos
President


Brett Wanner, CEG
Principal Engineering Geologist




Scott Moore, CEG
Principal Engineer



Enclosure: Report No. 10728

cc: (5) Addressee (1) File Copy



GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING STUDY

**Proposed Conejo Community Center and Public Park Improvements
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California**

**Report to
Conejo Recreation and Park District
c/o Andrew Goodwin Design
San Luis Obispo, California**

**January 28, 2021
Client Number 5100
Report Number 10728**



Contents

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	General Remarks.....	1
1.2	Site Description and Proposed Improvements.....	1
1.3	Scope of Services.....	1
2.	GEOLOGIC SETTING	2
2.1	Geology.....	2
2.2	Faulting	3
3.	EARTH MATERIALS AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS	3
3.1	Artificial Fill (af).....	3
3.2	Colluvium (Qcol).....	3
3.3	Older Alluvium (Qoa).....	3
3.4	Monterey Formation (Tm)	3
3.5	Detrital Sediments of Lindero Canyon (Ttls).....	4
3.6	Lower Topanga Formation (Tvcg).....	4
3.7	Soil / Bedrock Parameters	4
3.7.1	Compaction	4
3.7.2	Expansion Category	4
3.7.3	Shear Strength	4
3.7.4	Compressibility	5
3.7.5	Corrosivity.....	5
3.7.6	R-value	5
3.8	Groundwater	5
3.9	Percolation Testing.....	6
4.	SEISMICITY	7
4.1	Seismic Design Criteria.....	7
4.2	Earthquake Effects.....	8
4.2.1	Shallow Ground Rupture.....	8
4.2.2	Earthquake-Induced Landsliding.....	8
4.2.3	Seiches and Tsunamis	8
4.2.4	Evaluation of Liquefaction Potential.....	8
4.2.5	Settlement Due to Seismic Shaking	8
5.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	9
5.1	Conclusions and Design Requirements	9
5.1.1	Faults / Seismicity	9
5.1.2	Hazardous Materials.....	9
5.1.3	Landslides	9
5.1.4	Rockfall.....	9
5.1.5	Cut Slopes	10
5.1.6	Fill Slopes.....	10
5.1.7	Slope Setback.....	10
5.1.8	Foundation Type	10
5.1.9	Removal Depths / Expansion Potential	10
5.1.10	Site Grade Adjustments.....	11



5.1.11	Exploratory Excavations	11
5.1.12	Excavation Characteristics	11
5.1.13	Drainage	11
5.1.14	Plan Review	12
5.1.15	Improvements on Expansive Soils and Near Slopes	12
5.1.16	Additional Recommendations	13
5.2	Site Preparation	13
5.2.1	Removals	14
5.2.2	Fill Slopes	15
5.2.3	Suitable Fill Material	15
5.2.4	Placement of Compacted Fill	16
5.2.5	Testing of Compacted Fill	16
5.2.6	Inclement Weather and Construction Delays	16
5.2.7	Responsibilities	16
5.3	Utility Trench Backfill	17
5.4	Temporary Excavations	17
5.5	Shallow Foundations	18
5.5.1	Minimum Footing Dimensions	18
5.5.2	Allowable Bearing Pressure and Lateral Resistance	18
5.5.3	Steel Reinforcement	18
5.5.4	Foundation Settlement	18
5.5.5	Required Observations	18
5.6	Pile Foundation Design	19
5.6.1	Embedment Criteria	19
5.6.2	Steel Reinforcement	19
5.6.3	Allowable Bearing Pressure and Lateral Resistance	19
5.6.4	Required Observations	19
5.6.5	Pile Settlement	19
5.7	Slab-On-Grade and Exterior Hardscape	19
5.7.1	Structural Design	20
5.7.2	Vapor Barrier	20
5.8	Retaining Wall Design Criteria	20
5.8.1	Foundations	20
5.8.2	Lateral Earth Pressures for Walls Retaining Less Than 6 Feet of Earth Material	20
5.8.3	Seismic Lateral Earth Pressures for Walls Retaining Greater Than 6 Feet of Earth Material	21
5.8.4	Backfill and Drainage	21
5.8.5	Decking	21
5.9	Asphalt and Concrete Pavement	21
5.9.1	Grading	21
5.9.2	Maintenance	22
5.9.3	Asphalt Pavement Design	22
5.9.4	Confirmation of R-value	22
5.9.5	Concrete Pavement Design	22
6.	OBSERVATIONS AND TESTING	23
7.	LIMITS AND LIABILITY	23



List of Appendices

- A Field Exploration and Boring/Test Pit Logs
- B Laboratory Testing
- C Seismicity Study
- D References
- E Report Figures and Plates
 - Figures
 - 1 Site Location Map
 - 2 Existing Site Plan
 - 3 Regional Geologic Map
 - 4 Earthquake Fault Map
 - 5 Historically Highest Groundwater Map
 - 6 Seismic Hazard Zones Map
 - 7 Examples of Slope Setbacks
 - 8 Typical Keyway, Benching and Drainage Details
 - 9 Typical Retaining Wall Drainage Detail
 - Plates
 - 1 Conejo Community Park – Schematic Plan – L1.0 – Main Park
 - 2 Conejo Community Park – L5.0 – Tarantula Hill Trail



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Remarks

This geotechnical engineering study report has been prepared for the proposed community center and public park improvements to be constructed at the subject site. The purposes of this study are to identify onsite geologic and soil conditions that may affect the proposed improvements, and provide geotechnical recommendations for site preparation and grading, foundation design, pavement design, and drainage. This report presents the findings of our data review, subsurface exploration, laboratory testing, engineering analyses and evaluations, and our conclusions and recommendations. The recommendations presented within this report have yet to be peer reviewed by the building official, and may be subject to revision following review.

Appendices are attached following the main report. Appendix A includes a general description of the field exploration program and boring/test pit logs, Appendix B includes laboratory test results, Appendix C includes the results of the seismicity study, and Appendix D includes the citations of references used in this study and mentioned within this report. Figures and plates referenced in this report are included in Appendix E.

1.2 Site Description and Proposed Improvements

The proposed improvements are to be constructed at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the Newbury Park area of the City of Thousand Oaks, California, as shown on the *Site Location Map* included as Figure 1 of this report, which is based upon an aerial image obtained from the interactive web app Google Earth (2021). The subject site consists of an irregularly shaped, approximately 48.4-acre sized parcel of land identified as APN 524-0-090-255, bounded by West Gainsborough Road to the west, Warwick Avenue to the east, privately owned properties to the north and both privately and publicly owned lands the south. The subject site is currently improved with a community center building, paved driveway and parking areas, a children's playground area, a baseball field, public picnic and barbeque areas, public gardens, pathways, and trailways, and a channelized drainage feature with foot bridge, as shown on the *Existing Site Plan*, which is based upon a recent aerial image obtained from the interactive County View web program maintained by the County of Ventura, included as Figure 2 of this report.

The currently proposed improvements will include the demolition of the existing community center building and the construction of a new replacement building, improvement and expansion of the existing driveway and parking lot areas, improvement and expansion of the children's playground area, construction of an amphitheater, improvement of the picnic and barbeque areas, improvement of the pathway and trailway areas, and replacement of the foot bridge which traverses the drainage feature, as shown on the *Conejo Community Park – Schematic Plan – L1.0 – Main Park* and the *Conejo Community Park – L5.0 – Tarantula Hill Trail* plans included as Plates 1 and 2, respectively, of this report. Grading plans have not been provided to our office as of the date of this report, but site grading is anticipated to include removal and recompaction of the soils to support the proposed improvements and site grade adjustments to create grade to support the proposed improvements. The permanent proposed cut and fill depths are currently unknown as of the date of this report.

1.3 Scope of Services

This geotechnical engineering study included:

- a. Site observation and review of available geotechnical and geologic data related to the general study area. A *Site Location Map* is provided as Figure 1, the base map obtained from the interactive web program Google Earth (2021), and an *Existing Site Plan* is provided as Figure 2, the base map obtained from the interactive County View web program maintained by the County of Ventura (2021).
- b. Preparation of the proposed site plans, *Conejo Community Park – Schematic Plan – L1.0 – Main Park* and the *Conejo Community Park – L5.0 – Tarantula Hill Trail*, included as Plates 1 and 2, respectively, each based upon conceptual schematic plans provided for use by Andrew



Goodwin Designs, detailing the locations and configurations of the proposed improvements, and indicating the locations of our exploratory excavations.

- c. Excavation, sampling, and logging of twenty-one hollow stem auger borings extending to depths ranging from approximately 4.5 feet to 20.5 feet below the existing ground surface for soil identification and sampling purposes and for field percolation testing, and the excavation, sampling and logging of seven backhoe excavated test pits extending to depths ranging from approximately 2 feet to 10 feet below the existing ground surface for geologic evaluation within the location of the proposed improvements. The exploratory excavations were located in the field using a tape measure and approximate reference points. Thus, the actual location of the exploratory excavations may deviate slightly from the locations indicated on the site plans, however the accuracy of these measurements is considered to be acceptable for the purposes of this study. The logs are included in Appendix A, along with a general description of the field operations.
- d. Laboratory testing of selected samples to determine the engineering properties of the onsite materials as encountered during the course of our field exploration program. The results of laboratory testing are presented in Appendix B and on the boring and test pit logs included in Appendix A. Soil samples will be *discarded* 30 days after the date of this report, unless this office receives a specific request and fee to retain the samples for a longer period of time.
- e. Determination of seismic parameters for potential onsite ground motion.
- f. Engineering analysis of the data and information obtained from our field study, laboratory testing, and literature review.
- g. Development of geotechnical recommendations for site preparation and grading, and geotechnical design criteria for building foundations, slab-on-grade construction, underground utility trenches, temporary excavations, and drainage.
- h. Preparation of this report summarizing our findings, conclusions, and recommendations regarding the geotechnical aspects of the project site.

The scope of this geotechnical study did *not* include environmental issues or detailed assessments of soil corrosivity.

2. GEOLOGIC SETTING

2.1 Geology

Geologic conditions beneath the subject property have been interpreted and characterized based upon our review of published regional references, our observations of isolated exposures available during surface mapping, and our subsurface exploration program. Our interpretations involve projections of data and require that geologic conditions are reasonably constant between points of exposure. Work should continue under the review of an Engineering Geologist to ensure that geologic conditions different from those described below are recognized and evaluated as soon as possible. Certain subsurface conditions such as groundwater levels and the consistency of near-surface soils will vary with the seasons.

The subject site is located within the western portion of the Newbury Park USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. According to Dibblee, the subject site is underlain by Pleistocene age Older Alluvium (Qoa) and or Miocene age bedrock of the Monterey Formation (Tm), Detrital Sediments of Lindero Canyon (Tvcg), and the Lower Topanga Formation (Ttls), consisting predominantly of shale, conglomerate of volcanic detritus, sandstone deposits, respectively, as shown on the *Regional Geologic Map* included as Figure 3 of this report.



The results of our subsurface exploration program have indicated that artificial fill is present in many areas, mantling naturally deposited colluvium, older alluvium, and or bedrock materials. Detailed descriptions of the materials encountered are provided on the Boring and Test Pit Logs included in Appendix A of this report.

2.2 Faulting

Southern California is a tectonically active region subject to hazards associated with earthquakes and faulting. Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones are zones that have been established by the State of California as areas which contain active faults, and projects that are located within these zones require that a fault investigation be performed to determine if active faulting affects the site. The subject site is located approximately 3.25 miles south of the Simi-Santa Rosa Earthquake Fault Zone, which has been classified by the State of California as being an active earthquake fault, as shown on the *Earthquake Fault Zones* map included as Figure 4 of this report (CDMG 1999). As the subject site is not located within an area where active earthquake faulting is known to have occurred in the past, a detailed fault investigation study has not been performed and is not a requirement at this time.

3. EARTH MATERIALS AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

3.1 Artificial Fill (af)

Artificial fill soils were encountered in the majority of the borings and test pits excavated at the subject site, with an observed maximum thickness of approximately 15 feet in Boring B-2 excavated to the west of the existing community center building. The existing artificial fill soils were observed to consist of sandy clay, silty clay, clayey sand, silty sand, sand, and sandy silt present in a generally slightly moist to very moist and dense/stiff condition. These fill materials were presumed to have been placed during the original development of the site as a community center and public park within the eastern portion of the site, for the establishment of Jeanine Drive within the western portion of the site, and for the establishment of the West Gainsborough Drive roadway along the western margin of the site. These fill soils are presumed to have been placed in a controlled manner during the construction of the existing improvements, however an engineer's certification of these existing fill soils has not been recovered as of the date of this report, and therefore these fills are considered to be uncertified.

3.2 Colluvium (Qcol)

Colluvial soils, consisting of the naturally deposited soil horizon, were encountered below the artificial fill soils in Borings B-5, B-8, B-9, and B-12, and in Test Pit TP-3, and at the existing ground surface in Test Pits TP-1, TP-2, and TP-6. These materials were observed to consist of sandy clay, clayey sand, and silty sand derived from the weathering and downslope transport of the underlying native materials. These materials were observed to be present in a generally moist to very moist and dense/stiff condition. The maximum observed upper depth of the colluvial soil was approximately 11 feet below the existing ground surface in Boring B-8.

3.3 Older Alluvium (Qoa)

Older alluvium was encountered below the existing artificial fill and or colluvium soil in Borings B-3, B-4, B-14, B-16, P-1, P-2, P-3, and P-4 and Test Pit TP-4 excavated in the central eastern portion of the site, at upper depths ranging from approximately 3 feet below the existing ground surface in Test Pit TP-4 to approximately 14 feet below the existing ground surface in Boring B-4. These materials were observed to consist of silty clay, clayey sand, silty sand, clayey silt, and silt present in a generally moist and dense/stiff condition.

3.4 Monterey Formation (Tm)

Shale bedrock of the Miocene Age Monterey Formation was encountered in Borings B-1, B-2, B-3, B-5, B-6, B-8, B-9, B-10, B-11, B-13, P-1, and P-3 excavated within the community center and public park areas in the southeastern and eastern portions of the site. These materials were encountered at upper depths ranging from approximately 1 foot below the existing ground surface in Boring B-11 to approximately 20 feet below the existing ground surface in Boring B-3. These materials were observed to consist of claystone, siltstone, and shale present in a generally very moist to moist and stiff to very hard condition.



3.5 Detrital Sediments of Lindero Canyon (Tvsg)

Sedimentary bedrock of the Detrital Sediments of Lindero Canyon Formation was encountered in Borings B-6 and B-12 and in Test Pits TP-1, TP-2 and TP-5 at upper depths ranging from approximately 1 foot to 10 feet below the existing ground surface. These materials were observed to consist of deposited materials of a volcanic origin, present in a dry to slightly moist and hard condition.

3.6 Lower Topanga Formation (Ttfs)

Sedimentary bedrock of the Lower Topanga Formation was encountered below a depth of approximately 6 feet in Test Pit TP-6. This material was observed to consist of claystone present in a moist and hard condition.

3.7 Soil / Bedrock Parameters

3.7.1 Compaction

Several compaction curves were developed in this study for representative samples of the near surface soils encountered during our exploration program. The results are summarized in the table below, and the laboratory data sheets are presented in Appendix B of this report.

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Optimum Moisture (%)
B-1	0'-5'	MODERATE TO DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY	118	13
B-3	0'-5'	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY	109	15
B-8	0'-5'	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SANDY CLAY	119.5	12.5
TP-1	0'-2'	MODERATE YELLOWISH BROWN CLAYEY SAND	92	24.5
TP-2	0'-2'	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY	112	15.5

3.7.2 Expansion Category

The potential of the soil to swell or expand increases with an increase in soil density, a decrease in initial moisture content (low percent saturation), an increase in clay content, and an increase in the activity of the clay content. Expansive soils change in volume (shrink or swell) due to changes in the soil moisture content. In addition to swell potential of the soil, the amount of volume change depends on (1) the availability of water, (2) the restraining pressure, and (3) time. The sample location, the initial moisture content, the initial dry density, and the final moisture content for each specimen used to perform the expansion index test are provided in the following table. The risk of soil expansion increases with an increase in expansion index. These test results show that soils with a *high* to *very high* expansion potential are present throughout the subject site. It is recommended that additional testing be performed on a sample obtained from the finished building pads after any required grading or fill placement is performed to achieve final pad grade.

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft)	Soil Description	Initial Moisture Content (%)	Final Moisture Content (%)	Initial Dry Density (pcf)	Expansion Index
B-1	0'-5'	MODERATE TO DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY	12.4	26.8	102.3	109
B-3	0'-5'	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY	13.8	32.9	98.6	163
B-8	0'-5'	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SANDY CLAY	12.2	26.0	105.0	122
TP-1	0'-2'	MODERATE YELLOWISH BROWN CLAYEY SAND	21.3	39.8	80.8	54
TP-2	0'-2'	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY	13.6	31.0	98.5	140

3.7.3 Shear Strength

Direct shear testing was used to measure the peak and ultimate shear strength values for both remolded samples of the near surface soils to evaluate the behavior of a compacted fill, and for undisturbed samples of the subsurface materials. The laboratory data is presented in Appendix B of this report, and summarized in the table below.



Material Shear Strengths Summary

Sample ID	Soil Description	Peak Cohesion, psf	Peak Friction Angle, degrees	Ultimate Cohesion, psf	Ultimate Friction Angle, degrees
B-1 @ 0'-5'	MODERATE TO DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SANDY CLAY (REMOLDED)	940	21	310	29
B-3 @ 0'-5'	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY (REMOLDED)	760	12	460	19
B-6 @ 2.5'	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SANDY CLAY (UNDISTURBED)	550	30	310	27
B-16 @ 5'	LIGHT GRAY SILTY SAND (UNDISTURBED)	370	33	120	31
B-16 @ 7.5'	MODERATE YELLOWISH BROWN TO TAN SILT (UNDISTURBED)	20	44	0	43

3.7.4 Compressibility

Consolidation testing was performed on several undisturbed samples of the earth materials collected from our exploratory borings, and also on a remolded sample of the near surface soils to determine the characteristics of a fill compacted to 90% relative compaction. The consolidation test results showed little to no tendency to hydroconsolidate for both the undisturbed samples and the remolded sample, but a very high potential to swell due to the highly expansive nature of the majority of the materials encountered at the site was observed within numerous samples, including the remolded example. Those samples which did not swell when saturated displayed low to moderate potentials for consolidation. The laboratory data is presented in Appendix B of this report.

3.7.5 Corrosivity

The risk of corrosion of construction materials relates to the potential for soil-induced chemical reaction. The rate of deterioration depends on soil resistivity, texture, acidity, and chemical concentration. To provide a basis for a preliminary corrosion evaluation, one sample of the near surface soils on the site was analyzed. The results of these tests are summarized in the following table, and the test results data sheet from Capco Analytical Services, Inc., is attached in Appendix B. Sulfate and chloride concentrations are expressed in mg/kg on a dry weight basis.

Sample Location	Depth, (ft)	Description	pH	Chloride, mg/kg	Sulfate, mg/kg	Specific Conductance, ohms-cm
B-1	0'-5'	MODERATE TO DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY CLAY	8.1	190	320	1700
B-3	0'-5'	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY	8.2	35	66	5500

The sulfate content is negligible (*S0* exposure category based on ACI 318), and therefore special considerations for concrete which will be in contact with the onsite soils is not required for protection from sulfate exposure. It is recommended that additional testing be performed on a sample obtained from the finished pad after any required grading or fill placement is performed to achieve final pad grade.

3.7.6 R-value

Representative samples of the upper site soils present in existing and proposed pavement areas were transported to an outside laboratory for *R*-value testing, and the results are included in Appendix B. The results showed *R*-values ranging from 3 to 12, which are relatively low, and typical of fine grained soils (clays and silts) such as are the predominant soil types at the site, which provide generally poor support for pavements.

3.8 Groundwater

At the time of our field exploration program, perched groundwater was encountered within our exploratory Borings B-1, B-2, B-16, P-1, and P-3 at depths ranging from approximately 7.5 feet to 15 feet below the existing ground surface. The subject site is not located within an area where historic groundwater levels have been monitored, as shown on the *Historically Highest Groundwater Map* (CDMG 2002) included as Figure 5 of this report. The perched groundwater was observed only in the borings excavated in the lawn area upon the northwest facing slope which descends below the existing community center building (Borings B-1, B-2, B-16, P-1, and P-3), and is presumed to be the result of either leaking water pipes or the downslope migration of irrigation water which has



permeated the near surface soils and accumulated near the contact between the less permeable earth materials present at depth.

3.9 Percolation Testing

The field percolation testing program was performed in accordance with the specifications for the falling-head borehole infiltration test method specified in section C.6 of Appendix C of the **Ventura County Technical Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, Manual Errata Update June 2018** (Geosyntec Inc. and Larry Walker Associates 2018). Our percolation testing program consisted of:

- a. Drilling, sampling, and logging of four percolation test borings (Borings P-1 through P-4) in the anticipated infiltration area as identified by the project design team. The percolation test locations are shown on the *Conejo Community Park – Schematic Plan – L1.0 – Main Park* included as Plate 1. The borings were excavated to depths ranging from approximately 5.5 feet to 16.5 feet below the existing ground surface with a truck mounted hollow stem auger drill rig for the purpose of evaluating the subsurface soil conditions, and to perform percolation testing. The earth materials encountered and tested are considered to be representative of the earth materials underlying the site in the vicinity of the areas tested, at the depths tested.
- b. Performing field percolation testing to determine the infiltration capabilities of the subsurface materials in the proposed infiltration area.
- c. Evaluating and summarizing the percolation test data as presented in the following paragraphs of this report.

The falling head borehole infiltration test method used consisted of the excavation of the percolation test holes utilizing a truck mounted hollow stem auger drill rig with an 8-inch diameter auger. The test holes were excavated to the anticipated depth of the bottom of the infiltration BMP system, and approximately 11 feet below the anticipated bottom of the proposed infiltration BMP, assuming a typical 5-foot depth for the proposed infiltration BMP. These testing depths are in accordance with the standards detailed in Appendix C of the **Ventura County Technical Manual for Stormwater Quality Control Measures, Manual Errata Update 2018** (Geosyntec Inc. and Larry Walker Associates 2018).

Within Borings P-1 and P-3, each excavated to a depth of approximately 16.5 feet below the existing ground surface, artificial fill materials were encountered extending to depths of approximately 5 feet and 7 feet, respectively, below which older alluvium material was encountered. Within each of these exploratory borings, siltstone bedrock of the Monterey Formation was encountered below a depth of approximately 15 feet. Perched groundwater was encountered at depths of approximately 15 feet in Boring P-1 and 13 feet in Boring P-3.

Within Borings P-2 and P-4, each excavated to a depth of approximately 5.5 feet below the existing ground surface, artificial fill materials were encountered extending to depths of approximately 4.5 feet and 4 feet, respectively, below which older alluvium material was encountered. No groundwater was encountered within either of these exploratory excavations.

Upon completion of the excavation and sampling operations, each test hole was prepared by installing an appropriate length of 3-inch diameter perforated PVC pipe, and filling each test hole with water to initiate the 24-hour pre-saturation period.

At the completion of the pre-saturation period, Borings P-1 and P-3 were each found to have water remaining within the excavations, with water recorded to be at a depth of approximately 4.25 feet in Boring P-1 and approximately 8.33 feet in Boring P-3. Borings P-2 and P-4 were observed to be completely drained.



As test holes P-2 and P-4 were found to be completely drained following the presaturation period, each test hole was then refilled with water to a height of approximately 12-inches above the bottom of the excavation. The water drop in each test hole was then recorded at 60-minute intervals, and additional water was added to the test hole to restore the top of the water column to a height of approximately 12-inches above the bottom of the boring after each reading. This process was continued for a period of 4 hours for each test boring. As test holes P-1 and P-3 were found to have water remaining following the presaturation period, additional testing was not performed within these test holes.

The percolation test data is summarized in the table below, with the average percolation rates provided in terms of inches per hour.

Boring	Tested Depth (ft)	Average Field Absorption Rate (in/hr)
P-1	5.0	-
P-2	16.0	1.94
P-3	5.0	-
P-4	16.0	1.53

Upon completion of the field testing program, the perforated pipe was removed and the test holes were backfilled with the excavated soil.

It should be noted that the infiltration data presented in this report represents the infiltration rates at the specific locations and depths, and under the specific conditions tested. Therefore, the infiltration rates obtained as a result of this testing should be considered as an approximate range of likely values for the onsite materials. Sound engineering judgement should be exercised in extrapolating the test results for other conditions and locations. Published technical design references vary in methods they present for using the field percolation test data. Most references include reduction and or correction factors for several parameters including, but not limited to, size of the stormwater management system relative to the test volume, number of tests conducted, variability in the soil profile, anticipated silt loading, anticipated biological buildup, anticipated long-term maintenance, and other factors. Typically, in aggregate these factors range from about 2.5 to 50 depending on the method used. The final determination of the means by which these data are used is left to the design engineer.

4. SEISMICITY

4.1 Seismic Design Criteria

The method defined in the California Building Code (CBC) is utilized in the seismic design of structures, and is based on the Maximum Considered Earthquake Ground Motion. The maximum considered earthquake spectral response accelerations are then adjusted for the general type of earth materials within approximately the upper 100 feet underlying the site, termed a Site Class, which would be D for the subject site. The Site Class is based on parameters such as shear wave velocity, standard penetration test resistance, undrained shear strength, and earth material type.

The site-specific seismic design criteria required by the CBC were determined utilizing the SEAOC/OSHPD (2021) Seismic Design Maps online web app, utilizing ASCE 7-16 Standards. The output from the Seismic Design Maps web app is included as an attachment in Appendix C of this report, and the primary design criteria are summarized in the table below.

ASCE Standard	F_a	F_v	PGA	PGA_M	S_s	S_1	S_{MS}	S_{M1}	S_{DS}	S_{D1}
7-16	1	Null*	0.564	0.621	1.485	0.535	1.485	Null*	0.990	Null*

*See Section 11.4.8



Conformance to these criteria does *not* constitute a guarantee or assurance that significant structural damage or ground failure will *not* occur if a maximum level earthquake occurs. The primary goal of seismic design is to protect life and *not* to avoid all damage, since such design may be economically prohibitive.

4.2 Earthquake Effects

The intensity of ground shaking during an earthquake can result in a number of phenomena classified as ground failure, which include ground rupture due to faulting, landslides, liquefaction, lurching, rock fall, and seismically induced settlement. Other seismic hazards include Seiches and tsunamis. Descriptions of each of these phenomena and an assessment of each, as it affects the proposed site, are included in the following sections. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act of 1990, which became effective in 1991, requires mitigation of seismic hazards to a level that does *not* cause collapse of the building intended for human occupancy, but it does *not* require mitigation to a level of no ground failure or structural damage.

4.2.1 Shallow Ground Rupture

Ground surface rupture occurs when movement along a fault is sufficient to cause a gap or rupture where the upper edge of the fault zone intersects the ground surface. Where associated with reverse faults, such ruptures rarely occur as single breaks or are confined to a narrow zone. More commonly, ground rupture associated with faulting is characterized by relatively short segments of faulting that occur over a broad area of the upper plate. In some cases, particularly in unconsolidated alluvial sediments, *secondary ground ruptures* can develop from a number of causes not necessarily related directly to surface rupture of the causative fault. The secondary processes may include ground shaking, seismic settlement, landslides, and liquefaction.

As the subject site is *not* located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Hazard Zone, and no known earthquake faults have been identified as being present below the subject site, a detailed fault investigation study will not be a requirement at this time.

4.2.2 Earthquake-Induced Landsliding

Landslides are slope failures that occur where the horizontal seismic forces act to induce soil failure. The subject site is not located within an area that has been identified by the State of California (CDMG 2002) as being potentially susceptible to hazards associated with earthquake induced landsliding, as shown on the *Seismic Hazard Zones Map* included as Figure 6 of this report. Our surficial reconnaissance of the subject site, and our subsurface exploration program, have *not* revealed evidence of prior landslide events having impacted the site. The potential of earthquake-induced landsliding impacting the subject site is not considered to be a significant risk.

4.2.3 Seiches and Tsunamis

Seiches are an oscillation of the surface of an inland body of water that varies in period from a few minutes to several hours. Seismic excitations can induce such oscillations. Tsunamis are large sea waves produced by submarine earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Since the site is *not* located close to an inland body of water and is at an elevation sufficiently above sea level to be outside the zone of a tsunami runup, the risk of these two hazards is not pertinent to this site.

4.2.4 Evaluation of Liquefaction Potential

The subject site is not located within an area considered by the State of California (CDMG 2002) to be susceptible to hazards associated with liquefaction, as shown on the *Seismic Hazard Zones Map* included as Figure 6 of this report. As dense older alluvium and bedrock materials are present at relatively shallow depths below the subject site, and shallow groundwater is not present below the proposed improvements, earthquake induced liquefaction and related effects are not considered to be a risk at the subject site.

4.2.5 Settlement Due to Seismic Shaking

As the subject site is underlain by dense older alluvium and or bedrock material, and our recommendations as presented within this report are to support the proposed improvements entirely with foundations bearing into newly



placed certified compacted fill established above the older alluvium and or bedrock, or cast-in-place concrete pile foundations bearing into competent older alluvium and or bedrock, settlement due to seismic shaking is not considered to be a risk at the subject site.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions and Design Requirements

Based on the findings of our data review, subsurface exploration, laboratory testing, field testing, and engineering analyses, and within the scope of this study, the construction of the proposed improvements at the subject site is considered to be *feasible* from a geotechnical engineering viewpoint, provided the recommendations in this report are incorporated into the building plans and implemented during construction.

Due to the presence of soils with a *very high* expansion potential at the subject site, as discussed within the preceding and following sections of this report, it is recommended that lime treatment of the soils to be placed within 5 feet of the proposed finished grade, or within 2 feet of the bottom of any proposed foundations, whichever is deeper, be performed below the proposed community center and amphitheater structures, and below any other permanent structures to be constructed as a part of the proposed scope of improvements, as is discussed in greater detail within the *Site Preparation* section of this report.

The following sections discuss conditions that should be anticipated, and provide recommendations for specific mitigation during the design and construction phases of the proposed improvements. It should be noted that the recommendations presented within this report have yet to be peer reviewed by the building official, and may be subject to revision following review.

5.1.1 Faults / Seismicity

Although no known active faults traverse through the subject site, like most of Southern California, the site lies within a seismically active area. Earthquake resistant structural design is recommended. Designing structures to be earthquake-proof is generally considered to be impractical, especially for private projects, due to cost limitations. Significant damage to structures may be unavoidable during large earthquakes. Structural design based on the 2019 CBC (California Building Code) structural analysis procedures calls for the seismic parameters given previously in the *Seismic Design Criteria* section. These minimum code values are intended to protect life and may not provide an acceptable level of protection against significant cosmetic damage and serious economic loss. Significantly higher than code parameters would be necessary to further reduce potential economic loss during a major seismic event. Structural Engineers, however, often regard higher than code values or procedures as impractical for use in structural design. The Structural Engineer and project Owner must decide if the level of risk associated with code values is acceptable and, if not, to assign appropriate seismic values above code values for use in structural design.

5.1.2 Hazardous Materials

AGS has *not* been retained to provide any type of environmental assessment of the subject property, *nor* to provide recommendations with respect to any contamination that might be present.

5.1.3 Landslides

Based upon the results of our field reconnaissance program, our review of regional information, the results of our subsurface exploration program and laboratory testing programs, and the results of our engineering evaluations as detailed within this report, it is our professional opinion that the subject site has not been previously impacted by a landslide event, and that the conditions of the site are generally favorable with respect to the potential for a future landslide event impacting the site, and will remain so provided the site is properly improved and maintained.

5.1.4 Rockfall

Due to the topography of the subject site and surround areas, damage to life or property due to rockfall is not considered to be a risk to the proposed improvements to be constructed at the subject site.



5.1.5 Cut Slopes

Although a detailed site grading plan has not been provided to our office as of the date of this report, no cut slopes are anticipated to be constructed to complete the proposed improvements.

5.1.6 Fill Slopes

Although a detailed site grading plan has not been provided to our office as of the date of this report, the construction of new fill slopes with a maximum finished gradient of 2:1 (horizontal:vertical) are anticipated to be constructed to establish grade for the proposed improvements. Recommendations for use in the construction of any proposed fill slopes have been provided in the *Site Preparation* section of this report.

5.1.7 Slope Setback

When located next to a descending 3(H):1(V) slope or steeper, the base of footings for buildings should be a minimum of 5 feet or one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) the slope height from the face of slope, whichever is greater, but need *not* exceed 40 feet from the face of slope. *Examples of Slope Setbacks* are included in Figure 7.

5.1.8 Foundation Type

With proper site preparation, conventional shallow foundations can be used for the support of the proposed improvements. All shallow foundations shall be supported by newly placed compacted fill, placed in accordance with the recommendations presented in the *Site Preparation* section of this report, and shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations presented in the *Shallow Foundations* section of this report.

Where site grading to create a compacted fill may not be desired due to potential impact to the surrounding area, such as in the location of the proposed bridge, the use of cast-in-place concrete piles bearing into competent older alluvium and or bedrock, constructed in accordance with the recommendations presented in the *Pile Foundation Design* section of this report is recommended.

5.1.9 Removal Depths / Expansion Potential

Our field exploration program indicated that uncertified artificial fill is present throughout much of the study area, and that the strength and consistency of the near surface soils present at the site is variable. In our opinion, these surficial soils are *not* suitable in their present condition for the support of the proposed improvements, without the potential for detrimental movements occurring. Furthermore, many of the onsite soils have a *very high* potential for expansion.

To mitigate the geotechnical hazards of the surficial soils, the soils will require removal, moisture conditioning, and recompaction *prior* to construction of any overlying improvements. Recommendations for minimum removal depths are given below in the *Site Preparation* section, but all existing artificial fill and colluvial materials, and the upper zone of highly weathered bedrock, where present, will need to be completely removed prior to placing compacted fill below the footprint of the proposed community center building, amphitheater, and any other proposed permanent structures. These materials were observed to have depths ranging from approximately 6 feet to 15 feet below the existing ground surface within the exploratory borings excavated in these areas. Furthermore, it is recommended to lime treat the fill soils to be placed within 5 feet of the proposed finished pad grade, or 2 feet below the bottom of any proposed foundations, whichever is deeper, below the footprint of the proposed community center and amphitheater structures, and below any other permanent structures to be constructed as a part of the proposed scope of improvements, as is discussed in greater detail within the *Site Preparation* section of this report.

Below proposed driveway and pavement areas, all existing artificial fill soils should be removed to expose competent native materials prior to the placement of fill. Within proposed pathway and railway areas, the near surface soils should be removed, processed, and recompacted.



5.1.10 Site Grade Adjustments

As a proposed grading plan has not been provided to our office as of the date of this report, permanent proposed grade changes are not known at this time, but area expected to be relatively minor.

5.1.11 Exploratory Excavations

The locations and dimensions of excavations completed during site exploration should be noted relative to the future grading/building plans. Although boring and test pit backfill was tamped during placement, these materials are essentially uncompacted, and may retain some potential for settlement. Removal and recompaction of these materials may be required to support improvements over these excavations.

5.1.12 Excavation Characteristics

Difficult excavation in the location of the proposed improvements is not anticipated.

5.1.13 Drainage

All surface runoff must be carefully controlled and must remain a crucial element of site maintenance. Proper drainage and irrigation are important to reduce the potential for damaging ground movements. Final grading shall provide positive drainage away from foundations and slopes in compliance with the local jurisdiction's grading requirements to reduce the risk of water ponding adjacent to foundations or ponding above slopes or flowing over slope faces. All pad drainage shall be collected and diverted away from proposed buildings and foundations in non-erosive devices. Gutters and roof drains should be provided, properly maintained, and discharge directly into glue-joined, watertight subsurface piping. A drainage system consisting of area drains, catch basins, and connecting lines should be provided to capture landscape/hardscape sheet flow discharge water. All drainage piping should be watertight and discharge directly to an approved dispersal area.

A waterproofing system should be used on all retaining walls, and a Miradrain drainage panel, or similar, should be placed over the waterproofing. A perforated subdrain pipe of schedule 40 or better should be installed at the base of the wall and drained to an approved dispersal area. *Accordion* type pipe is *not* acceptable. Basement floors or floors below exterior grade should be waterproofed. Your project architect or Civil Engineer should provide detailed specifications for all waterproofing.

If a raised floor is used, the ground surface below the floor should be sloped away from footings and in a manner to collect and transfer any water due to a water line break, for example, to an approved dispersal area in a non-erosive device.

All underground plumbing fixtures should be absolutely leak-free. As part of the maintenance program, utility lines should be checked for leaks for early detection of water infiltrating the soils that could cause detrimental soil movements. Detected leaks should be promptly repaired. Proper drainage shall also be provided away from the building footings during construction. This is especially important when construction takes place during the rainy season.

Seepage of surface irrigation water or the spread of extensive root systems into the subgrade of footings, slabs, or pavements can cause differential movements and consequent distress in these structural elements. Trees and large shrubbery should *not* be planted so that roots grow under foundations and flatwork when they reach maturity. Landscaping and watering schedules should be planned with consideration for these potential problems.

Drainage systems should be well maintained, and care should be taken to *not over* or *under* irrigate the site. Landscape watering should be held to a minimum while maintaining a uniformly moist condition without allowing the soil to dry out. During extreme hot and dry periods, adequate watering may be necessary to keep soil from separating or pulling back from the foundations. Cracks in paved surfaces should be sealed to limit infiltration of surface waters.



5.1.14 Plan Review

At this time, AGS has been provided with a conceptual plan detailing the proposed improvements, as utilized for the base maps for the *Conejo Community Park – Schematic Plan – L1.0 – Main Park* and the *Conejo Community Park – L5.0 – Tarantula Hill Trail* plans included as Plates 1 and 2 of this report. When these plans become finalized, they should be reviewed by AGS prior to submittal to regulatory agencies for approval. A grading plan review report *may* be required by the City to be submitted with the approved grading plans. Additional analysis *may* be required at that time depending on specific details of the proposed grading and improvements, and any corrections deemed necessary will be made known to the Project Civil Engineer. Approval by this office will be indicated by manual signature and stamp once our recommendations have been incorporated into the design or shown as notes on the plan.

Please be aware that the contract fee for our services to prepare this report does not include additional work that may be required, such as grading observation and testing, footing observations, plan review, or responses to governmental (regulatory) plan reviews associated with you obtaining a building permit. Where additional services are requested or required, you will be billed on an hourly basis for consultation or analysis. AGS requests a minimum of 24 hours be provided for plan reviews. Please anticipate additional time for plan corrections if all of our geotechnical recommendations have not been added to the plans, prior to our approving and stamping the plans.

5.1.15 Improvements on Expansive Soils and Near Slopes

Expansive soils contain clay minerals that change in volume due to changes in soil moisture content. Soils tend to shrink (decrease in volume) when they dry out and swell (heave or increase in volume) when they absorb moisture. The amount of volume change depends on (1) the swell potential of the soil, (2) the availability of water, (3) the restraining pressure on the soil, and (4) time.

Hillside developments involve risks that are *not* found in typical flatland developments. Construction of improvements near slopes often offer exceptional views, but such construction must be accepted with some risk, and these risks can never be eliminated. Downward and lateral movements (slope creep) are typical of fill slopes, cut slopes, and even natural slopes in an area near the edge of slopes. Slope creep is the very slow, gradual downslope movement of the outer portion of the slope surface due to gravity. The influence often extends 20 to 30 feet from the top of slope into the outer edge of the building pad. The higher and steeper the slope, the more pronounced the potential movements. Over time, slope creep can cause decorative walls, fences, and trees to lean in a downslope direction and can cause patios and other hardscape to move toward the slope, causing cracks to develop in these structures. Any construction within the creep zone, including but not limited to walls, swimming pools, patios, and other structures, may become distressed and require periodic maintenance. The cost to design foundation systems to resist such movements may be prohibitive and more costly than periodic repairs.

The recommendations presented in this report are intended to reduce the risks associated with construction on expansive soil and near slopes. Although such risks cannot be eliminated, these risks can be reduced with proper construction practices and foundation design, drainage, maintenance of landscaping and plumbing, including that associated with water service and waste lines. Property Owners must maintain their property if they are to reduce the risk of slope or foundation movements. Information regarding the care and maintenance of improvements located on expansive soils and near slopes and the associated risks should be passed on to future owners of the property.

Slopes and pads on this project should be designed to control the flow of water and reduce water-induced erosion and slope deterioration. A long-term maintenance program should be implemented. Slopes require maintenance to reduce the risk of erosion and degradation with time due to natural or man-made conditions. All slopes should be maintained with dense, deep rooting, lightweight, drought-resistant groundcover and possibly shrubs and trees. A reliable irrigation system should be installed on manufactured slopes, adjusted so over watering does not occur, and periodically checked for leakage. *All leaks should be repaired immediately.* Excessive watering of slopes, which



can cause erosion and surficial failures, must be avoided. Overwatering can also increase the potential for soil softening and strength loss that could lead to slumping of the slope face. Any problems, such as erosion or slumps, should be repaired immediately to avoid more serious problems.

Roof gutters and downspouts should be inspected periodically. If clogged, they should be cleaned. If damaged, they should be repaired. Any separation cracks between sections of flatwork should be sealed to prevent infiltration of water. Catch basins, grates, and subsurface drainage piping should be kept free of silt and debris. Paved diverter terraces, interceptor terraces, downdrains, appurtenances such as inlets, and velocity reducer structures must be maintained in a clean condition and good repair. Side swales, which direct water around the building, should be maintained so they will not become ineffective. In short, drainage structures should be kept in good condition and clean over the entire length to the outlet to an approved dispersal area.

Standing water on the pad area above descending slopes is a major contributor toward slope failure. Standing water around foundations is a major contributor to foundation movements. Fine grading of the site should provide positive drainage away from natural slopes, and water should *not* be allowed to pond or gather in the natural slope area. Surface water should *not* be discharged onto any adjacent descending slope.

Rodent activity should be controlled to prevent water penetration and loosening of the soil. Rodents, particularly ground squirrels, can damage slopes. Rodent control measures should be part of any slope maintenance program.

Extensive landscaping or modifications to the property may seriously alter the surface drainage pattern or affect slope stability. When landscaping, homeowners should avoid disrupting flow patterns created when the property was originally graded or altering slopes. The normal property drainage in hillside areas, for example, is from the rear yard to the street. Some properties drain to natural watercourses. Earth berms are used to prevent water from flowing over slope faces, and these berms must be maintained.

Large trees or vegetation with large root systems should be planted at sufficient distance from the structure or slab-on-grade areas to avoid roots from extending under footings and slabs, in which case they could lift the footings or slabs or alter the moisture conditions and cause movements.

In summary, proper maintenance is the *key* to reducing the risk of foundation movements and slope distress.

5.1.16 Additional Recommendations

The following additional geotechnical recommendations should be incorporated into the final design and construction practice. All such work and design should be in conformance with local governmental regulations or the recommendations contained herein, whichever are more restrictive. The following recommendations have *not* been reviewed or approved by the building official for the City at this time. These recommendations may change based on obtaining approval from the City. Final design of the proposed project should be made following approval from the City.

5.2 Site Preparation

As of the date of this report, a site grading plan has not been provided to our office, however, based upon our understanding of the proposed improvements, site grade adjustments will be required to establish grade to support the proposed improvements. Additionally, it has been recommended to remove and recompact the soils present below the proposed community center building, amphitheater, and any other proposed permanent improvements, and below any proposed pavement areas. In an effort to mitigate the potential hazards associated with construction upon highly expansive soils, it is recommended to lime treat the fill soils to be placed within 5 feet of the proposed finished pad grade, or 2 feet below the bottom of any proposed foundations, whichever is deeper, below the footprint of the proposed community center and amphitheater structures, and below any other permanent structures to be constructed as a part of the proposed scope of improvements, as is discussed in greater detail within the following sections of this report.



General guidelines are presented below to provide a basis for quality control during site grading. We recommend that all structural fills be placed and compacted with engineering control under continuous observation and testing by the Geotechnical Engineer and or his field representative, and in accordance with the following requirements.

5.2.1 Removals

- a. The contractor should locate and demolish all remaining existing improvements, debris, uncertified fill, and or subsurface trash. These soils and structures should be completely removed to expose competent native material. The resulting excavations should be cleaned of all loose or organic material and the excavation backfilled. In areas to receive fill or to support structures, deeper removals may be required, as discussed below.
- b. Remove all brush, vegetation and loose soil *prior* to fill placement. The general depth of stripping should be sufficiently deep to remove the root systems and organic topsoil. A careful search shall be made for subsurface trash, abandoned masonry, abandoned tanks, and other debris (including uncertified fill) during grading. All such materials, which are *not* acceptable fill material, shall be removed *prior* to fill placement. The removal of trees and large shrubs should include complete removal of their root structures.
- c. To reduce the risk of differential foundation movement below the proposed community center building, amphitheater, and any other proposed permanent improvements, we recommend that all foundations below these structures be supported by newly placed lime treated certified compacted fill with a uniform composition and a relatively uniform thickness.
- d. Below the proposed building areas, all existing artificial fill and colluvium soils should be removed to expose competent older alluvium and or bedrock, and a newly placed certified compacted fill with a minimum thickness of 5 feet below the proposed finished grade, or 3 feet below the bottoms of the proposed foundations, whichever is deeper, should be placed for foundation and slab support. The limits of over-excavation should extend laterally a distance of at least the thickness of fill below the proposed foundations, and a minimum of 3 feet laterally beyond the outside perimeter of foundations, and or a distance equivalent to the depth of removal, whichever is greater. In the location of the proposed community center building, removals extending to as deep as approximately 15-feet, or possibly deeper, should be anticipated. The depths of fill below proposed structures should not exceed a vertical ratio of 2:1 (thickest to thinnest), which may require deepening of the excavation into competent bedrock.
- e. Soils to be placed within 5 feet of the proposed finished grade, or 2 feet below the bottom of any proposed shallow foundations, below the footprint of the proposed community center building, amphitheater, and any other proposed permanent structures, shall be lime treated in an effort to mitigate the potential effects of highly expansive soils. It is estimated that a lime treatment of +/-5% volume by weight will be necessary to achieve the desired results. It is recommended that a specialty contractor with experience in soil lime treatment be consulted with prior to the beginning of site grading, and contracted to perform these services during construction.
- f. In all other areas to receive fill, or to support driveway or parking lot improvements, all existing artificial fill and colluvium soils, and any highly weathered native material which may be present, should be removed to expose competent undisturbed older alluvium and or bedrock prior to the placement of fill.



- g. In areas to support proposed railway and pathway improvements, or in areas to receive landscape fill to be placed at a gradient of up to, but no greater than, 5:1 (horizontal:vertical), a minimum of the upper 12-inches of the existing earth materials should be processed as a certified compacted fill.
- h. The removals can be limited to the proposed building areas, areas to support foundations, driveway and parking lot areas, and areas to receive fill. A careful search shall be made for deeper loose soil spots during grading operations. If encountered, these loose spots should be properly removed to expose competent material and properly backfilled and compacted as directed by a field representative of the Project Geologist and or Geotechnical Engineer.
- i. The bottom of all removal areas should be verified to expose suitable, competent material by the Project Geologist and or Geotechnical Engineer, or their representative, prior to the placement of fill.

5.2.2 **Fill Slopes**

- a. Fill slopes must be founded on a keyway established into competent undisturbed older alluvium and or bedrock to be approved by the Geotechnical Engineer or Geologist, and or their field representative. Keyway excavations shall be a minimum of 10 feet in width, dipped into the hill, must extend at least to the proposed toe of slope, and extend at least 2 feet into competent material at the outer edge of the keyway. Fill slopes should be benched into the existing slope. Figure 8 shows *Typical Keyway, Benching, and Drainage Details*.
- b. Fill slopes shall be constructed by placing fill soil a sufficient distance beyond the proposed finished slope to allow compaction equipment to operate at the outer surface limits of the final slope surface. The excess fill shall be cut back to finished grade.

5.2.3 **Suitable Fill Material**

- a. The excavated site soils, cleaned of deleterious material, can be re-used for fill. Rock larger than 6 inches should *not* be buried or placed in compacted fill. Rock fragments less than 6 inches may be used provided the fragments are *not* placed in concentrated pockets, and a sufficient percentage of finer grained material surrounds and infiltrates the rock voids. Furthermore, the placement of any rock must be under the continuous observation of the Geotechnical Engineer, and or his field representative.
- b. Material imported to the subject site from offsite sources, *if required*, should have an expansion index of less than 90. Imported material should be approved by the Geotechnical Engineer *prior* to placement.
- c. Soils to be placed within 5 feet of the proposed finished grade, or 2 feet below the bottom of any proposed shallow foundations, below the foot print of the proposed community center building, amphitheater, and any other proposed permanent structures, shall be lime treated in an effort to mitigate the potential effects of the highly expansive soils present at the site. It is estimated that a lime treatment of +/-5% volume by weight will be necessary. It is recommended that a specialty contractor with experience in soil lime treatment be consulted with prior to the beginning of site grading and contracted to perform these services during construction. Fill soils which will support the foundation system of individual structures shall be of a similar composition in an effort to avoid differential movement.



5.2.4 **Placement of Compacted Fill**

- a. All fill materials should be placed in controlled, horizontal layers *not* exceeding 6 to 8 inches thick, and should be moisture conditioned to be at least 2% but no greater than 5% above the optimum moisture content. Fill materials should be compacted to a minimum 90% of the laboratory maximum dry density, as determined by ASTM D1557. If either the moisture content or relative compaction does *not* meet these criteria, the Contractor should rework the fill until it does meet the criteria. If the fill materials pump (flex) under the weight of construction equipment, difficulties in obtaining the required minimum compaction may be experienced. Therefore, if soil pumping occurs, it may be necessary to control the moisture content to a closer tolerance, or to use construction equipment that is not as prone to cause pumping.
- b. The field test methods to be used to determine the in-place dry density of the compacted fill shall be in conformance with either ASTM D1556 (sand cone test method) or ASTM D2922 (nuclear gauge method).
- c. Subgrade for the support of pavement sections shall be moisture conditioned, as required, to be at least 2% over the optimum moisture content, and be recompacted to at least 95% of the maximum dry density to a depth of at least 12 inches.

5.2.5 **Testing of Compacted Fill**

- a. At least one compaction test shall be performed for every 500 yd³ of the fill material. In addition, at least one test shall be performed for every 2 feet of fill thickness.

5.2.6 **Inclement Weather and Construction Delays**

- a. If construction delays or the weather result in the surface of the fill drying, the surface should be scarified and moisture conditioned before the next layer of fill is added. Each new layer of fill should be placed on a rough surface so planes of weakness are not created in the fill.
- b. During periods of wet weather and before stopping work, all loose material shall be spread and compacted, surfaces shall be sloped to drain to areas where water can be removed, and erosion protection or drainage provisions shall be made in accordance with the plans provided by the Civil Engineer. After the rainy period, the Geotechnical Engineer and or his field representative shall review the site for authorization to resume grading and to provide any specific recommendations that may be required. As a minimum, however, surface materials previously compacted before the wet weather shall be scarified, brought to the proper moisture content, and recompacted *prior* to placing additional fill.
- c. During foundation construction, including any concrete flatwork, construction sequences should be scheduled to reduce the time interval between subgrade preparation and concrete placement to avoid drying and cracking of the subgrade, or the surface should be covered or periodically wetted to prevent drying and cracking.

5.2.7 **Responsibilities**

- a. Representative samples of material to be used as compacted fill should be analyzed in the laboratory by the Geotechnical Engineer to determine the physical properties of the materials. If any materials other than those previously tested are encountered during grading, the appropriate analysis of this material shall be conducted by the Geotechnical Engineer as soon as practicable. Any imported soil from off-site sources shall be approved *prior* to placement.



- b. All grading work shall be observed and tested by the Project Geotechnical Engineer or their field representative to confirm proper site preparation, excavation, scarification, compaction of onsite soil, selection of satisfactory fill materials, and placement and compaction of fill. All removal areas and footing excavations shall be observed by the field representative of the Project Geotechnical Engineer before any fill or steel is placed.
- c. The lateral limits and the depths of the removals should be shown by the Civil Engineer on the grading plans.
- d. The grading contractor has the ultimate responsibility to achieve uniform compaction in accordance with the geotechnical report and grading specifications.

5.3 Utility Trench Backfill

The onsite soils are suitable for backfill of utility trenches from 1-foot above the top of the pipe to the surface, provided the material is free of organic matter and deleterious substances. The natural soils should provide a firm foundation for site utilities, but any soft or unstable material encountered at pipe invert should be removed and replaced with an adequate bedding material.

The site Civil Engineer, in accordance with manufacturer's requirements, should specify the type of bedding materials. Suitable non-expansive, granular soils will need to be imported for bedding and shading of utilities. Jetting of bedding materials should *not* be permitted unless appropriate drainage is provided and the bedding has a sand equivalent greater than 50.

Trench backfill should be placed in 8-inch lifts, moisture conditioned to be at least 2% but no greater than 5% over the optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90% of the maximum density as determined by ASTM D1557, with the exception of the one foot below subgrade in areas to be paved, which should be compacted to 95% of the maximum dry density. If the contractor can demonstrate minimum compaction requirements can be achieved with thicker lifts, the acceptable lift thickness may be increased. Jetting of trench backfill is *not* acceptable to compact the backfill.

In areas where utility trenches pass through an existing pavement section, the trench width at the surface shall be enlarged a minimum of 6 inches on each side to provide bearing on undisturbed material for the new base and paving section to match the existing section.

Major underground utilities shall *not* cross beneath buildings unless specifically approved by the Project Civil Engineer and respective utility company. If approved, trenches crossing building areas shall be backfilled with a select gravelly sand compacted to 95% relative compaction and at a moisture content at or near the optimum moisture.

5.4 Temporary Excavations

Temporary excavations of 5 feet or less in height in onsite materials may not require any special shoring. Vertical excavations more than 5 feet deep, however, will require conventional shoring per CAL/OSHA Regulations, or the excavation may be laid back at a 1(H):1(V) gradient, or angle of bedding, whichever is shallower. Excavations should *not* be allowed to become soaked with water or to dry out. Surcharge loads should *not* be permitted within a horizontal distance equal to the height of the excavation from the top of the excavation, unless the excavation is properly shored. Excavations that might extend below an imaginary plane inclined at 45 degrees below the edge of an existing foundation should be properly shored to maintain foundation support of the existing structure.



5.5 Shallow Foundations

Conventional spread footings founded into newly placed compacted fill can be used to support the proposed improvements. The following foundation design parameters may be used in the design of conventional shallow foundations.

5.5.1 Minimum Footing Dimensions

Minimum Footing Embedment Depth Below Grade, Inches	Minimum Wall Footing Width, Inches	Minimum Isolated or Pad Footing Width, Inches
27	15	24

These embedment depths are below the lowest adjacent, final grade. Where located adjacent to utility trenches, footings shall extend below a one-to-one plane projected upward from the inside bottom of the trench. When located next to a descending 3(H):1(V) slope or steeper, the base of footings for buildings should be a minimum of 5 feet or one-third the slope height from the face of slope, whichever is greater, but need *not* exceed 40 feet from the face of slope. *Examples of Slope Setbacks* are included in Figure 7.

5.5.2 Allowable Bearing Pressure and Lateral Resistance

Allowable net vertical soil bearing pressure, including dead and live loads, are given below for footings supported by certified compacted fill at the minimum required embedment depths, provided the footing width equals or exceeds the recommended minimum.

Support Material	Allowable Bearing Pressure, psf	Allowable Sliding Friction Coefficient	Allowable Passive Resistance, psf per foot of depth	Maximum Passive Resistance, psf
CERTIFIED COMPACTED FILL	2000	0.25	250	2500

Resistance to lateral loads can be assumed to be provided by friction along the base of the foundation and by passive earth pressure on the side of the footing, for that portion of the footing bearing in the recommended earth materials. The allowable friction coefficient may be used with the vertical dead loads, and the allowable lateral passive pressure can be utilized for the sides of footings poured against the supporting material to resist lateral loads. These allowable values can be increased by a factor of 1.5 to convert from allowable to ultimate values.

5.5.3 Steel Reinforcement

All foundations should be reinforced with a minimum of four #4 steel bars. Two of these should be placed near the top of the foundation, and two should be placed near the bottom. Final structural details of the footings, such as footing thickness, concrete strength, and amount of reinforcement, should be established by your Structural Engineer, but reinforcement should comply with the above minimums, and should comply with the requirements of soils with a *very high* expansion potential.

5.5.4 Foundation Settlement

Static settlement of proposed foundations bearing in certified compacted fill placed in accordance with the recommendations of this report due to dead and frequently applied live loads is not expected to exceed approximately 3/4-inch under the assumed loading conditions, and is expected to occur primarily upon initial application of loading. Differential settlement is not expected to exceed approximately 1/4-inch.

5.5.5 Required Observations

Prior to placing concrete in the foundation excavations, an observation should be made by the field representative of the Project Geotechnical Engineer to confirm that the footing excavations are free of loose and disturbed soils and are embedded in the recommended earth materials.



5.6 Pile Foundation Design

Drilled, cast-in-place concrete friction piles may be used for foundation support where removal and recompaction of the onsite soils and the use of shallow foundations embedded into compacted fill may prove to be too disruptive, such as for the foundation support of the proposed bridge and or for the foundation support of features within the playground area, for example. The pile foundations should be embedded within, and derive support entirely from, the older alluvium and or bedrock material which underlies the existing artificial fill and colluvial soils present at the subject site. The following criteria and design parameters can be used in the design of cast-in-place concrete friction piles.

5.6.1 Embedment Criteria

- a. Drilled, cast-in-place concrete friction piles should be a minimum of 24-inches in diameter, and be embedded a minimum of 8 feet into competent older alluvium and or bedrock, but not less than the depth required for adequate vertical support and lateral resistance. The friction piles can be assumed fixed at 3 feet into competent older alluvium and or bedrock.

5.6.2 Steel Reinforcement

- a. The structural details, such as (1) concrete strength, (2) type, amount, and placement of reinforcing, (3) structural connection, and (4) spacing, should be established by the project Structural Engineer.

5.6.3 Allowable Bearing Pressure and Lateral Resistance

- a. A skin friction of 500 pounds per square foot (psf) for that portion of the pile embedded within competent older alluvium and or bedrock can be utilized to preliminarily determine the minimum pile length required for downward vertical support. Uplift resistance may be taken as $\frac{1}{2}$ of the downward capacity. The allowable skin friction can be increased by $\frac{1}{3}$ when considering short duration wind or seismic loads. This allowable skin friction should be verified once final finished grades and initial pile design depths have been determined.
- b. Passive earth pressure resistance for that portion of the pile within the competent older alluvium and or bedrock may be computed as an equivalent fluid having a density of 250 pcf, up to a maximum passive earth pressure of 2500 psf. The allowable passive earth pressure may be increased by 100% for isolated piles. Piles spaced a minimum of 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ pile diameters on center may be considered isolated.

5.6.4 Required Observations

- a. All pile excavations should be observed and approved by a representative of AGS *prior* to placing steel or pouring concrete.
- b. All regulations within the most recent version of the CALOSHA Construction Safety Orders should be followed.

5.6.5 Pile Settlement

The total settlement and differential settlement of structures supported on friction piles as recommended are anticipated to be within tolerable limits. Total and differential settlement is not expected to exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch.

5.7 Slab-On-Grade and Exterior Hardscape

If earthwork operations are conducted such that the construction sequence is not continuous or if construction operations disturb the surface soils, we recommend that the exposed subgrade to support concrete slabs be tested within a day of the concrete pour to verify adequate compaction and moisture conditions. If adequate compaction and moisture conditions are not demonstrated, the disturbed subgrade should be over-excavated, scarified, and recompacted in accordance with the guidelines in *Site Preparation* section *prior* to the slab being poured.



As it has been recommended to use lime treatment to mitigate the effects of expansive soils below the footprint of the proposed community center and amphitheater structures, and below the footprint of any other proposed permanent structures, it may be elected to utilize lime treatment within the upper 12-inches of the soils to support exterior concrete hardscape to provide similar benefits. It is recommended to consult with a specialty contractor familiar with the lime treatment of soils to reduce expansion potential to discuss the potential benefits of these procedures.

5.7.1 Structural Design

Concrete floor slabs on grade should be reinforced with a minimum of #4 steel bars placed on 16-inch centers each way. The final structural details, such as (1) slab thickness, (2) concrete strength, (3) type, amount, and placement of reinforcing, and (4) joint spacing, should be established by your Structural Engineer, but reinforcing should comply with the above minimums. The soils have been determined to be within the *very high* expansion potential category. The perimeter edge of exterior concrete slabs should be extended a minimum of 8 inches below the bottom of the slab and have a minimum width of 6 inches.

Cracking of concrete flatwork can occur and is relatively common. Steel reinforcement and crack control joints are intended to reduce the risk of concrete slab cracking, as are the use of fiber reinforced concrete and proper concrete curing. Also, concrete slabs are generally not perfectly level, but they should be within tolerances included in the project specifications.

Tile flooring can crack, reflecting cracks in the underlying concrete slab. Therefore, if tile flooring is used, the slab designer should consider additional steel reinforcement, above minimum requirements, in the design of concrete slabs-on-grade where tile will be installed. Furthermore, the tile installer should consider installation methods, such as using a vinyl crack isolation membrane between the tile and concrete slab, to reduce the potential for tile cracking.

5.7.2 Vapor Barrier

It is recommended that a minimum 15-mil thick plastic vapor barrier be used under floor slabs in moisture sensitive areas. The vapor barrier should be installed in accordance with the recommendations contained in the latest version of ASTM E1643. In accordance with our understanding of the latest standard of practice, it is suggested that the concrete slab be poured directly on top of the vapor barrier and that no sand should be placed atop the vapor barrier, however it may be recommended by the architect and or structural engineer that a layer of sand be placed between the prepared subgrade and the vapor barrier. Seams of the vapor barrier should be overlapped and sealed. Where pipes extend through the vapor barrier, the barrier should be sealed to the pipes. Tears or punctures in the vapor barrier should be completely repaired *prior* to placement of concrete. The concrete mix should be designed so as to minimize possible curling of the slab. The concrete slab should be allowed to cure properly before placing vinyl or other moisture-sensitive floor covering.

5.8 Retaining Wall Design Criteria

5.8.1 Foundations

Foundations for retaining walls can be designed in accordance with the *Site Preparation* and *Shallow Foundations* sections of this report.

5.8.2 Lateral Earth Pressures for Walls Retaining Less Than 6 Feet of Earth Material

The lateral earth pressure behind retaining walls depends on the allowable wall movement, type of retained earth materials, backfill slopes, wall inclination, surcharge, and any hydrostatic pressures.

Any proposed retaining walls retaining less than 6 feet of the earth materials may be designed using a triangular pressure distribution, and an equivalent fluid pressure of 90 pcf. In areas where the backslopes are steeper than 5(horizontal):1(vertical), the equivalent unit weight should be increased by 13 pcf for gradients up to 2:1. Slopes greater than 2:1 in gradient are not allowed.



The surcharging effect of any adjacent loads on retaining walls due to traffic, footings, or other loads, should be included in the wall design. The magnitude of lateral load due to surcharging depends on the magnitude of the surcharge, the size of the surcharge-loaded area, the distance of the surcharge from the wall, and the restraint of the wall. We can provide assistance in evaluating the effects of surcharge loading, if desired, once details are known and provided.

5.8.3 Seismic Lateral Earth Pressures for Walls Retaining Greater Than 6 Feet of Earth Material

In accordance with the requirements of the current Building Code, a seismic lateral force should be incorporated into the design of all retaining walls retaining more than 6 feet of earth materials. A seismic lateral force of $17.0H^2$ pounds per lineal foot should be added to walls retaining more than 6 feet of earth materials with level backfill, where H is the retained height, in feet, and a seismic lateral force of $28.3H^2$ pounds per lineal foot should be added to walls retaining more than 6 feet of earth materials with backfill sloping at a gradient of greater than 3:1 (horizontal:vertical). This force should be applied at a height of $0.4H$ above the base of the wall, and is in addition to the static lateral earth pressure given above.

5.8.4 Backfill and Drainage

Except for the upper 2 feet, the soil immediately adjacent to backfilled retaining walls should be free-draining filter material (such as Caltrans Class 2 permeable material) with a minimum horizontal distance of 1 foot. Weep holes and/or drainpipes, as appropriate, should be installed at the base of these walls. In lieu of filter material, crushed stone protected from clogging with the use of synthetic fabric between the natural soil and the gravel or a manufactured drainage structure (e.g., Miradrain) may be used. Subdrain pipe material should consist of a minimum 4-inch-diameter perforated PVC pipe meeting ASTM D2729 or better. Accordion or similar type pipe is *not* acceptable for subdrain pipe. The top 2 feet should be backfilled with less permeable compacted fill to reduce infiltration. All retaining walls should be waterproofed. Figure 9 shows *Typical Retaining Wall Drainage Details*.

Selective fill with an expansion index of less than 90 should be used as backfill behind any proposed retaining walls. Retaining wall backfill shall be placed in accordance with the recommendations presented in the *Site Preparation* section of this report.

During grading and backfilling operations adjacent to any wall, heavy equipment should *not* be allowed to operate within 5 feet laterally of the wall or within a lateral distance equal to the wall height, whichever is greater, to avoid developing excessive lateral pressures. Within this zone, only hand-operated equipment should be used to compact the backfill soils.

The retaining wall backfill should be benched into the backcut where the backcut is sloped less than (flatter) 0.75(H):1.0(V).

5.8.5 Decking

Decking that caps a retaining wall should be provided with a flexible joint to allow for the normal 1 to 2% deflection of the retaining wall. Decking that does *not* cap a retaining wall, should *not* be tied to the wall. The spacing between the wall and deck will require periodic caulking to prevent water intrusion into the retaining wall backfill.

5.9 Asphalt and Concrete Pavement

5.9.1 Grading

All exterior areas to be paved with asphalt or concrete should be graded in accordance with the general recommendations for site grading as described in the *Site Preparation* section of this report. In proposed parking and driveway areas, and any other exterior flatwork areas (walkways, patios, etc.), any existing artificial fill material and loose or disturbed soils should be removed and recompacted. The depth of over-excavation should extend to a minimum of 12 inches below either existing or future subgrade level, whichever is deeper, and a minimum of 12



inches below the bottom of future concrete, asphalt or aggregate base section, whichever is deeper. If test results show that proper moisture and compaction requirements do not exist just *prior* to placing base or placing pavements, the surface should be scarified, moisture conditioned, and properly recompacted.

Compaction testing will be required for all asphalt and aggregate base. A minimum relative compaction of 95% is required for all asphalt, aggregate base, and upper 12 inches of subgrade soils. The aggregate base should have a minimum *R*-value of 78 and meet recognized industry specifications for aggregate base. Base materials should be placed and compacted in lifts not exceeding 6 inches. Asphalt should *not* be placed if the base is pumping. Base materials are *not* required beneath curbs and gutters, however, if base materials are not utilized beneath the curbs and gutters, it is recommended that the subgrade soils be recompacted to at least 95% relative compaction to a minimum depth of 12 inches below the bottom of curbs and gutters.

5.9.2 Maintenance

Pavement section design assumes that proper maintenance practices, such as sealing and repair of localized areas of distress, are employed throughout the design life of the pavement.

5.9.3 Asphalt Pavement Design

Pavement section calculations were performed for asphalt pavement design for a range in traffic indices. Selection of the appropriate traffic index to use should be made by the Project Civil Engineer based on their knowledge of traffic flow and loadings.

The structural sections for asphalt pavement were computed in general accordance with the Caltrans method (**California Department of Transportation Highway Design Manual**), using an *R*-value of 3, which is the lowest *R*-value obtained from the evaluation of representative onsite soils. The results of the *R*-value testing are included in Appendix B of this report, and recommended pavement sections are summarized in the following table.

Traffic Index	Thickness, Inches	
	Asphalt	Aggregate Base
5.0	4.0	8.0
6.0	4.0	12.0
7.0	4.0	16.0

As it has been recommended to use lime treatment to mitigate the effects of expansive soils below the footprint of the proposed community center and amphitheater structures, and below the footprint of any other proposed permanent structures, it may be elected to utilize lime and or cement treatment within the upper 12-inches of the subgrade soils to support asphalt pavement to provide similar benefits. The use of lime and or cement treatment within the subgrade soils may provide an increase in the *R*-value of the subgrade soils, and as a benefit, may allow for the reduction of the required aggregate base section thickness below those values provided in the table above. It is recommended to consult with a specialty contractor familiar with the lime treatment of soils to reduce expansion potential to discuss the potential benefits of these procedures.

5.9.4 Confirmation of *R*-Value

If desired, or if required by the City, additional testing to determine the *R*-value of the subgrade soils in parking and driveway areas could be performed near the completion of grading, in order to confirm the pavement structural section. It should be noted that the pavement structural section design recommendations presented in this report may change if a different *R*-value is obtained for the actual subgrade soils.

5.9.5 Concrete Pavement Design

It is recommended that all concrete pavement subject to vehicular traffic be a minimum of 6 inches thick, and be underlain by a minimum of 6 inches of aggregate base. As noted in the above *Asphalt Pavement Design* section of this report, the use of lime and or concrete treatment of the subgrade soils may allow for the reduction of the



recommended pavement section thickness. It is recommended to consult with a specialty contractor familiar with the lime treatment of soils to reduce expansion potential to discuss the potential benefits of these procedures. Concrete flatwork subject only to pedestrian traffic (i.e. walkways, patios, etc.) should be a minimum of 5 inches thick, and need not be underlain by base. All exterior concrete should be reinforced with a minimum of #4 steel bars placed on 16-inch centers each way.

6. OBSERVATIONS AND TESTING

Prior to the start of site preparation and/or construction, we recommend that a meeting be held with the Contractor to discuss the project. We recommend that AGS be retained to perform the following tasks prior to and/or during construction. Please advise AGS a minimum 24 hours prior to any required site visit. All approved plans, permits, and geotechnical reports must be at the jobsite and be made available during inspections.

- a. *Review grading, foundation, and drainage plans to verify that the recommendations contained in this report have been properly interpreted and are incorporated into the project specifications. If we are not accorded the opportunity to review these documents, we can take no responsibility for misinterpretation of our conclusions and recommendations.*
- b. *Observe and advise during all grading activities, including site preparation, foundation and retaining wall excavation, and placement of fill, to confirm that suitable fill soils are placed upon competent material and to allow design changes if subsurface conditions differ from those anticipated prior to the start of construction.*
- c. *Observe the installation of all drainage devices.*
- d. *Test all fill placed for engineering purposes to confirm that suitable fill materials are used and properly compacted.*

7. LIMITS AND LIABILITY

All building sites are subject to elements of risk that cannot be wholly identified and/or entirely eliminated. Building sites are subject to many detrimental geotechnical hazards, including but *not* limited to the effects of water infiltration, erosion, concentrated drainage, total settlement, differential settlement, expansive soil movement, seismic shaking, fault rupture, landsliding, and slope creep. The risks from these hazards can be reduced by employing subsurface exploration, laboratory testing, analyses, and experienced geotechnical judgment. Many geotechnical hazards, however, are highly dependent on the property owner properly maintaining the site, drainage facilities, and slope and by correcting any deficiencies found during occupancy of the property in a timely manner. Even with a thorough subsurface exploration and testing program, significant variability between test locations and between sample intervals may exist. Ultimately, geotechnical recommendations are based on the experience and judgment of the geotechnical professionals in evaluating the available data from site observations, subsurface exploration, and laboratory tests. Latent defects can be concealed by earth materials, deposition, geologic history, and existing improvements. If such defects are present, they are beyond the evaluation of the geotechnical professionals. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made or intended in connection with this report, by furnishing of this report, or by any other oral or written statement. Owners and developers are responsible for retaining appropriate design professionals and qualified contractors in developing their property and for properly maintaining the property. Retaining the services of a geotechnical consultant should *not* be construed to relieve the Owner, Developer, or Contractors of their responsibilities or liabilities.

The analysis and recommendations submitted in this report are based in part on our subsurface exploration, laboratory testing, site observations, and provided data on geology and the proposed site development. Our descriptions and the boring logs may show distinctions between fill and native soils, between native (e.g., alluvium,



colluvium, slopewash) and bedrock formation, and between soil type (e.g., sands and silty sands). Such distinctions were based on geologic information, grading plans when available, intermittent recovered soil/bedrock samples, and judgment. Delineations between these categories of materials may not be perfect and may be subject to change as more information becomes available. For example, judgments may be clouded when recovered samples are intermittent and small in comparison to the volume of soil under study, and macrostructure that would aid the identification process are not as apparent as they would be when the borehole is geologically downhole logged by entering the excavation. When the age of the fill is old, the difference between the structure of the fill and native materials may be less pronounced, or the degree of bedrock formation weathering sometimes makes it difficult to distinguish between overlying alluvium, colluvium, or slopewash and weathered bedrock formational material. In general, our recommendations are based more on the properties of the materials than on the category of the material type such as fill, alluvium, colluvium, slopewash, or bedrock formation. Furthermore, the actual stratigraphy may be more variable than shown on the logs.

Although this report may comment or discuss construction techniques or procedures for the design engineer's guidance, this report should *not* be interpreted to prescribe or dictate construction procedures or to relieve the contractor in any way of their responsibility for the construction.

Please be aware that the contract fee for our services to prepare this report does not include additional work that may be required, such as grading observation and testing, footing observations, plan review, or responses to governmental (regulatory) plan reviews associated with you obtaining a building permit. Where additional services are requested or required, you will be billed for any equipment costs and on an hourly basis for consultation or analysis.

The Geotechnical Engineer's actual scope of work during construction is very limited and does *not* assume the day-to-day physical direction of the work, minute examination of the elements, or responsibility for the safety of the contractor's workers. Our scope of services during construction consists of taking soil tests and making visual observations, sometimes on only an intermittent basis, relating to earthwork or foundation excavations for the project. We do *not* guarantee the contractor's performance, but rather look for general conformance to the intent of the plans and geotechnical report. Any discrepancy noted by us regarding earthwork or foundations will be referred to the Owner, project Engineer, Architect, or Contractor for action.

This report is issued with the understanding that it is the responsibility of the Owner, or of their representative, to ensure that the information and recommendations contained herein are called to the attention of the Architect and Engineers for the project and incorporated into the plan and that the necessary steps are taken to see that the Contractor carry out such recommendations in the field. Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc., (AGS) has prepared this report for the exclusive use of the Client and authorized agents, and this report should *not* be considered transferable. We do recommend, however, that the report be given to future property Owners for the sole purpose of disclosing the report findings.

Findings of this report are valid as of the date of issuance. Changes in conditions of a property may occur with the passage of time whether attributable to natural processes or works of man on this or adjacent properties. Furthermore, changes in applicable or appropriate standards occur due, for example, to legislation and broadening of knowledge. Accordingly, findings of this report may be invalidated wholly or partially by changes outside our control. Therefore, *this report is subject to our review and remains valid for a maximum period of one year, unless we issue a written opinion of its continued applicability thereafter.*

In the event that any changes in the nature and design (including structural loadings different from those anticipated), or other improvements are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall *not* be considered valid unless the changes are reviewed and conclusions of this report modified or verified in writing.



This report may be subject to review by controlling agencies, and any modifications they deem necessary should be made a part thereof, subject to our technical acceptance of such modifications. All submissions of this report should be in its entirety. Under no circumstances should this report be summarized and synthesized to be quoted out of context for any purpose.

Test findings and statements of professional opinion do *not* constitute a guarantee or warranty, and *no* warranties, either expressed or implied, are made as to the professional advice provided under the terms of this agreement. We have strived, however, to provide our services in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices in this community at the time of this report.



Appendix A

Field Exploration and Boring/Test Pit Logs



Appendix A

Field Exploration and Boring/Test Pit Logs

The field exploration included a site reconnaissance and subsurface exploration. During the site reconnaissance, the surface site conditions were noted, and the approximate locations of any exploration points were determined. The following descriptions of exploration methods are generic and may include methods not used on this project. Reference to the boring logs can be made to determine which methods are applicable to this project, and any differences between what is described below and actually occurred is described on the boring logs or in the main body of the report.

The test borings were advanced by either hand digging, digging with a backhoe, or drilling. In the case of drilling, a truck-mounted rotary drilling rig with a hollow-stem auger or bucket was used to advance the borings. When we expect to encounter shallow groundwater, a wet rotary drilling operation is usually used. The method actually used is noted on the boring logs. For geologic studies when the need for visual examination of the bedding and other stratigraphic features is needed along with engineering data, the larger bucket augers are used to allow a geologist to enter the excavation for visually logging the hole. When geologically logging borings and trenches, the sides are scraped prior to logging. A prefix B is used to designate a boring made with a drilling rig. When hand dug, the boring numbers have a prefix HB. When a backhoe was used, prefixes TP (test pit) or T (trench) are used. The difference between a trench and test pit being the length of the exploration; a trench being a long narrow exploration, most commonly used for fault studies. In each case, the soils were logged by technical personnel from our office and visually classified in the field in general accordance with the Unified Soil Classification system. The field descriptions have been modified as appropriate to reflect laboratory results when preparing the final boring logs.

Relatively undisturbed samples of the subsurface materials were obtained at appropriate intervals in the borings using a steel drive sampler (2.5-inches inside diameter, 3-inches outside diameter) lined with brass, one-inch-high sample rings with a diameter of 2.4 inches. This is referred to as a modified California sampler. The boring may be advanced by drilling with a hollow-stem auger or with a wet rotary operation. If below the groundwater, the hollow-stem is filled with water or drilling mud to counteract the fluid pressure of the groundwater. The sampler was usually driven into the bottom of the borehole with successive drops of a 140-pound safety hammer connected to the sampler with either A or AW rod and falling 30 inches. An automatic hammer is usually used when drilling with a CME drill rig, and a Safe-T-Driver is used when drilling with a Mobile drill rig. When above the groundwater level, a downhole Safe-T-Driver is usually used. Studies have shown that hammer efficiencies of the automatic hammer is over 90% while that of the Safe-T-Driver is about 70%, based on impact velocities. When a bucket auger is used to advance the boring, the driving weights change with depth, depending on the weight characteristics of the telescoping kelley bar, but the height of fall is usually 18 inches. Sampler driving resistance, expressed as blows per 6 inches of penetration, is presented on the boring logs at the respective sampling depths. When the borings or trenches are excavated with a backhoe, the sampler is pushed into the soil with the force of the backhoe. A hand sampler is used when the borings or trenches are advanced by hand digging or in some cases when a backhoe is used to make the excavation. This hand sampler is similar to the conventional California sampler, but lighter weight. An approximately 8-pound hammer falling about 18 inches is used to drive the hand sampler about 6 inches into the bottom of the exploration. The type of sampler used is noted on the boring logs. In some cases the hammer weight and falling distance deviate from those given above. The actual conditions are shown on the boring logs and supersede the conditions given above.

Ring samples were retained in close-fitting, moisture tight containers for transport to our laboratory for testing. Bulk samples, which were collected from cuttings, were placed in bags and transported to our laboratory for testing.

When noted on the boring logs, standard penetration test (SPT) samples were obtained using either a 20-inch or a 32-inch long split-barrel sampler with a 2-inch outside diameter and a 1.375-inch inside diameter when liners are used (1.5-inch inside diameter without liners). Unless noted otherwise, liners are used. This sampler is driven into the soil with successive drops of a 140-pound, safety hammer falling 30 inches. The blows are recorded for each 6



inches of penetration for a total penetration of 18 or 24 inches. The sum of the number of blows for the last 12 inches of an 18-inch penetration or the middle 12 inches of a 24-inch penetration is referred to as the N value.

Logs, which are presented on Plates at the end of this Appendix, include a description and classification of each stratum, sample locations, blow counts, groundwater conditions encountered during drilling, results from selected types of laboratory tests, and drilling information. Keys to *Soil and Bedrock Symbols and Terms* are included on Plate A-1 and Plate A-2.

Each boring or trench, unless noted otherwise, was backfilled with cuttings at the completion of the logging and sampling. The backfill, however, may settle with time, and it is the responsibility of our client to ensure that such settlement does *not* become a liability.



Boring Log B-1

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller _____ Choice Drilling _____ Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water 15.0 ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	-#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					



Boring Log B-2

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water 15.0 ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
				Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, moist, stiff					
5	13 23 22					105.0	19.0		
				slightly lighter color below 4 ft.		108.7	15.1		
	13 19 33			marbled with light brown @ 6 ft. becomes very dark below 6.5 ft.		99.3	22.9		
10	12 15 19					125.1	23.0		
	13 20 28								
15	13 24 35			perched groundwater @ 15 ft. Monterey Formation (Tm) Light brown Silty Clayey Gravelly SAND, wet, dense		106.1	19.0		
20									
25									
				Total Depth Explored = 16.5 ft. Perched Groundwater @ 15 ft. Backfilled with Spoils 12/22/2020					



Boring Log B-3

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	-#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
				Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Silty CLAY, moist, stiff					E.I. = 163
		11 17 31				110.1	14.2		
5		19 28 36		Moderate yellowish brown Silty SAND, with white calcium carbonate deposits, moist, stiff					
		21 35 38		Light brown medium to coarse grained SAND with calcium carbonate deposits, moist, dense		115.6	11.6		
		23 33 40		Dark yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, slightly moist, stiff		111.8	7.4		
10		28 50@6"		Older Alluvium (Qoa) Light brown Silty SAND with Clay, weathered to light gray, with calcium carbonate vein infill, slightly moist, dense with rounded gravel in shoe of sampler		98.1	24.7		
15		0@5.5"		Monterey Formation (Tm) Light brown SILTSTONE, cemented, very hard		106.8	18.1		
20						90.7	29.8		
25				Total Depth Explored = 20.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/22/2020					



Boring Log B-4

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	-#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
				Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Silty CLAY, very moist, soft					
				rootlets @ 2.5 ft.		98.6	26.3		
5		5 5 6							
		8 18 22		Light gray to olive Sandy CLAY, very moist, stiff		113.8	17.1		
				Light gray to olive Clayey SAND, very moist, dense					
		14 21 30				104.9	21.0		
10		28 50@6'		Older Alluvium (Qoa) Light brown Silty CLAY, moist, stiff					
				Light brown Clayey SAND with light gray alteration, moist, dense		105.7	19.5		
15									
				Total Depth Explored = 11 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/22/2020					
20									
25									



Boring Log B-5

Sheet 1 of 1


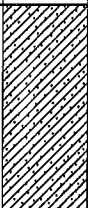






Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

				Description of Material									
Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.		Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests			
5		27 30 27		Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, moist, dense			102.3	13.9					
				@ 2.5 ft., root in sampler, minor construction debris									
10		12 18 24		Colluvium (Qcol) Dark yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, very moist, stiff			110.5	14.9					
15		12 18 30		Moderate yellowish brown to light brown Sandy CLAY with greenish alteration, moist, stiff			89.7	31.0					
				Monterey Formation (Tm) Tan SILTSTONE, abundant calcium carbonate deposits, moist, stiff									
20		16 21 31					69.6	51.8					
25													
				Total Depth Explored = 11.5 ft No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/22/2020									



Boring Log B-6

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
				Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, moist, stiff					
	16 25 32			Monterey Formation (Tm) Tan Silty CLAYSTONE, with light green alteration, moist, hard		104.4	16.5		
5	38 50@5			Detrital Sediments of Lindero Canyon (Tevg) Light brown volcanic derived sedimentary deposits, dry, hard		110.3	17.9		
10				Total Depth Explored = 6 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/22/2020					
15									
20									
25									



Boring Log B-7

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
5		15 21 31		Artificial Fill (af) Moderate yellowish brown Silty Clayey SAND to Silty Sandy CLAY, dry, dense		112.4	13.7		
						109.0	12.4		
10				Total Depth Explored = 6.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/22/2020					
15									
20									
25									



Boring Log B-8

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/23/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	-#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					



Boring Log B-9

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/23/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				<p>This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.</p>					
5	16 18 24			Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown to moderate yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, slightly moist, dense		109.1	12.7		
		with angular gravel							
	15 25 50@6"			Colluvium (Qcol) Dark yellowish brown to light brown Silty Sandy CLAY, with angular gravel, moist, very stiff					
10	8 25 33					107.6	15.9		
	17 27 30			Monterey Formation (Tm) Olive gray Sandy Silty CLAY with gravel, slightly moist, very stiff					
15				Total Depth Explored = 11.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/23/2020					
20									
25									

Total Depth Explored = 11.5 ft.
No Groundwater Encountered
Backfilled with Spoils 12/23/2020



Boring Log B-10

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/23/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
5	12	17		Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, with minor roots and rootlets, slightly moist, stiff		101.6	15.5		
	15	25		minor debris @ 3 ft.		75.8	32.9		
10	25	35		Monterey Formation (Tm) Tan fractured SHALE, slightly moist, hard					
15									
20									
25									
				Total Depth Explored = 6.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/23/2020					

Boring Log B-11

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/23/20

Comment

Drilling Company/Driller	Choice Drilling	Equipment	Hollow Stem Auger
--------------------------	-----------------	-----------	-------------------

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By **BW**

[illegible]



Boring Log B-12

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/23/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
				Asphalt, 3 inches thick Base, 7.5 inches thick Artificial Fill (af) Moderate yellowish brown Sandy CLAY, slightly moist, stiff		104.7	16.5		
5		10 20 25		becomes moderate yellowish brown to light brown color, with minor small gravel, slightly moist, stiff		107.8	16.4		
		12 14 22							
		12 25 32		Colluvium (Qco) Moderate yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown Sandy CLAY, slightly moist, stiff		109.4	14.2		
		14 22 24		Moderate yellowish brown Clayey Silty SAND, with calcium carbonate deposits, slightly moist, dense		111.2	11.3		
10		14 25 36		Detrital Sediments of Lindero Canyon (Tvcg) Moderate yellowish brown weathered volcanic derived sediments, abundant calcium carbonate deposits, slightly moist, hard		95.7	20.5		
15				Total Depth Explored = 11.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils and Capped with AC Cold Patch					
20									
25									



Boring Log B-13

Sheet 1 of 1





Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/23/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

				Description of Material				Attitudes		Dry Unit Weight, pcf		Moisture Content, %		-#200, %		Other Tests	
Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.													
5		15 25 30 16 25 32		Asphalt, 3.5 inches thick													
				Base, 11 inches thick													
				Monterey Formation (Tm) Tan SHALE, abundant light brown iron oxide staining, highly fractured, slightly moist, hard													
10				Total Depth Explored = 4.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils and Capped with AC Cold Patch													
15																	
20																	
25																	



Boring Log B-14

Sheet 1 of 1




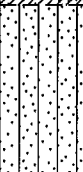
Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/23/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	-#200, %	Other Tests
5		6 12 15		Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, moist, stiff		101.0	19.0		
				becomes slightly lighter color below 3 ft.					
				Dark yellowish brown Sandy CLAY, slightly moist, very stiff					
10		20 22 15		Older Alluvium (Qoa) Moderate yellowish brown to tan Silty SAND with light brown iron oxide staining and calcium carbonate deposits, moist, dense		118.2	8.4		
15				Total Depth Explored = 11.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/23/2020					



Boring Log B-15

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/23/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
5				Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, moist, stiff		98.5	21.3		
				with light gray to tan gravel in shoe @ 2.5 ft.					
				with angular shale fragments and gravel @ 5 ft.					
10				Total Depth Explored = 6.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/23/2020					
15									
20									
25									



Boring Log B-17

Sheet 1 of 1


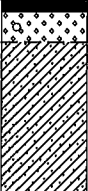
Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/23/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Description of Material										
Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests	
5		8 13 16 13 16 17		Asphalt, 3.5 inches thick		91.0	21.1			
				Base, 8.5 inches thick						
				Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Sandy CLAY, with gravel inclusions, tan highly fractured shale fragments, slightly moist, very stiff						
				Total Depth Explored = 5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled and Capped with AC Cold Patch						



Boring Log P-2

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Description of Material					Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
5	7 9 17			Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown to black Silty Sandy CLAY, moist, stiff		83.7	22.0		
				becomes olive gray color, with sand and gravel, very moist					
				Older Alluvium (Qoa) Light brown to moderate yellowish brown Silty CLAY, moist, stiff					
10				Total Depth Explored = 5.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/23/2020					
15									
20									
25									



Boring Log P-3

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water 13.0 ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
5				Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown to black Silty CLAY, moist, stiff					
10				Older Alluvium (Qoa) Light gray Silty SAND, moist, stiff					
15				Monterey Formation (Tm) Light gray SILTSTONE with light brown iron oxide staining, moist, dense		90.8	48.8		
20				Total Depth Explored = 16.5 ft. Perched Groundwater @ 13 ft. Backfilled with Spoils 12/23/2020					
25									



Boring Log P-4

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 12/22/20

Comment _____

Drilling Company/Driller Choice Drilling Equipment Hollow Stem Auger

Driving Weight (lbs) 140 Average Drop (in.) 30 Hole Diameter (in.) 8

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
5	26 33 46			Artificial Fill (af) Dark yellowish brown Silty Sandy CLAY, moist, stiff		115.4	13.8		
				Older Alluvium (Qoa) Light gray cemented Silty SAND, with light brown iron oxide staining, slightly moist, very dense					
				Total Depth Explored = 5.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 12/23/2020					
10									
15									
20									
25									



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s e r v i c e s, i n c.

Boring/Test Pit Log TP-1

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 1/13/21

Comment 1175 Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

Drilling Company/Driller Buzza Backhoe Service Equipment Backhoe

Driving Weight (lbs) _____ Average Drop (in.) _____ Hole Diameter (in.) 2'x8'

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Description of Material				Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol					
5				This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.				
10								
Total Depth Explored = 2 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 1/13/2021				E.I. =54				

Trench Description

Depth, ft
1" = 5'



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s e r v i c e s, i n c.

Boring/Test Pit Log TP-2

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 1/13/21

Comment 1175 Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

Drilling Company/Driller Buzza Backhoe Service Equipment Backhoe

Driving Weight (lbs) _____ Average Drop (in.) _____ Hole Diameter (in.) 2'x6'

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
				<p>This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.</p>					
				<p>Colluvium (Qcol) Dark yellowish brown Sandy Silty CLAY, desiccation cracks, rootlets, slightly moist, stiff</p>					
				<p>Detrital Sediments of Lindero Canyon (Tevg) Light brown to yellowish orange weathered volcanic derived sediments, slightly moist, hard</p>					
5				<p>Total Depth Explored = 3 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 1/13/2021</p>					E.I. = 140
10									

Trench Description

Depth, ft
1" = 5'



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s e r v i c e s, i n c.

Boring/Test Pit Log TP-3

Sheet 1 of 2

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 1/13/21

Comment 1175 Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

Drilling Company/Driller Buzza Backhoe Service Equipment Backhoe

Driving Weight (lbs) _____ Average Drop (in.) _____ Hole Diameter (in.) 2'x8'

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	-#200, %	Other Tests
				<p>This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.</p>					
5				<p>Artificial Fill (af) Moderate yellowish brown Silty Clayey SAND, with angular gravel and cobble, slightly moist, moderately dense</p>					
				<p>Dark yellowish brown Silty Clayey SAND, abundant angular rock fragments, rootlets, slightly moist increase in clay content below 3.5 ft., gets tight below 4 ft.</p> <p>becomes light brown color becomes dark yellowish brown color</p>					
10				<p>Colluvium (Qcol) Dark yellowish brown Silty SAND, slightly moist, dense</p>					

Trench Description

Depth, ft
1" = 5'



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s e r v i c e s, i n c.

Boring/Test Pit Log TP-4

Sheet 1 of 1


Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 1/13/21

Comment 1175 Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

Drilling Company/Driller Buzza Backhoe Service Equipment Backhoe

Driving Weight (lbs) _____ Average Drop (in.) _____ Hole Diameter (in.) 2'x10.5'

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	-#200, %	Other Tests
5				Artificial Fill (af) Moderate yellowish brown Silty SAND, with minor concrete debris, soda can, small boulder in upper 1 ft., loose at surface becomes dense with depth, lense of yellowish gray color at 2 ft.					
				Older Alluvium (Qoa) Moderate yellowish brown Silty SAND, with rootlets, pinhole voids, slightly moist, dense					
10				Total Depth Explored = 5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 1/13/2021					

Trench Description

Depth, ft
1" = 5'



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s e r v i c e s, i n c.

Boring/Test Pit Log TP-5

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 1/13/21

Comment 1175 Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

Drilling Company/Driller Buzza Backhoe Service Equipment Backhoe

Driving Weight (lbs) _____ Average Drop (in.) _____ Hole Diameter (in.) 2'x10.5'

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

				Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	-#200, %	Other Tests
Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
5				Artificial Fill (Qoa) Dark yellowish brown fine grained Silty Clayey SAND, disturbed to 1 ft., becomes moist, dense color change to light brown					
				Detrital Sediments of Lindero Canyon (Tcvg) Tan to yellowish orange weathered volcanic derived sediments, with light brown iron oxide staining, dry, hard					
10				Total Depth Explored = 6.5 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 1/13/2021					

Trench Description

Depth, ft
1" = 5'



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s e r v i c e s, i n c.

Boring/Test Pit Log TP-6

Sheet 1 of 1

Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 1/13/21

Comment 1175 Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

Drilling Company/Driller Buzza Backhoe Service Equipment Backhoe

Driving Weight (lbs) Average Drop (in.) Hole Diameter (in.) 2'x8'

Elevation ft Depth to Water ft After hrs on Logged By BW

Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol	Description of Material	Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	-#200, %	Other Tests
				<p>This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.</p>					
5				<p>Colluvium (Qcol) Dark yellowish brown Silty Clayey SAND, abundant rootlets, voids, slightly moist, dense</p> <p>grades to light brown color</p> <p>grades back to dark yellowish brown color with abundant calcium carbonate deposits</p>					
10				<p>Lower Topanga Formation (Ttfs) Olive CLAYSTONE, moist, dense</p> <p>Total Depth Explored = 7 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 1/13/2021</p>					

Trench Description

Depth, ft
1" = 5'



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s e r v i c e s, i n c.

Boring/Test Pit Log TP-7

Sheet 1 of 1


Project Conejo Recreation and Park District Client No. 5100 Date Drilled 1/13/21

Comment 1175 Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

Drilling Company/Driller Buzza Backhoe Service Equipment Backhoe

Driving Weight (lbs) _____ Average Drop (in.) _____ Hole Diameter (in.) 2'x8'

Elevation _____ ft Depth to Water _____ ft After _____ hrs on _____ Logged By BW

Description of Material				Attitudes	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	#200, %	Other Tests
Depth, ft	Sample	Blows/6"	Graphic Symbol This log, which is part of the report prepared by Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc. for the named project, should be read together with that report for complete interpretation. This summary applies only at this boring location and at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with the passage of time. The data presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered.					
5								
			Artificial Fill (af) Moderate yellowish brown Silty SAND, dry and loose at surface, minor trash and concrete debris, small angular gravel, cobble and occasional small boulder, dry, dense					
10								
Total Depth Explored = 6 ft. No Groundwater Encountered Backfilled with Spoils 1/13/2021								

Trench Description

Depth, ft
1" = 5'



Appendix B

Laboratory Testing

**Consolidation Test**

Consolidation tests were performed in general accordance with ASTM D2435 and D5333 on selected samples to evaluate the load-deformation characteristics of the earth soils. The tests were performed primarily on material that would be most susceptible to consolidation under anticipated foundation loading. The soil specimen, contained in a 2.4-inch-diameter, 1.0-inch-high sampling ring, is placed in a loading frame under a seating pressure of 0.1 ksf. Vertical loads are applied to the samples in several geometric increments, and the resulting deformations were recorded at selected time intervals. When the pressure reaches a preselected effective overburden pressure (often 2 ksf) and the specimen has consolidated under that pressure, the laboratory technician adds water to the test cell and records the vertical movement. After the specimen reaches equilibrium with the addition of water, the technician continues the loading process, usually up to a pressure of about 8 ksf. The specimen is then unloaded in increments, and the test is dismantled. The results of the test are presented in terms of percent volume change versus applied vertical stress. If this test was performed, the results are presented on Plates attached to this appendix.

Compaction Test

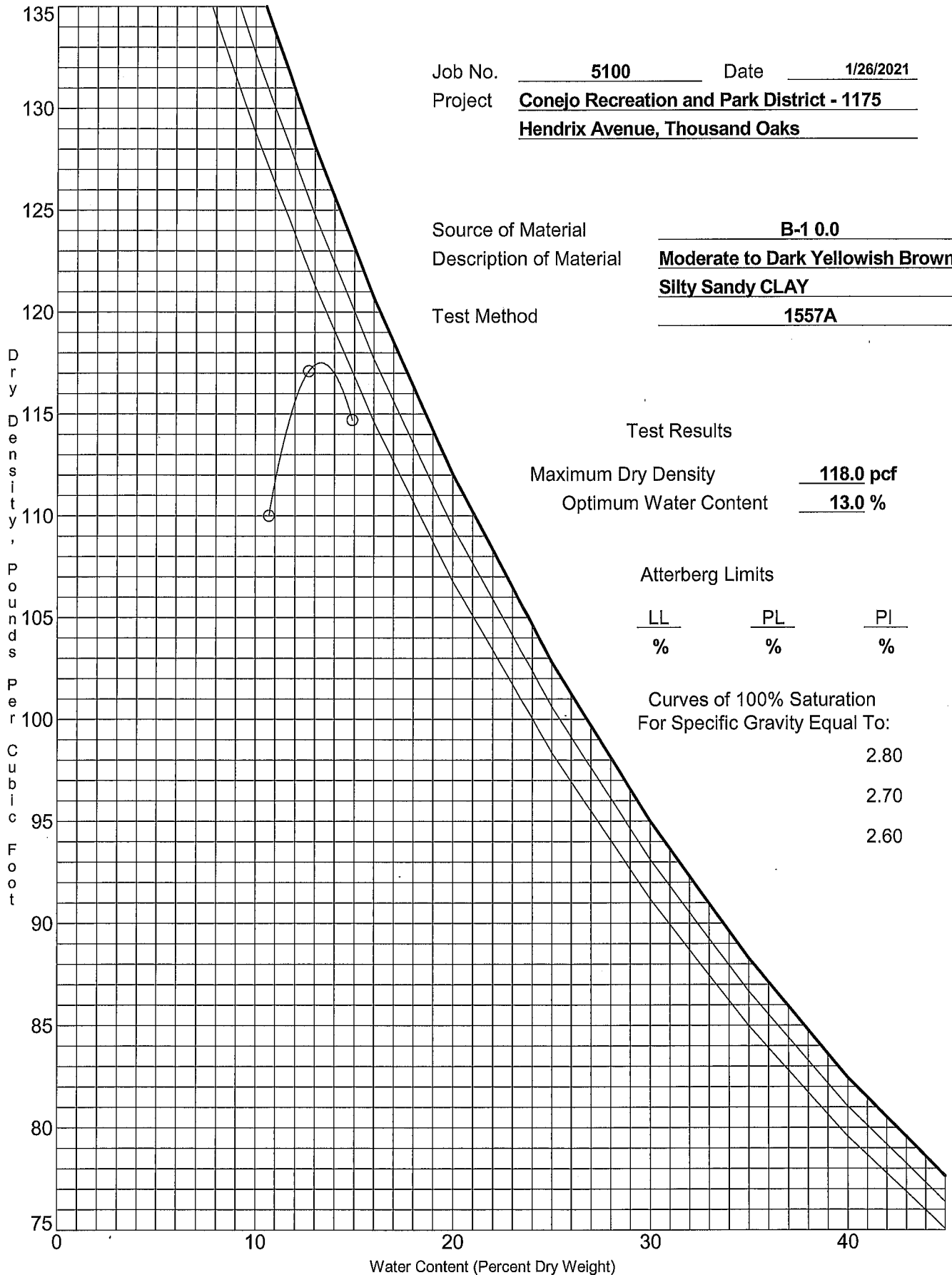
Compaction tests provide information on the relationship between moisture content and dry density of the soil compacted in a given manner. The maximum density is obtained for a given compaction effort at an optimum moisture content. Specifications for earthwork are in terms of the unit weight (or dry density) expressed as a percentage of the maximum density, and the moisture content compared to the optimum moisture content. Compaction tests were performed in general accordance with ASTM Test Designation D1557 to determine the maximum dry densities and optimum moisture contents of the on-site soils. If this test was performed, the results are presented on Plates attached to this appendix.

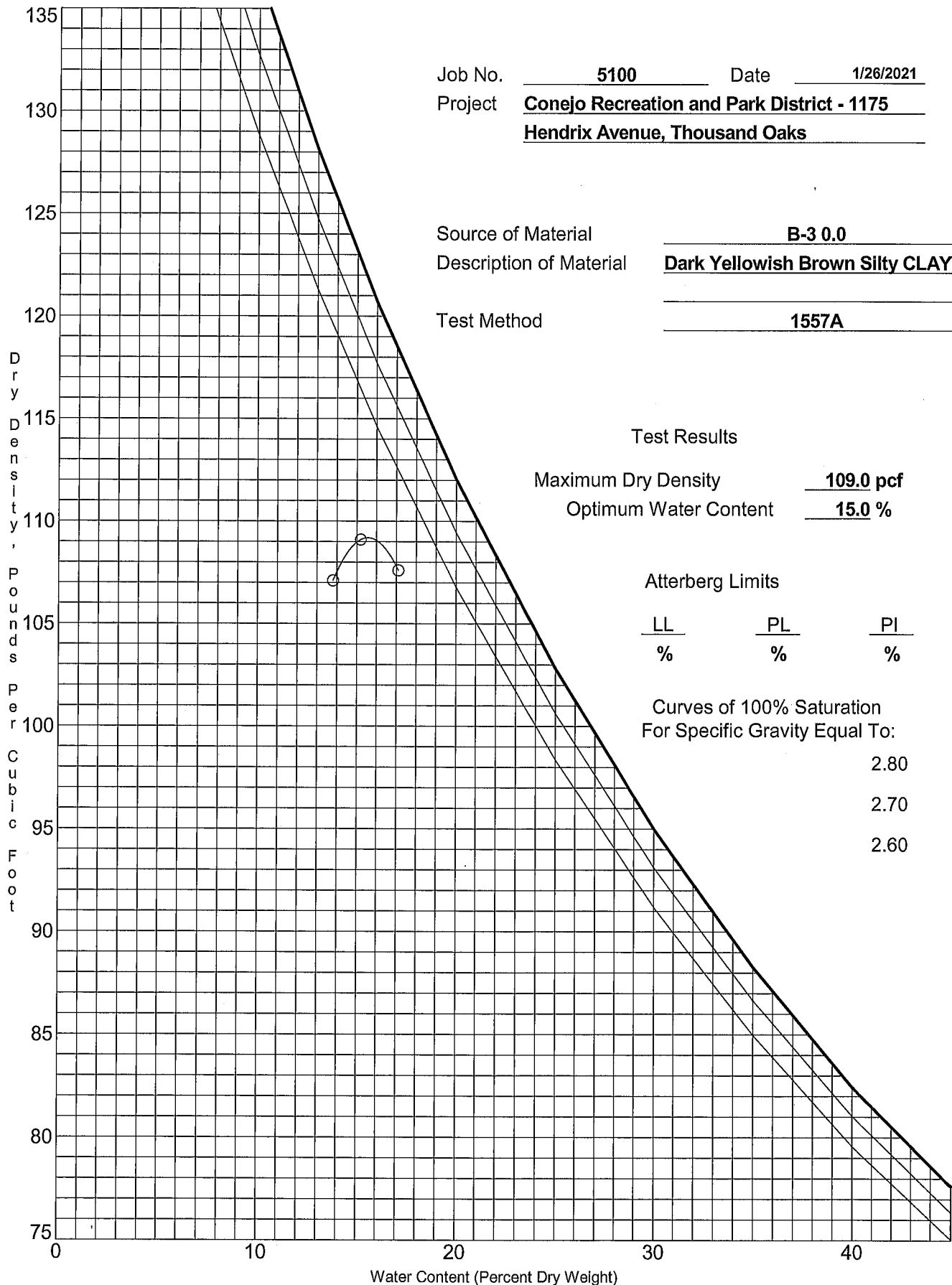
Expansion Index Test

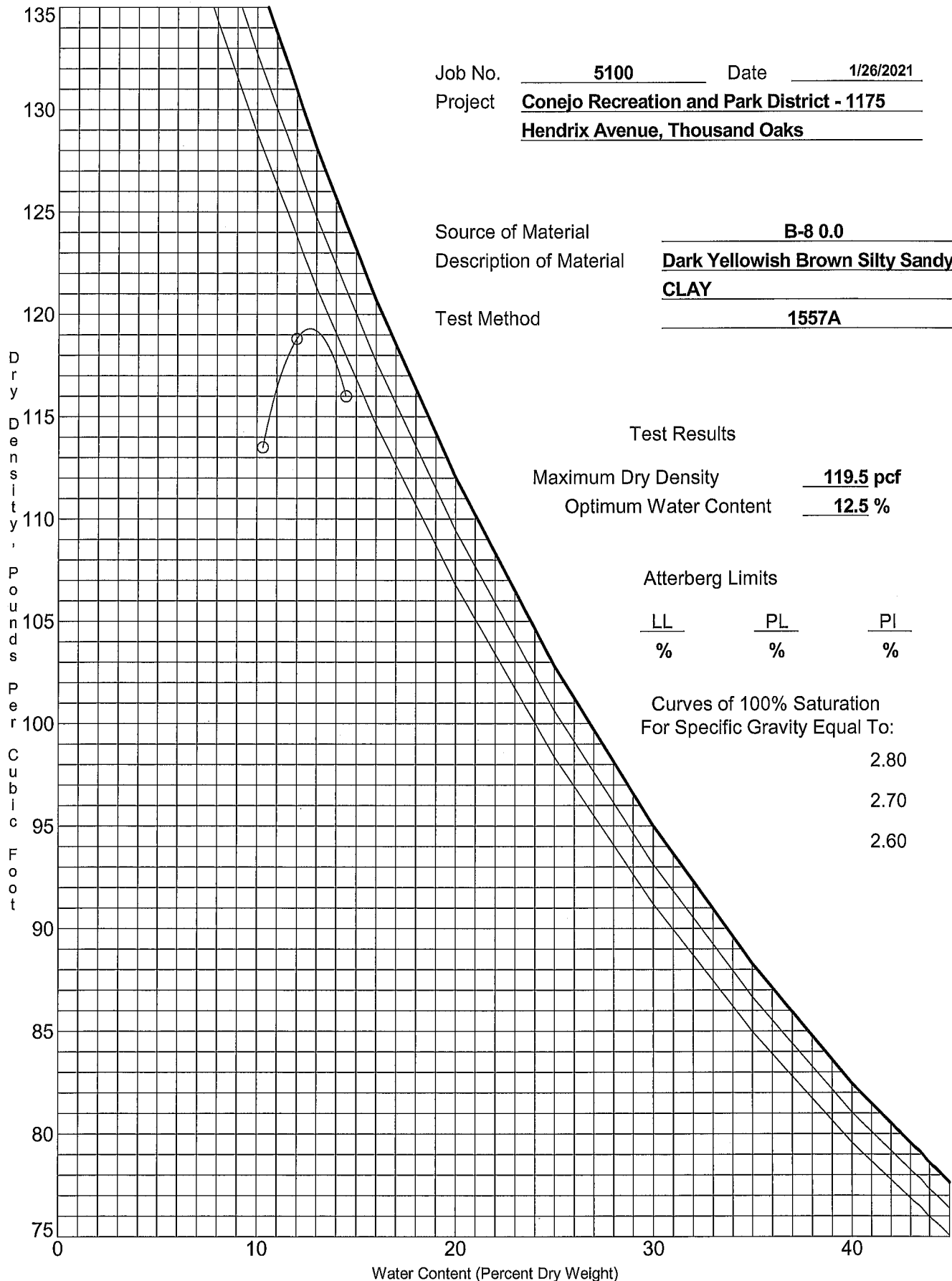
The expansion index test provides an assessment of the potential for expansion or heave that could be detrimental to foundation or slab performance. Expansion Index tests are performed on shallow on-site soils in general accordance with expansion test procedures in ASTM D4829. In this test, a specimen is compacted at a degree of saturation between 45% and 55% in a 4.01-inch-diameter, 1.0-inch-high ring. The specimen is subjected to a seating pressure of 144 psf, water is added to the test cell, and swell is monitored until the expansion stops. The volume of swell is converted to an expansion index. Any test results are summarized on the boring logs in Appendix A.

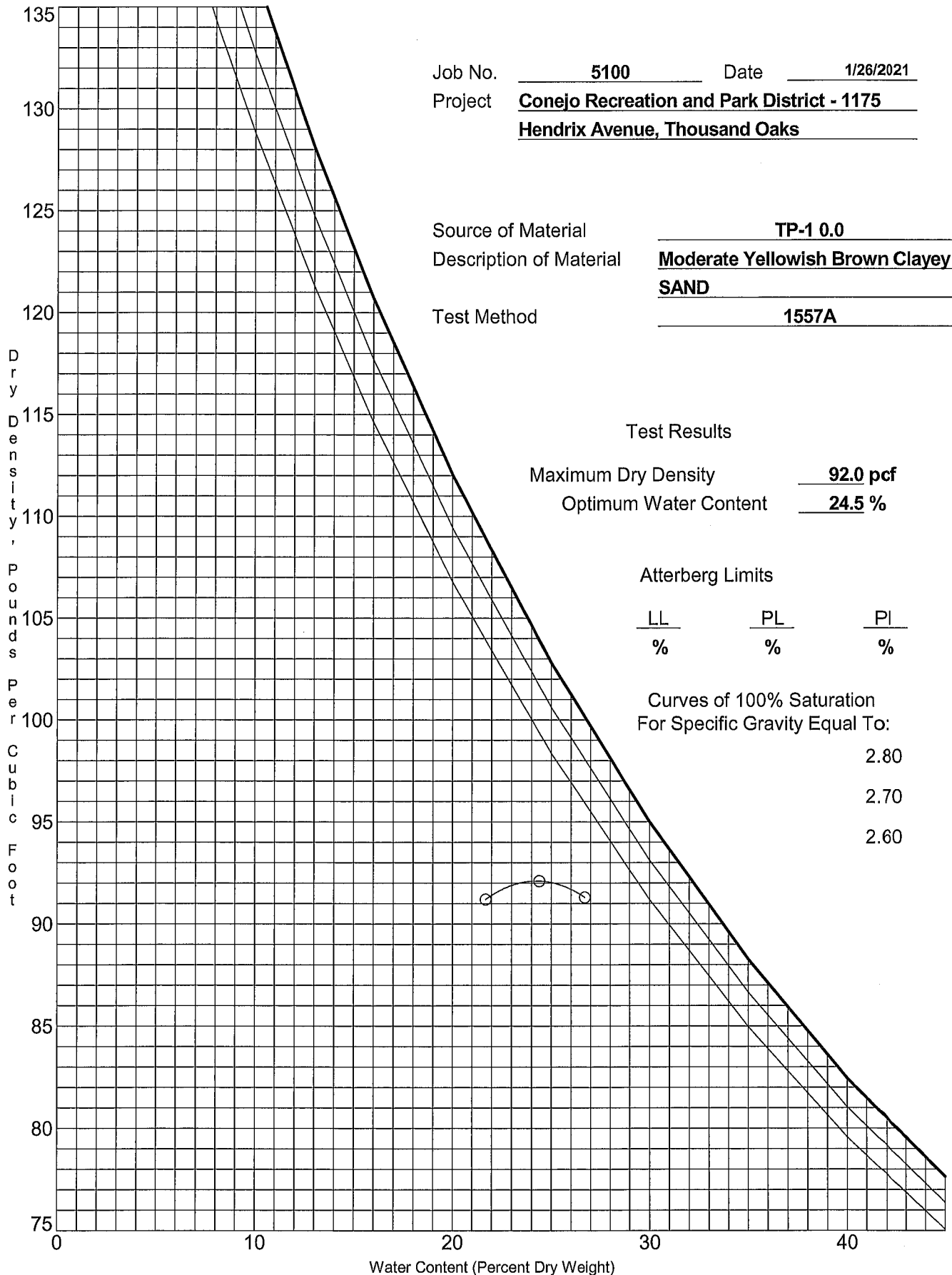
Sample Remolding

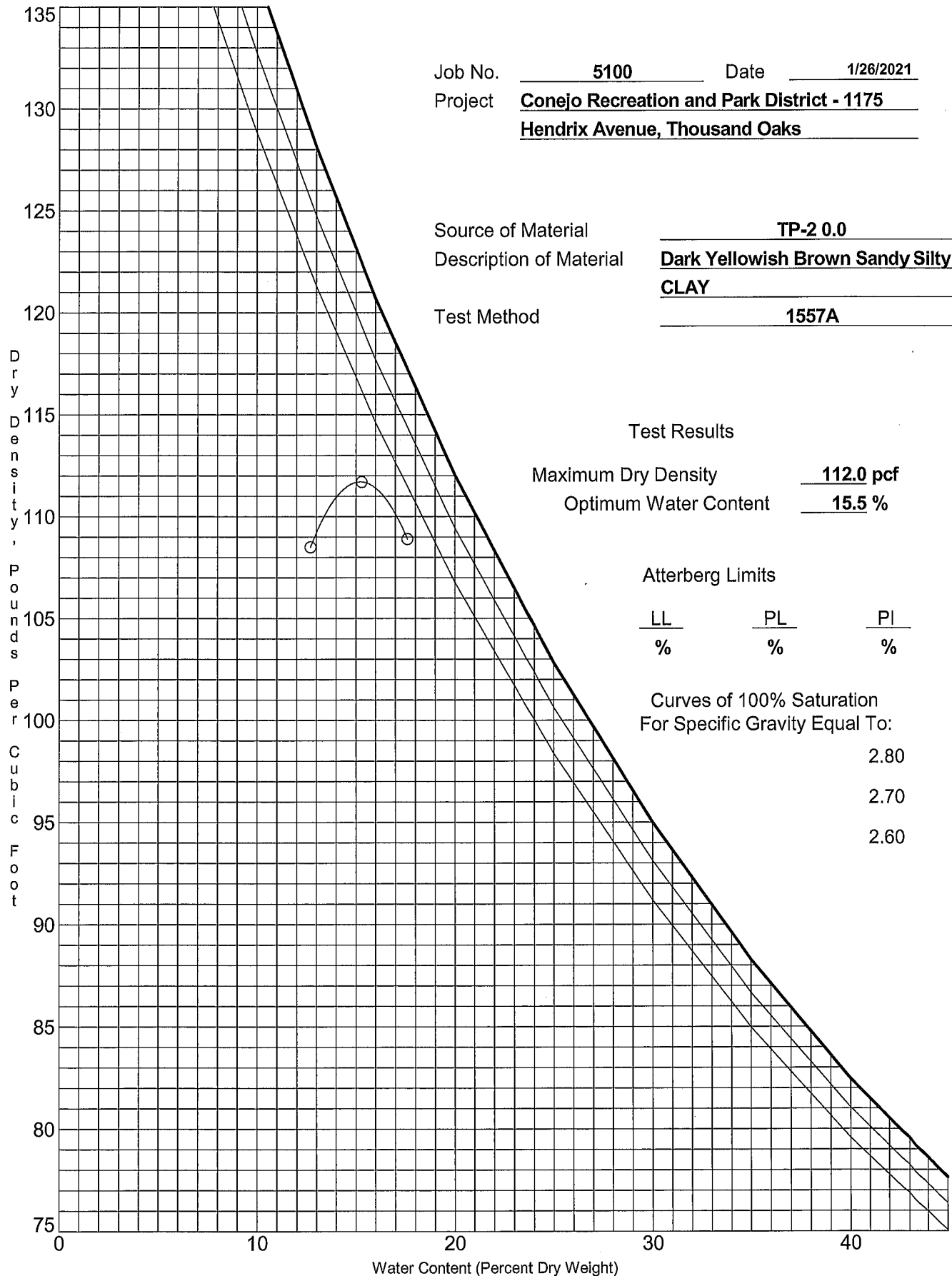
In some cases remolded samples are used when performing direct shear tests and consolidation tests. Samples are remolded to a specified moisture and density by compacting the soil in a 2.42-inch-diameter sample ring. The specified moisture content is either at optimum or a few percentage points above optimum. The specified dry density is usually at a relative compaction of 90%. The required moisture is added to and mixed with dry soil, providing a homogeneous mixture. A 2.42-inch-diameter ring is placed in a 6-inch-diameter compaction mold, and soil is placed in the mold to above the ring. The soil is then compacted with a 5.5-pound hammer with a free-fall drop of 12 inches. The sample is trimmed, and the dry density is determined. If the dry density deviates more than about one pound per cubic foot from the specified dry density, the process is repeated with the number of blows altered to better achieve the specified dry density.

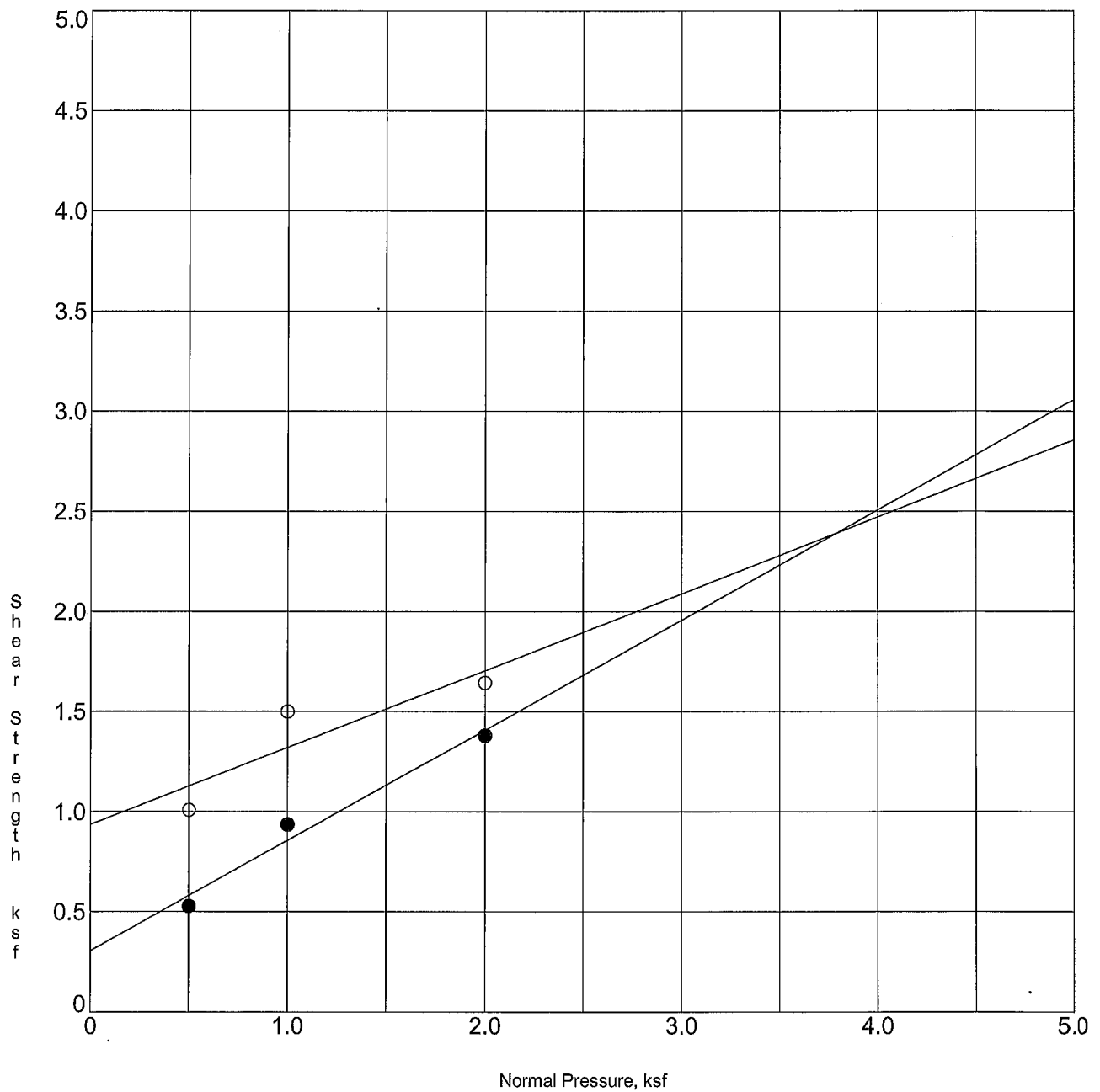












Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

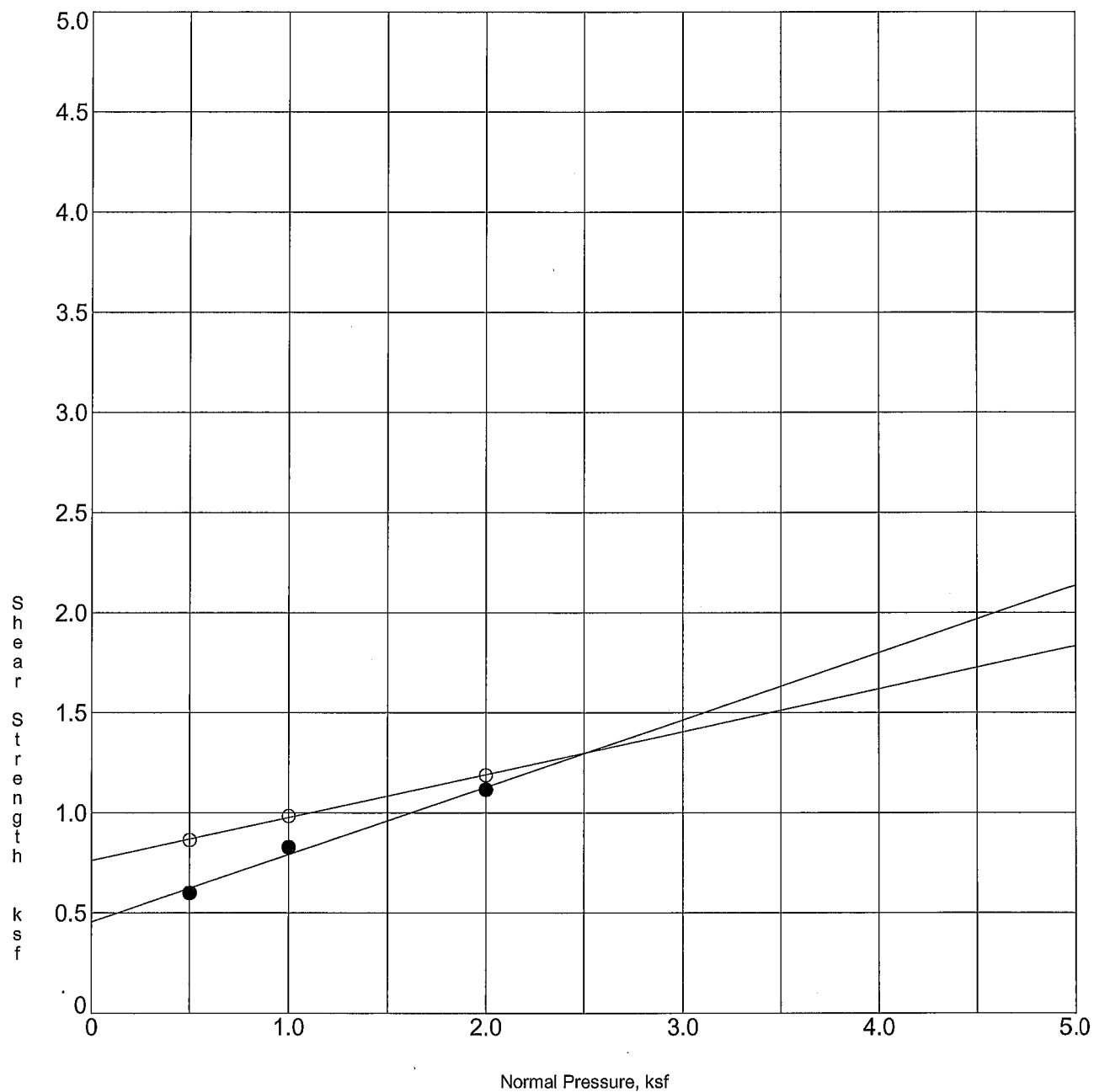
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Shear Test Diagram

Plate B- 8



Specimen Identification			Classification		DD	MC%	c, ksf	phi
○	B-3	0.0	Dark Yellowish Brown Silty CLAY		94.7	19.1	0.76	12
●	B-3	0.0	(Remolded)		94.7	27.3	0.46	19

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

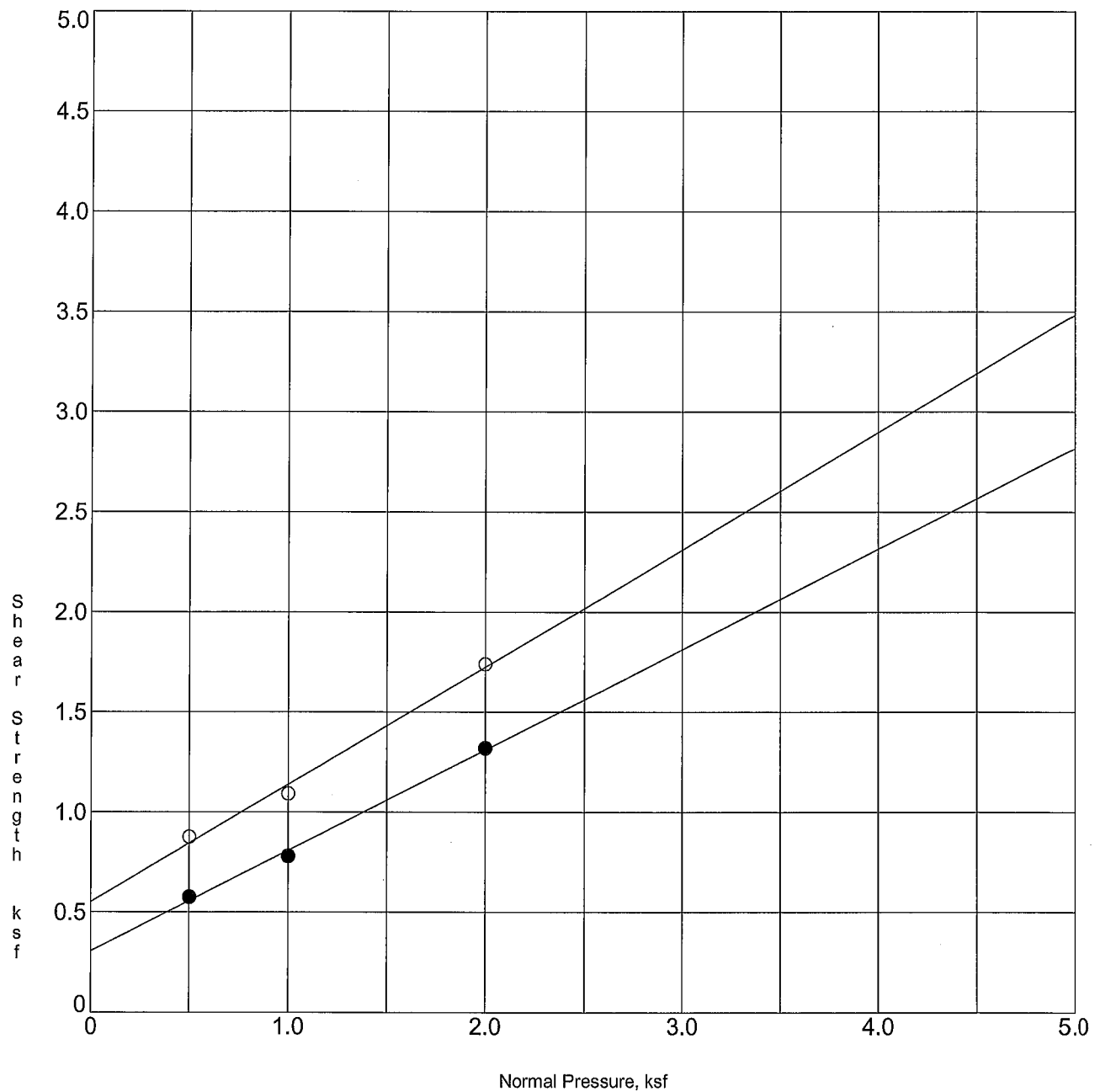
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Shear Test Diagram



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 9



Specimen Identification			Classification		DD	MC%	c, ksf	phi
○	B-6	2.5	Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sandy CLAY		94.9	25.2	0.55	30
●	B-6	2.5	(Undisturbed)		94.9	27.9	0.31	27

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

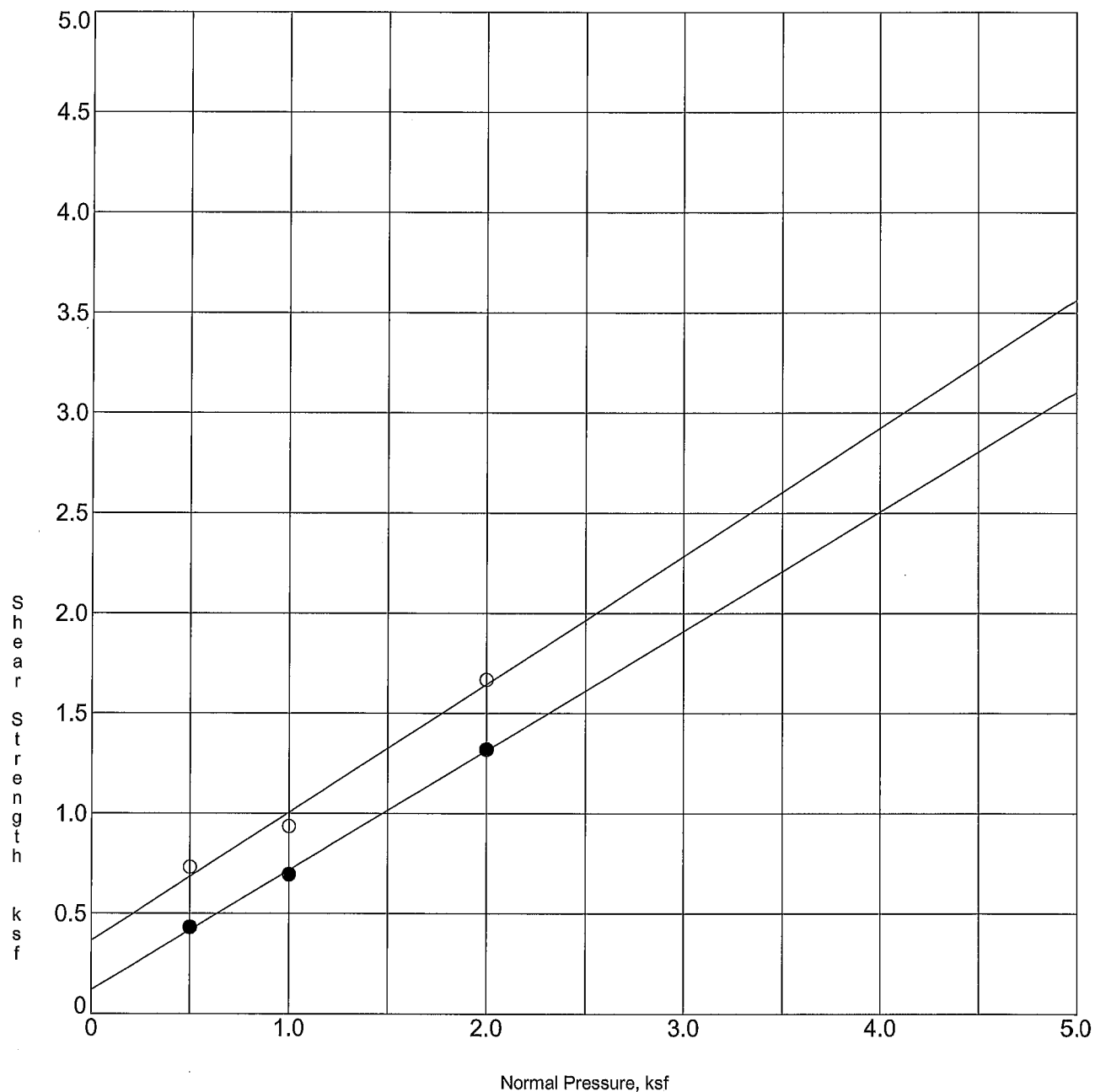
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Shear Test Diagram



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 10



○ - Peak Shear

● - Ultimate Shear

△ - Residual Shear

Specimen Identification			Classification		DD	MC%	c, ksf	phi
○	B-16	5.0	Light Gray Silty SAND		105.9	20.7	0.37	33
●	B-16	5.0	(Undisturbed)		105.9	21.5	0.12	31

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

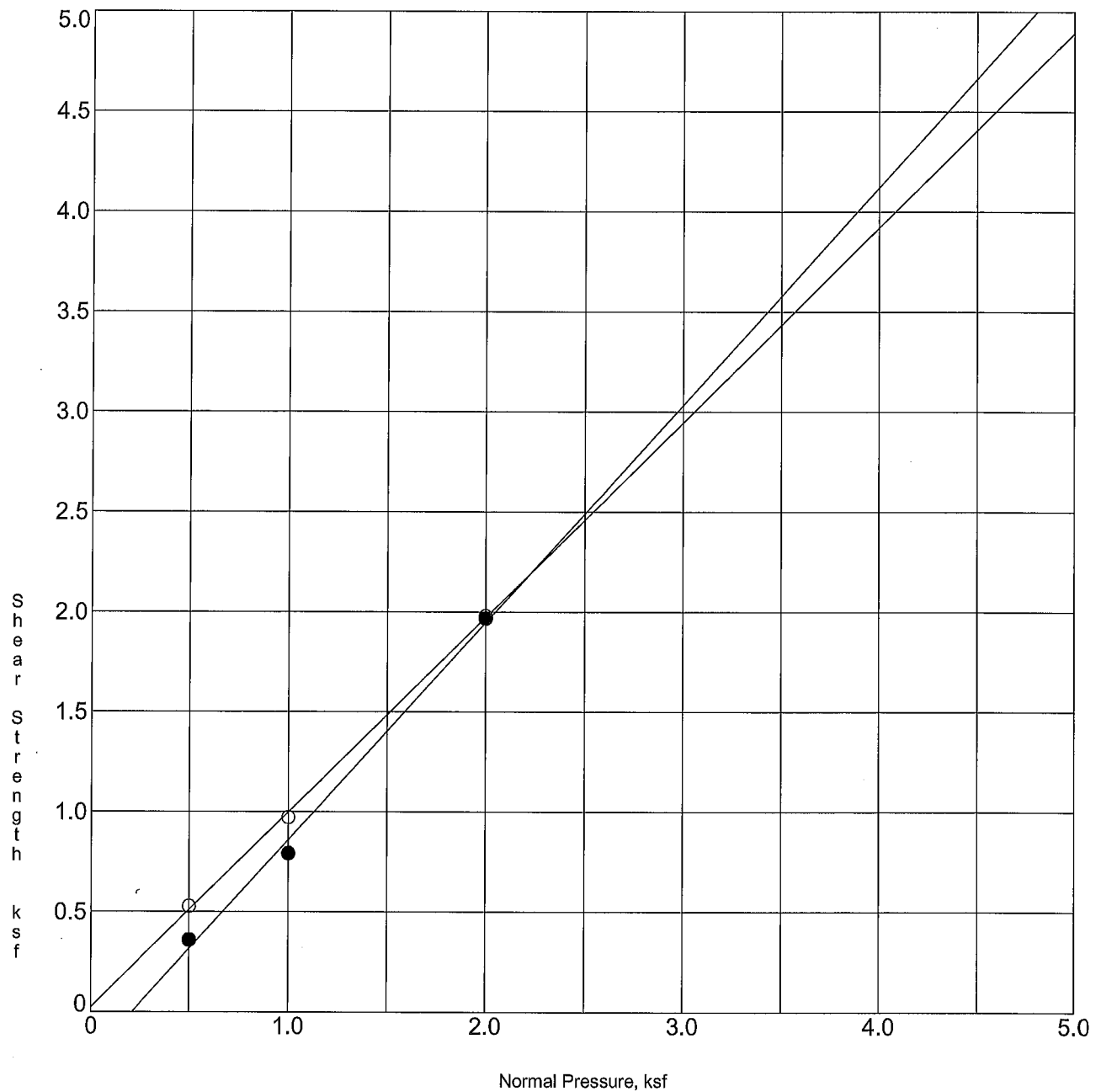
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Shear Test Diagram



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 11



○ - Peak Shear

● - Ultimate Shear

△ - Residual Shear

Specimen Identification			Classification		DD	MC%	c, ksf	phi
○	B-16	7.5	Moderate Yellowish Brown to Tan SILT		84.5	30.9	0.02	44
●	B-16	7.5	(Undisturbed)		84.5	35.6	0.00	43

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

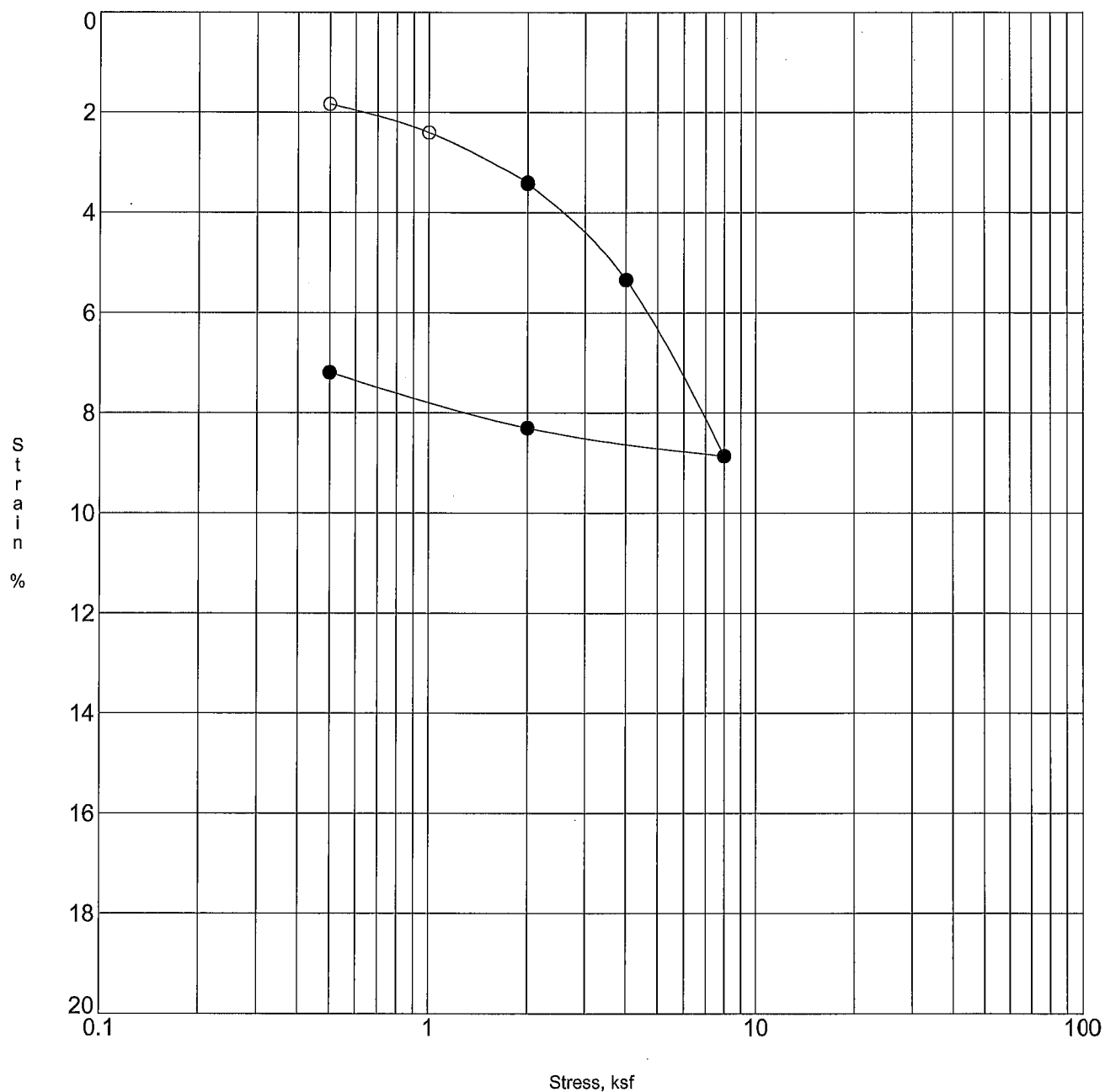
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Shear Test Diagram



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 12



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-1	5.0	Moderate Yellowish Brown Silty Clayey SAND	97.5	23.1
●	B-1	5.0	(Undisturbed)	105.3	21.7

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

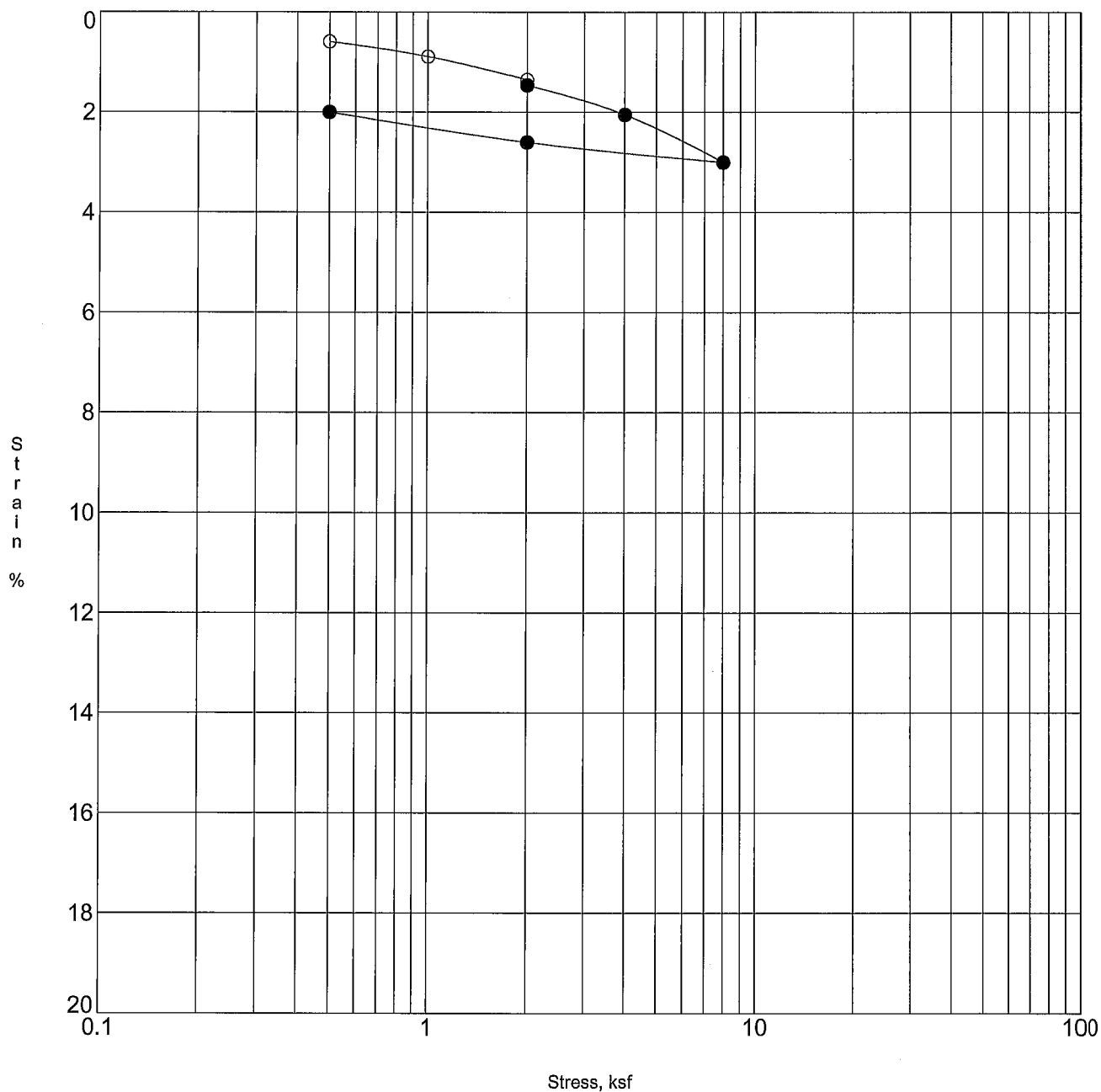
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 13



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-3	5.0	Light Brown SAND	113.6	12.9
●	B-3	5.0	(Undisturbed)	115.9	14.9

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

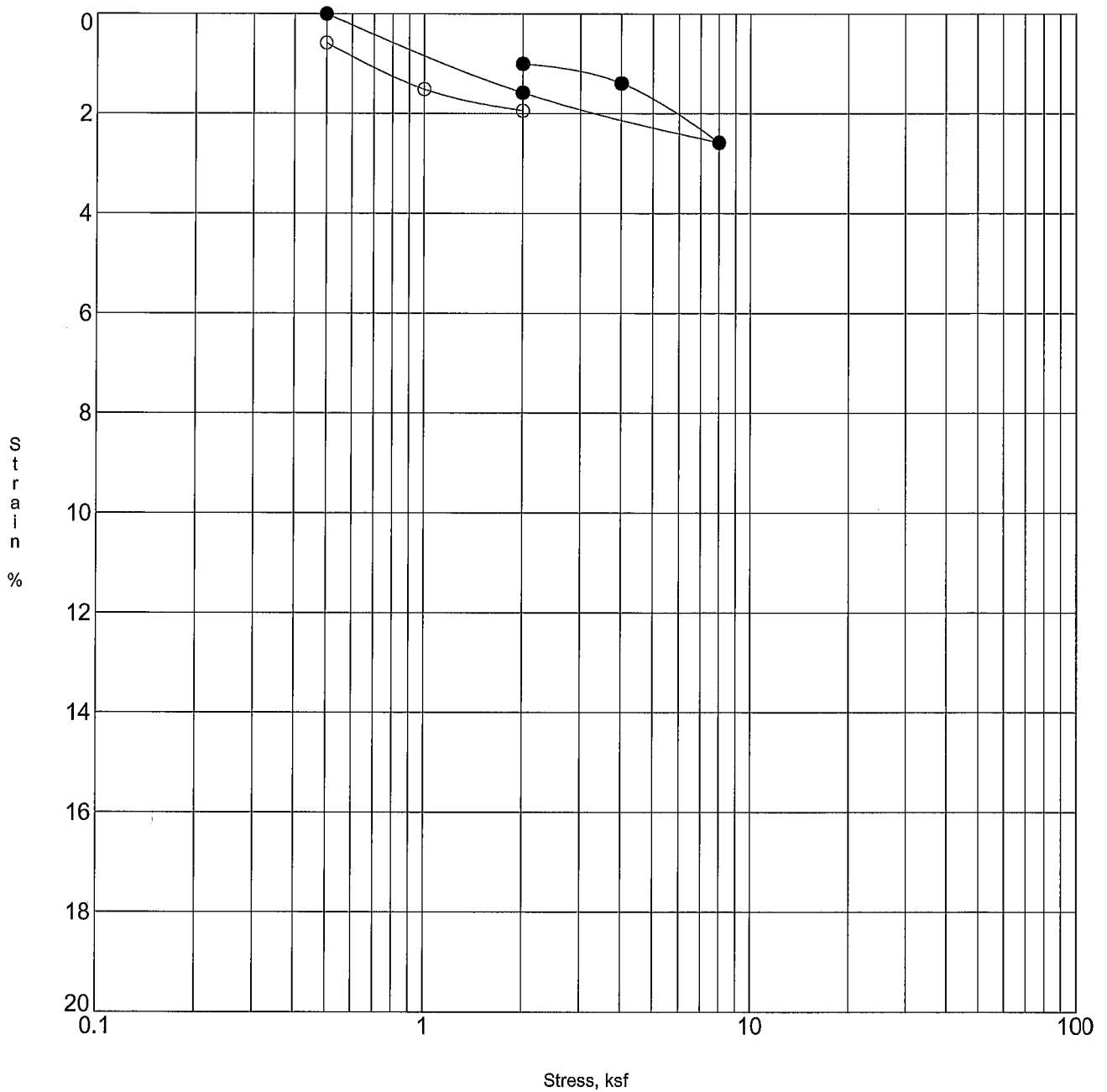
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 14



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion In Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-3	7.5	Light Brown SAND	96.8	24.9
●	B-3	7.5	(Undisturbed)	96.9	27.2

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

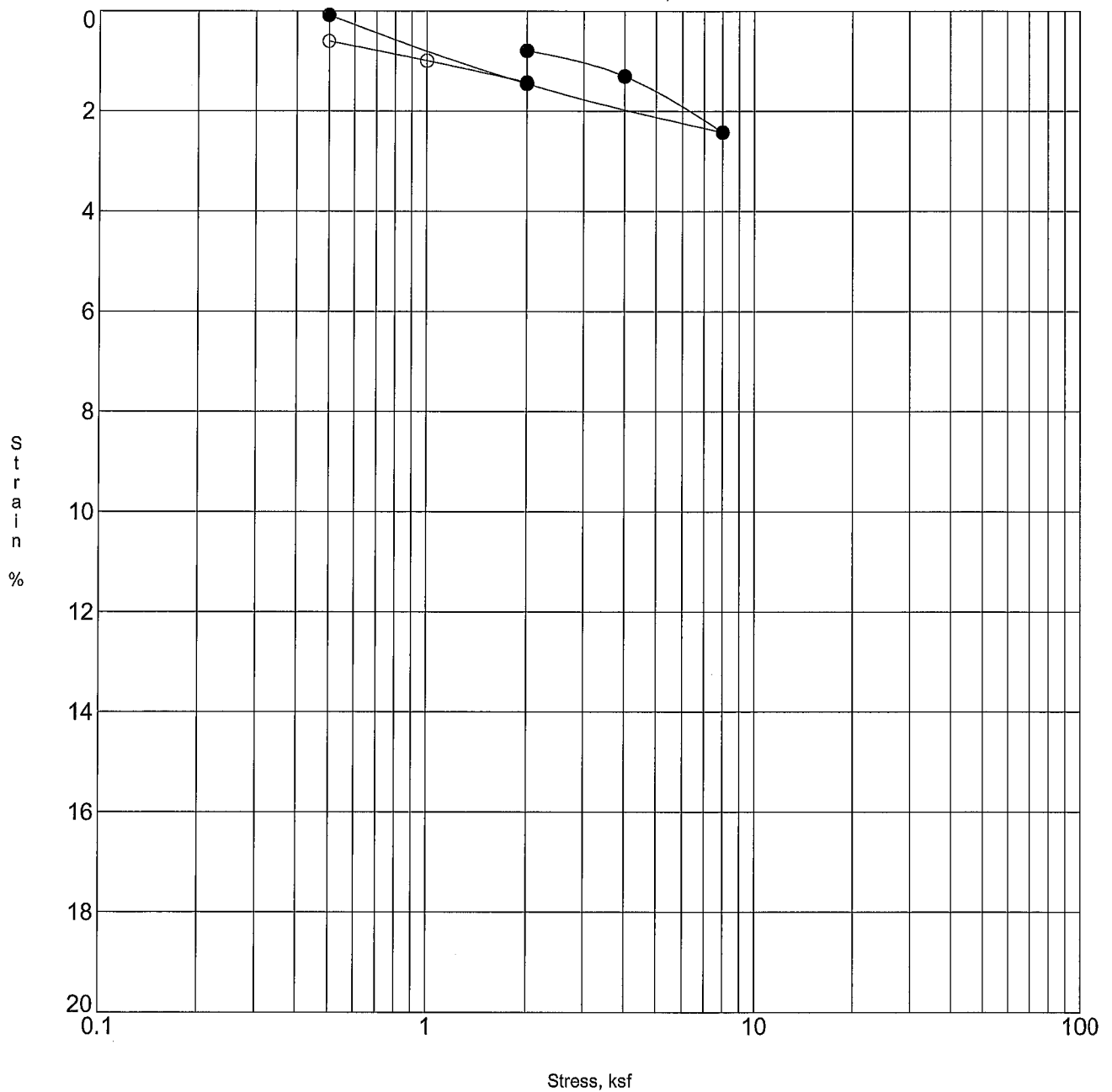
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 15



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-3	10.0	Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sandy CLAY	96.2	24.0
●	B-3	10.0	(Undisturbed)	96.3	26.1

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

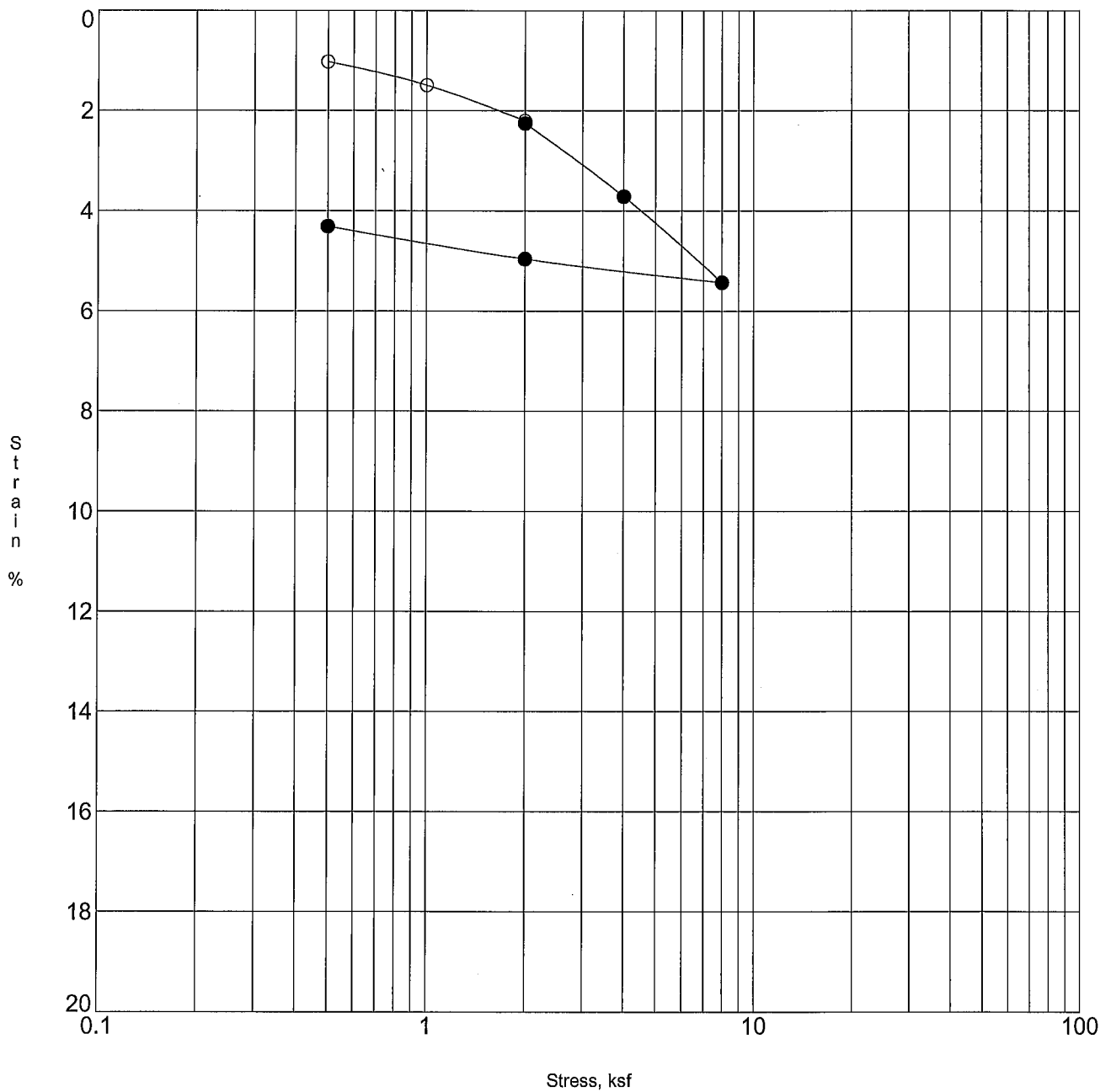
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 16



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-4	5.0	Light Gray to Olive Sandy CLAY	111.8	16.9
●	B-4	5.0	(Undisturbed)	116.8	15.9

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

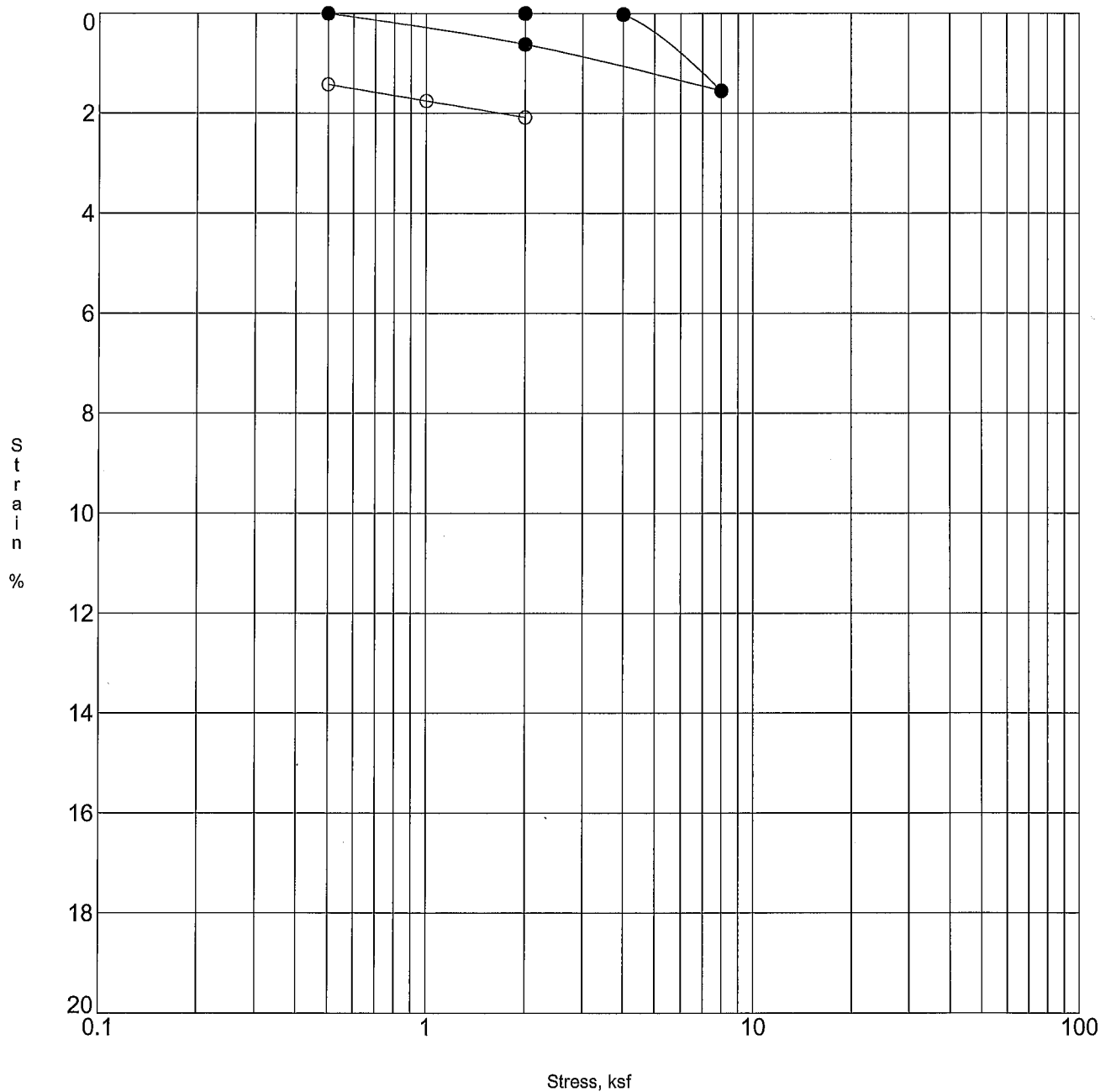
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 17



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-8	0.0	Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sandy CLAY	114.0	12.8
●	B-8	0.0	(Remolded)	112.6	18.4

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

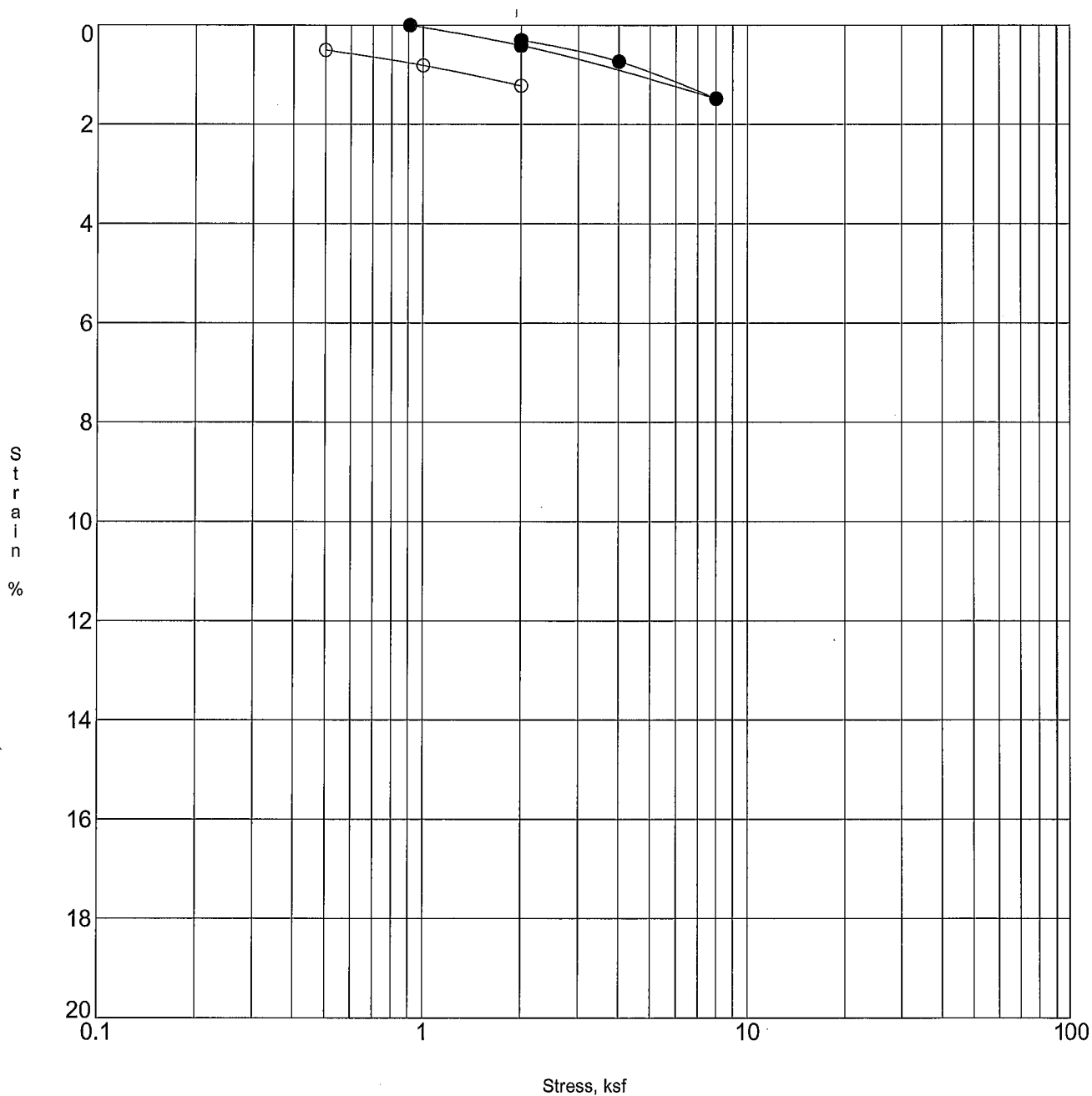
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 18



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-8	5.0	Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sandy CLAY	102.1	16.8
●	B-8	5.0	(Undisturbed)	102.1	20.2

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

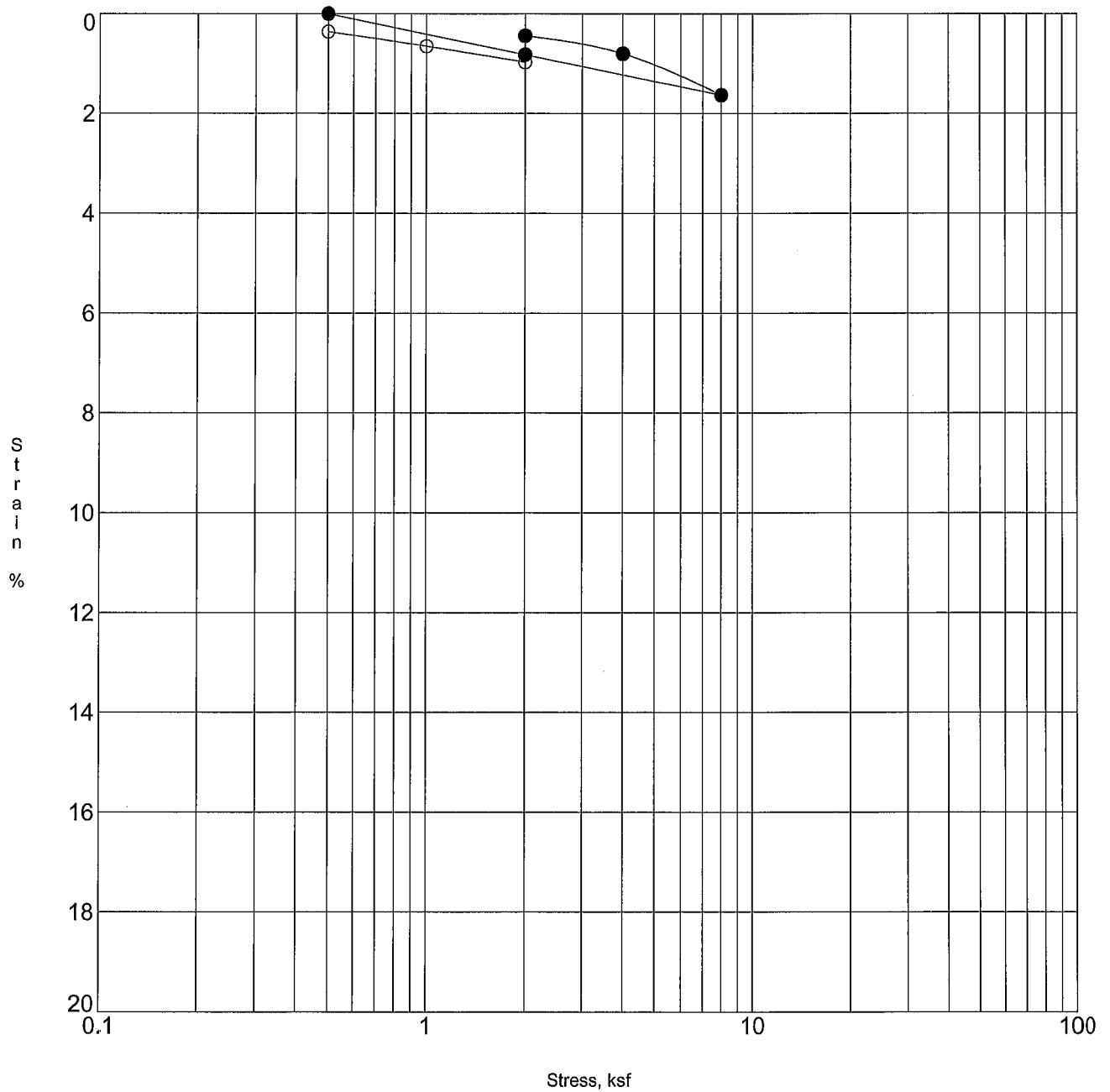
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 19



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-9	5.0	Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sandy CLAY	102.6	19.2
●	B-9	5.0	(Undisturbed)	102.6	21.3

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

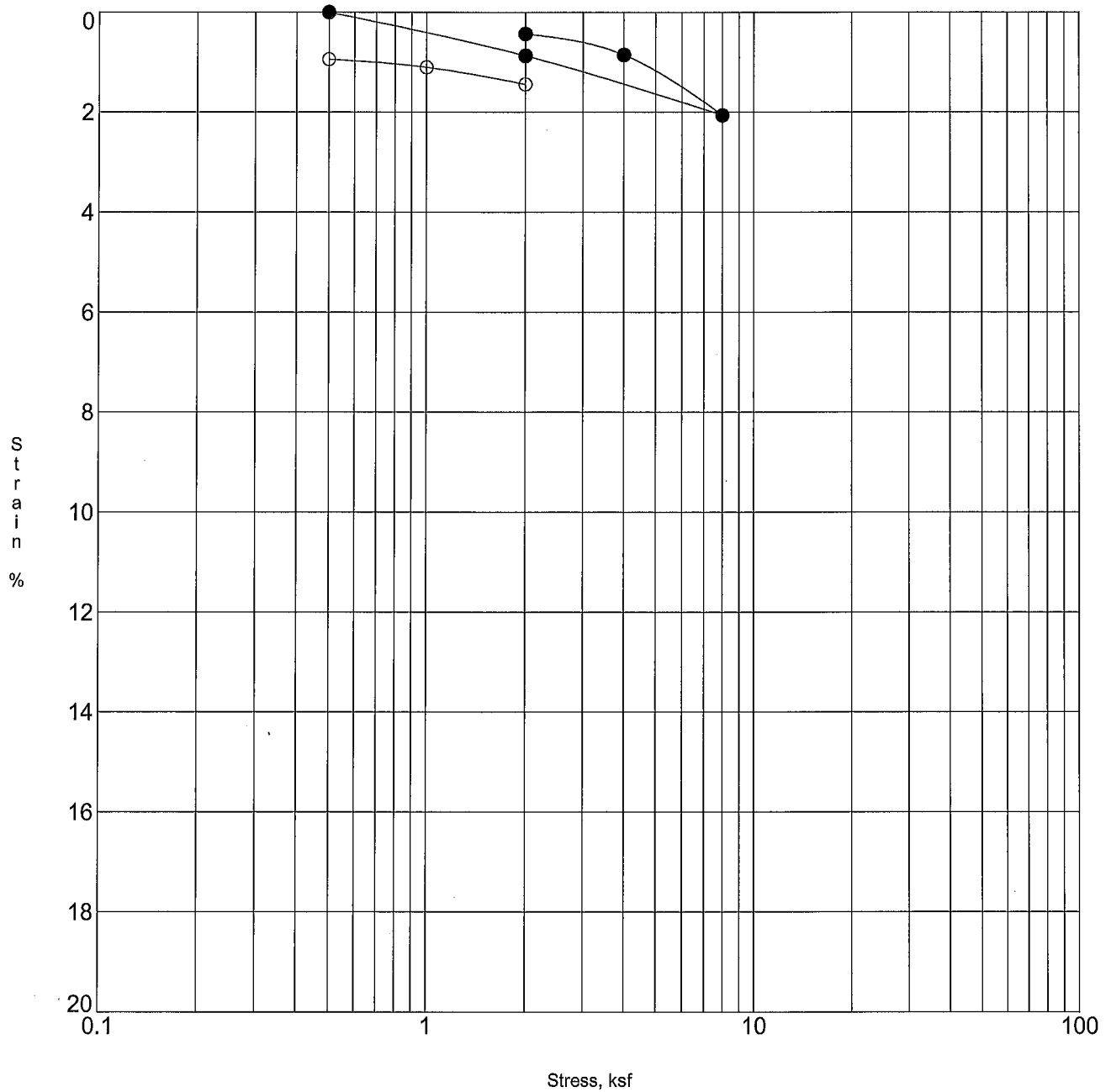
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 20



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-12	5.0	Moderate Yellowish Brown Sandy CLAY	95.0	24.3
●	B-12	5.0	(Undisturbed)	95.0	27.2

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

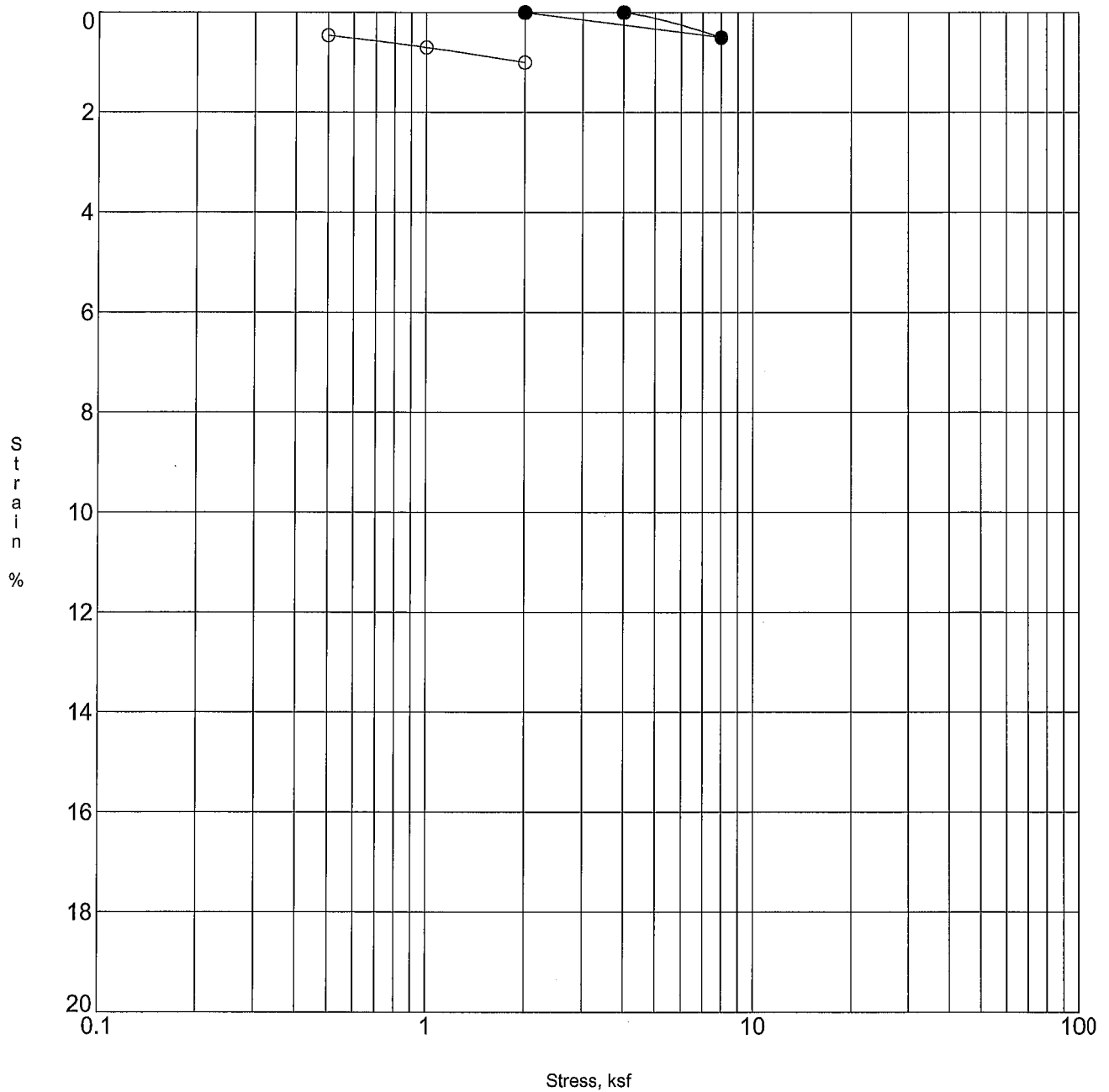
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 21



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-14	2.5	Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sandy CLAY	99.6	20.0
●	B-14	2.5	(Undisturbed)	96.8	24.6

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

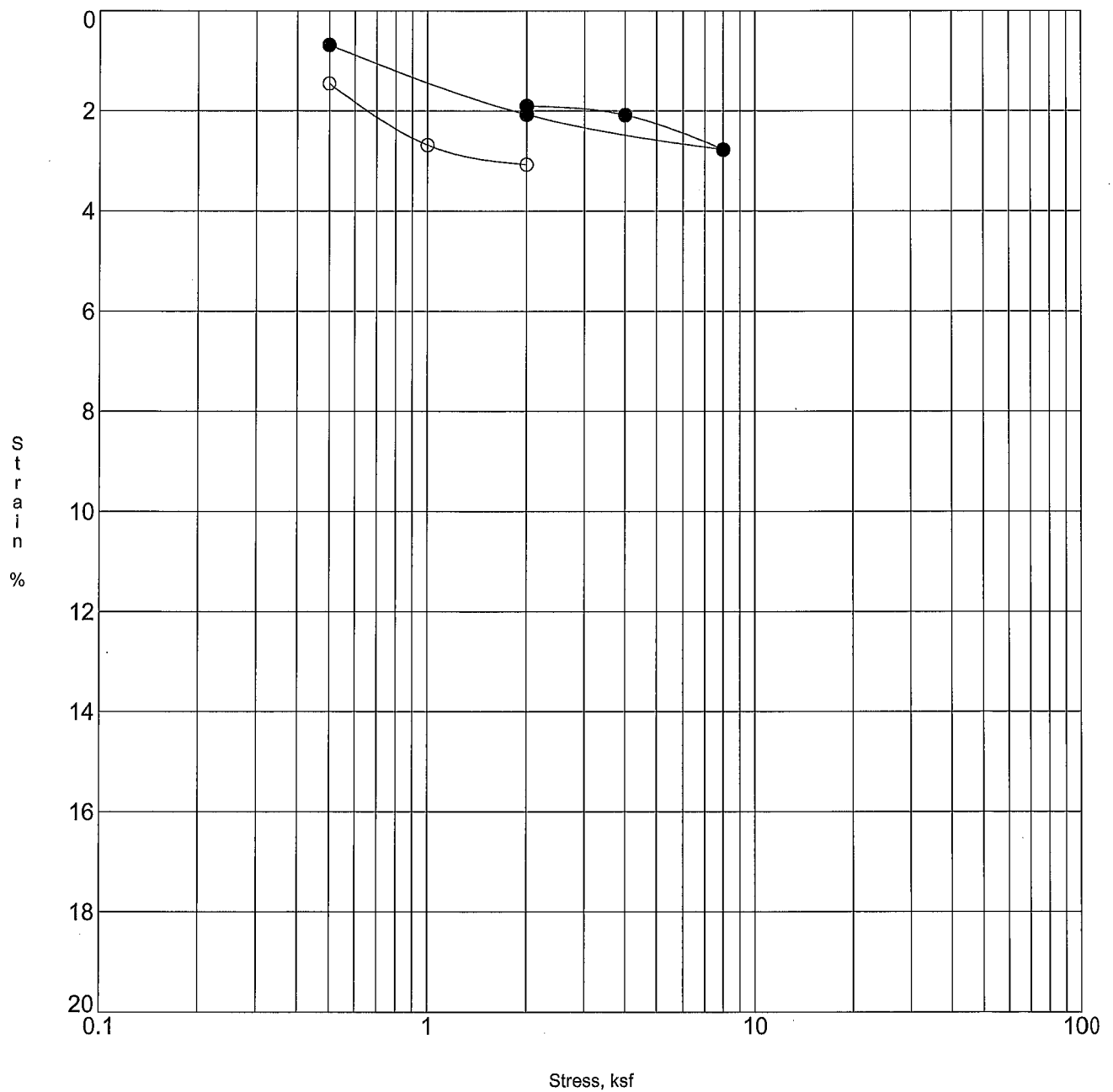
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 22



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion In Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-14	5.0	Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy CLAY	109.5	17.6
●	B-14	5.0	(Undisturbed)	110.3	19.9

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

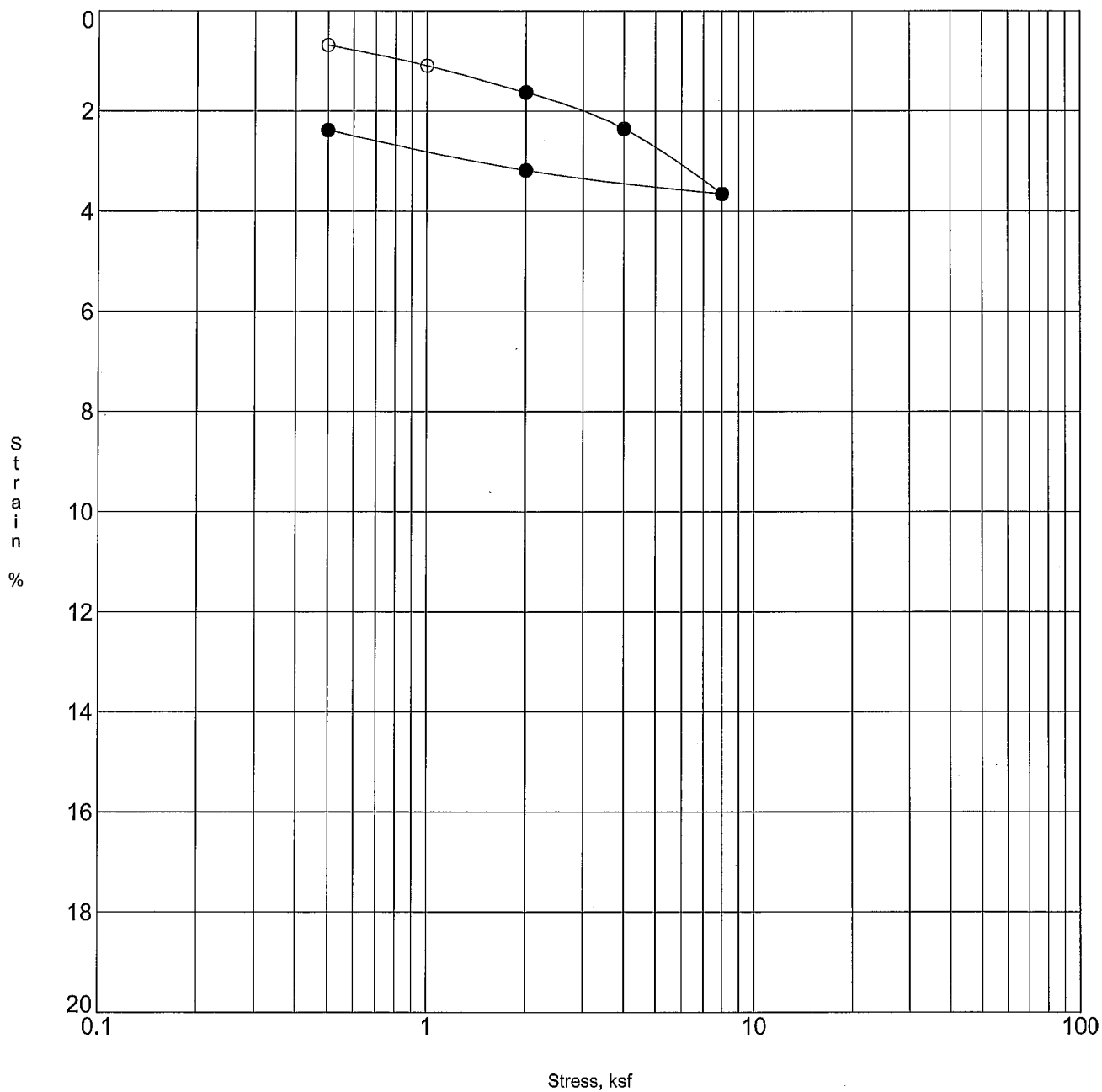
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 23



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion In Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-16	2.5	Light Gray Clayey Sandy SILT	109.6	16.9
●	B-16	2.5	(Undisturbed)	112.3	17.8

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

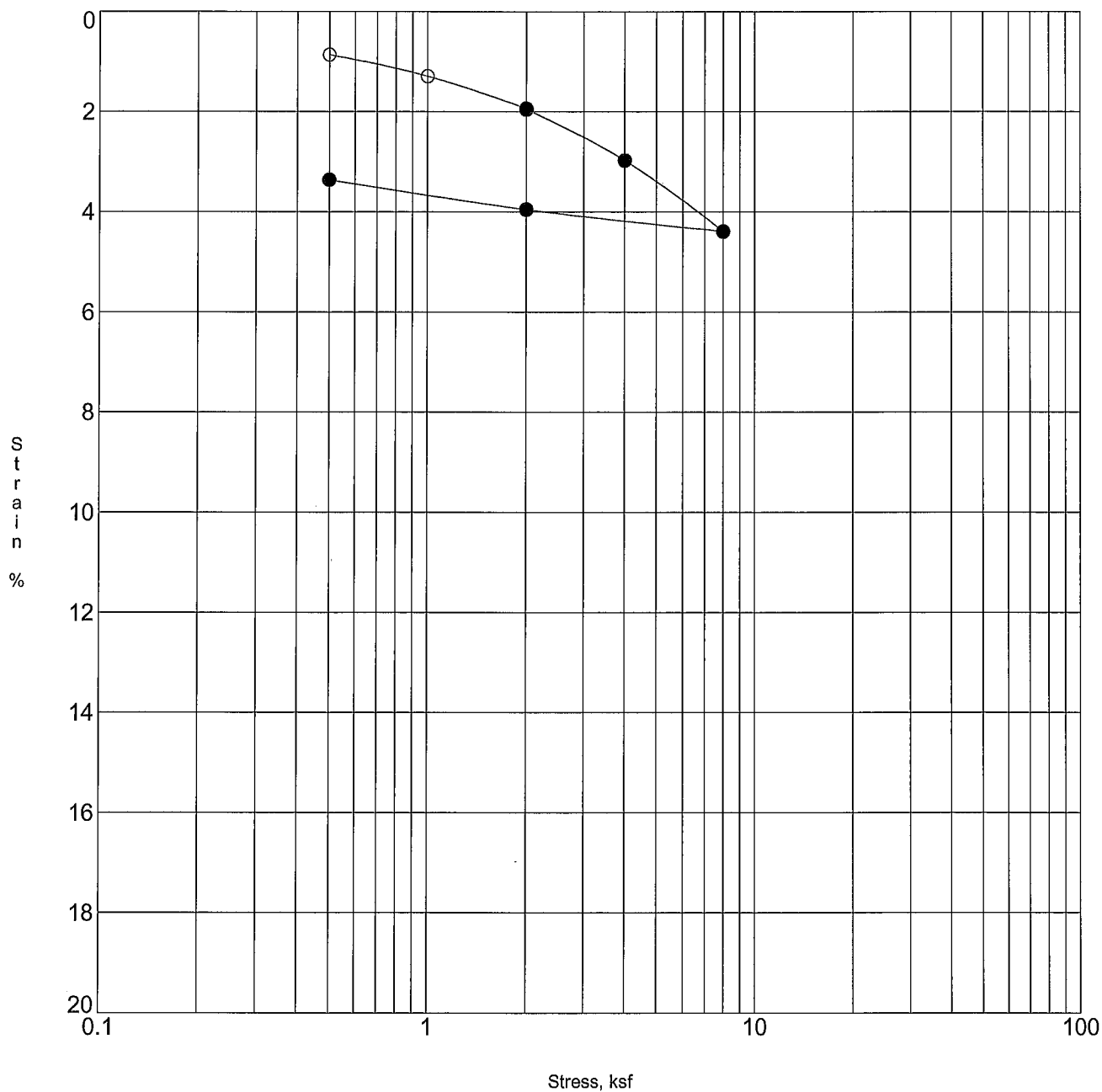
Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 24



Open Symbol At Field Moisture, Solid Symbol After Submersion in Water

Specimen Identification			Classification	DD	MC%
○	B-16	5.0	Light Gray Silty SAND	105.6	19.4
●	B-16	5.0	(Undisturbed)	109.3	19.2

Project **Conejo Recreation and Park District - 1175**
Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks

Client No. **5100**
 Date **1/26/21**

Consolidation Test



Advanced Geotechnical Services, Inc.

Plate B- 25



Environmental and Analytical Services-Since 1994
California State Accredited Laboratory in Accordance with ELAP Certificate # 2332

Prepared for: Advanced Geotechnical Services
5251 Verdugo Way, Suite L
Camarillo, CA 93012
Attn: Jim Bruss

Report Date: December 30, 2020
Laboratory Number: 202158
Project Name: Conejo Park & Recreation District
Sampled by: J. Bruss

Enclosed are the analysis results for samples received December 28, 2020 with the Chain of Custody document. The samples were received in good condition, at 17.6°C, and they were identified and assigned the laboratory ID numbers listed below:

<u>SAMPLE DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>CAS LAB NUMBER ID</u>
B-1@0-5'	202158-01
B-3@0-5'	202158-02

By my signature below, I certify that the results contained in this laboratory report comply with applicable standards for certification by the California Department of Public Health's Environmental Laboratories Accreditation Program (ELAP), both technically and for completeness, and that, based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for performing the analyses, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

Marcos Ramirez-Laboratory Director

If you have any further questions or concerns, please contact me at your convenience. This report consists of 3 pages excluding the cover letter and the Chain of Custody.

This report shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of CAS. The test results reported represent only the item being tested and may not represent the entire material from which the sample was taken.



Environmental and Analytical Services-Since 1994
California State Accredited Laboratory in Accordance with ELAP Certificate # 2332

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Advanced Geotechnical Services
CAS LAB NO: 202158-01
Sample ID: B-1@0-5'
Analyst: GP

Date Sampled: 12/28/20
Date Received: 12/28/20
Sample Matrix: Soil

WET CHEMISTRY SUMMARY

COMPOUND	RESULTS	UNITS	DF	PQL	METHOD	ANALYZED
pH (Corrosivity)	8.1	S.U.	1	---	9045	12/28/20
Resistivity*	1700	Ohms-cm	1	---	SM 120.1M	12/28/20
Chloride	190	mg/Kg	1	0.3	300.0M	12/28/20
Sulfate	320	mg/Kg	1	0.3	300.0M	12/28/20

*Sample was extracted using a 1:3 ratio of soil and DI water.

DF: Dilution Factor
PQL: Practical Quantitation Limit
BQL: Below Quantitation Limit
mg/Kg: Milligrams/Kilograms (ppm)



Environmental and Analytical Services-Since 1994
California State Accredited Laboratory in Accordance with ELAP Certificate # 2332

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Client: Advanced Geotechnical Services
CAS LAB NO: 202158-02
Sample ID: B-3@0-5'
Analyst: GP

Date Sampled: 12/28/20
Date Received: 12/28/20
Sample Matrix: Soil

WET CHEMISTRY SUMMARY

COMPOUND	RESULTS	UNITS	DF	PQL	METHOD	ANALYZED
pH (Corrosivity)	8.2	S.U.	1	---	9045	12/28/20
Resistivity*	5500	Ohms-cm	1	---	SM 120.1M	12/28/20
Chloride	35	mg/Kg	1	0.3	300.0M	12/28/20
Sulfate	66	mg/Kg	1	0.3	300.0M	12/28/20

*Sample was extracted using a 1:3 ratio of soil and DI water.

DF: Dilution Factor
PQL: Practical Quantitation Limit
BQL: Below Quantitation Limit
mg/Kg: Milligrams/Kilograms (ppm)

Quality Control Report

Client:	Advanced Geotechnical Services	Date Sampled:	12/28/20
Sample ID:		Date Received:	12/28/20
CAS LAB NO:	202158	Date Analyzed:	12/28/20
Sample Matrix:	SOIL	Analyst:	GP

Sample Name	Qualifier	Sample Result	QC Result	Unit	Spike Level	%REC	Control Limits
-------------	-----------	---------------	-----------	------	-------------	------	----------------

Chloride (by EPA 300)

Method Blank			BQL	mg/L			
Lab Control Sample			29.73	mg/L	30	99	90-110
201228 Blank Spike		0.00	29.56	mg/L	30	99	80-120
201228 Blank Spike Duplicate		0.00	29.60	mg/L	30	99	80-120

Sulfate (by EPA 300)

Method Blank			BQL	mg/L			
Lab Control Sample			29.36	mg/L	30	98	90-110
201228 Blank Spike		0.00	29.60	mg/L	30	99	80-120
201228 Blank Spike Duplicate		0.00	29.54	mg/L	30	98	80-120

*ALL QC SAMPLES ARE PREPARED IN LIQUID PHASE

mg/L: Milligrams/Liter (ppm)

%Rec: Percent Recovered

BQL: Below Practical Quantitation Limit



January 4, 2021
Lab No. 35849-3
File No. 21-7059-3

Advanced Geotechnical Services
5251 Verdugo Way, Suite L
Camarillo, CA 93012

SUBJECT: R-Value Testing
Sample Delivered to Laboratory

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your request, R-Value testing was performed on the soil samples delivered to our laboratory. R-Value testing was performed in accordance with California Test 301-F criteria. The test results follow:

R-VALUE RESULTS

PROJECT: Conejo, #5100
LOCATION: B-7 @ 0 – 5'
Soil Description: Orange Brown Clay

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Compaction Pressure – psi	50/75	50/75	**
Initial Moisture - %	18.3	18.3	**
Moisture at Compaction - %	21.3	22.7	**
Density – pcf	102.4	98.5	**
R-Value	9	5	**
Exudation Pressure	624	447	**
Expansion Pressure thickness ft.	0.60	0.23	**

Assigned R-Value 3, *, **

Footnote

* Please verify R-value based upon expansion thickness (see California Test 301-F procedures)

** Material from exceptionally heavy clay test specimens will extrude from under the mold and around the follower ram during loading operation. When this occurs the R-value cannot be determined. Therefore, the very poor quality soil should be reported as an R-value less than 5

R-VALUE RESULTS

PROJECT: Conejo, #5100
LOCATION: B-10 @ 0 – 5'
Soil Description: Dark Brown Fine Sandy Clay with some Fine to Medium Gravel

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Compaction Pressure – psi	125/175	100/125	75/100
Initial Moisture - %	22.7	22.7	22.7
Moisture at Compaction - %	25.8	27.8	29.9
Density – pcf	95.1	90.0	88.5
R-Value	20	12	8
Exudation Pressure	798	590	289
Expansion Pressure thickness ft.	1.20	0.13	0.07

Assigned R-Value: 8*

R-VALUE RESULTS

PROJECT: Conejo, #5100
LOCATION: B-12 @ 0 – 5'
Soil Description: Brown Fine to Medium Sandy Clay with some fine to medium gravel

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Compaction Pressure – psi	150/175	125/150	100/125
Initial Moisture - %	24.2	24.2	24.2
Moisture at Compaction - %	26.3	27.3	28.3
Density – pcf	92.2	90.8	89.0
R-Value	23	16	12
Exudation Pressure	447	368	298
Expansion Pressure thickness ft.	0.17	0.10	0.00

Assigned R-Value: 12*

Footnote:

* Please verify R-value based upon expansion thickness (see California Test 301-F procedures)

R-VALUE RESULTS

PROJECT: Conejo, #5100
LOCATION: B-15 @ 0 - 5'
Soil Description: Black Brown Clay with some Fine Gravel

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Compaction Pressure - psi	75/125	75/100	50/75
Initial Moisture - %	24.2	24.2	24.2
Moisture at Compaction - %	28.9	30.4	32.5
Density - pcf	86.9	95.8	84.4
R-Value	14	10	5
Exudation Pressure	719	686	394
Expansion Pressure thickness ft.	0.53	0.27	0.07

Assigned R-Value: 4***

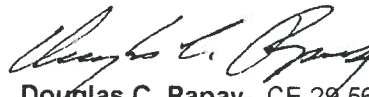
Footnote:

* Please verify R-value based upon expansion thickness (see California Test 301-F procedures)

** Material from exceptionally heavy clay test specimens will extrude from under the mold and around the follower ram during loading operation. When this occurs the R-value cannot be determined. Therefore, the very poor quality soil should be reported as an R-value less than 5.

Thank you for allowing *Pacific Materials Laboratory, Inc.* to be of service. If we may be of further service regarding this or other geotechnical issues, please do not hesitate to call (805) 482-9801, write or email at pacificmaterials@msn.com.

Respectfully Submitted,
PACIFIC MATERIALS LABORATORY, INC.


Douglas C. Papay CE 29,565
President

DCP:dkp
cc: Addressee (Email)



PACIFIC MATERIALS LABORATORY, INC.



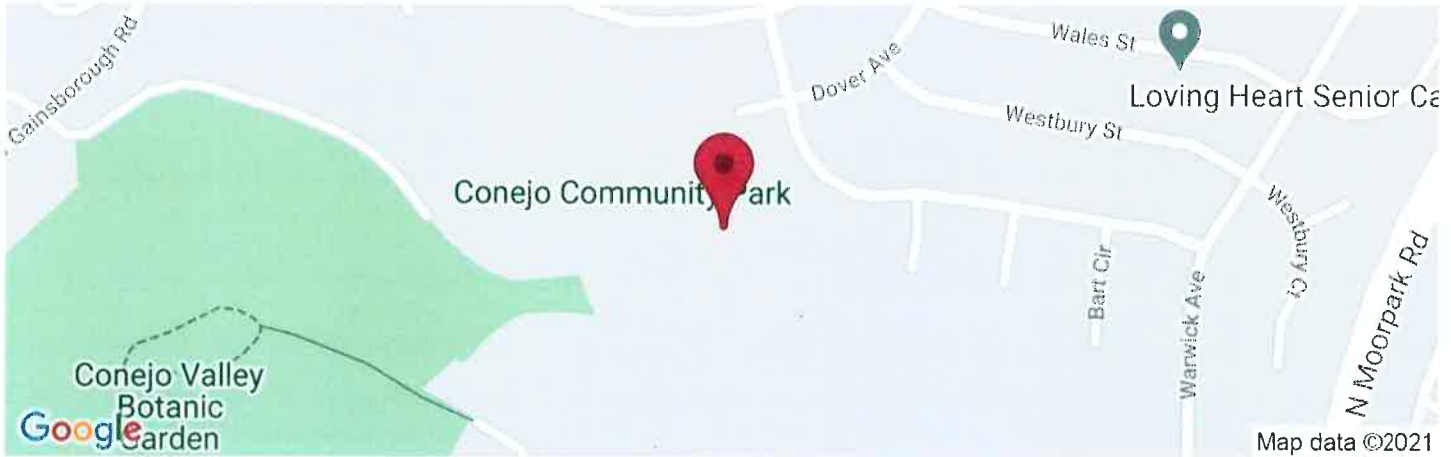
Appendix C

Seismicity Study



Conejo Community Center

Latitude, Longitude: 34.193032, -118.880188



Map data ©2021

Date	1/25/2021, 5:08:33 PM
Design Code Reference Document	ASCE7-16
Risk Category	II
Site Class	D - Stiff Soil

Type	Value	Description
S_S	1.485	MCE_R ground motion. (for 0.2 second period)
S_1	0.535	MCE_R ground motion. (for 1.0s period)
S_{MS}	1.485	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S_{M1}	null -See Section 11.4.8	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S_{DS}	0.99	Numeric seismic design value at 0.2 second SA
S_{D1}	null -See Section 11.4.8	Numeric seismic design value at 1.0 second SA

Type	Value	Description
SDC	null -See Section 11.4.8	Seismic design category
F_a	1	Site amplification factor at 0.2 second
F_v	null -See Section 11.4.8	Site amplification factor at 1.0 second
PGA	0.564	MCE_G peak ground acceleration
F_{PGA}	1.1	Site amplification factor at PGA
PGA_M	0.621	Site modified peak ground acceleration
T_L	8	Long-period transition period in seconds
S_{sRT}	1.485	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion. (0.2 second)
S_{sUH}	1.624	Factored uniform-hazard (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years) spectral acceleration
S_{sD}	1.5	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (0.2 second)
S_{1RT}	0.535	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion. (1.0 second)
S_{1UH}	0.59	Factored uniform-hazard (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years) spectral acceleration.
S_{1D}	0.6	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (1.0 second)
PGA_d	0.564	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (Peak Ground Acceleration)
C_{RS}	0.914	Mapped value of the risk coefficient at short periods
C_{R1}	0.907	Mapped value of the risk coefficient at a period of 1 s

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Appendix D

References



Appendix D References

The following list includes the citations of references referred to in this report.

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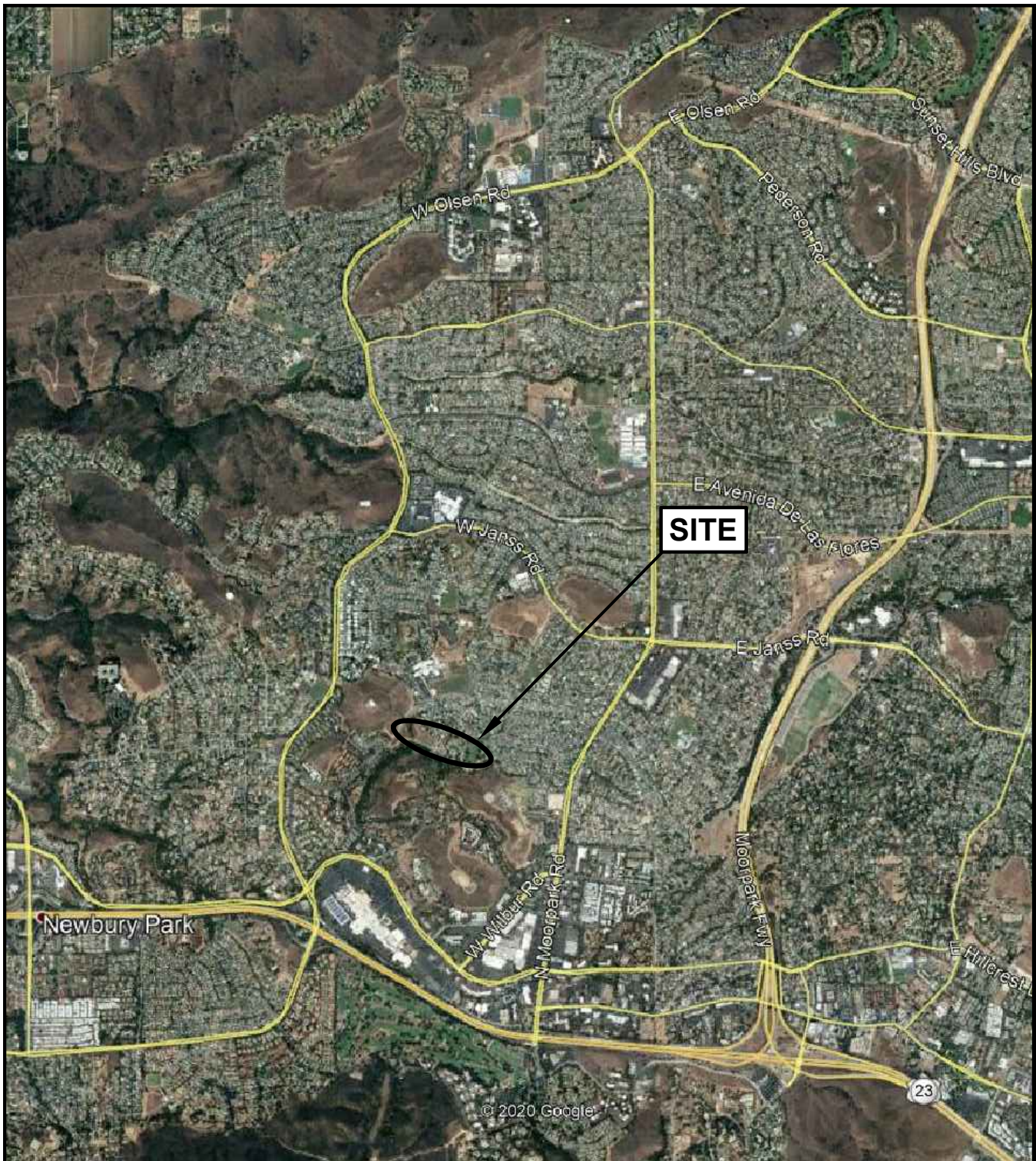
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<https://seismicmaps.org/>



Appendix E

Report Figures and Plates



Reference: Google Earth 2021



No Scale

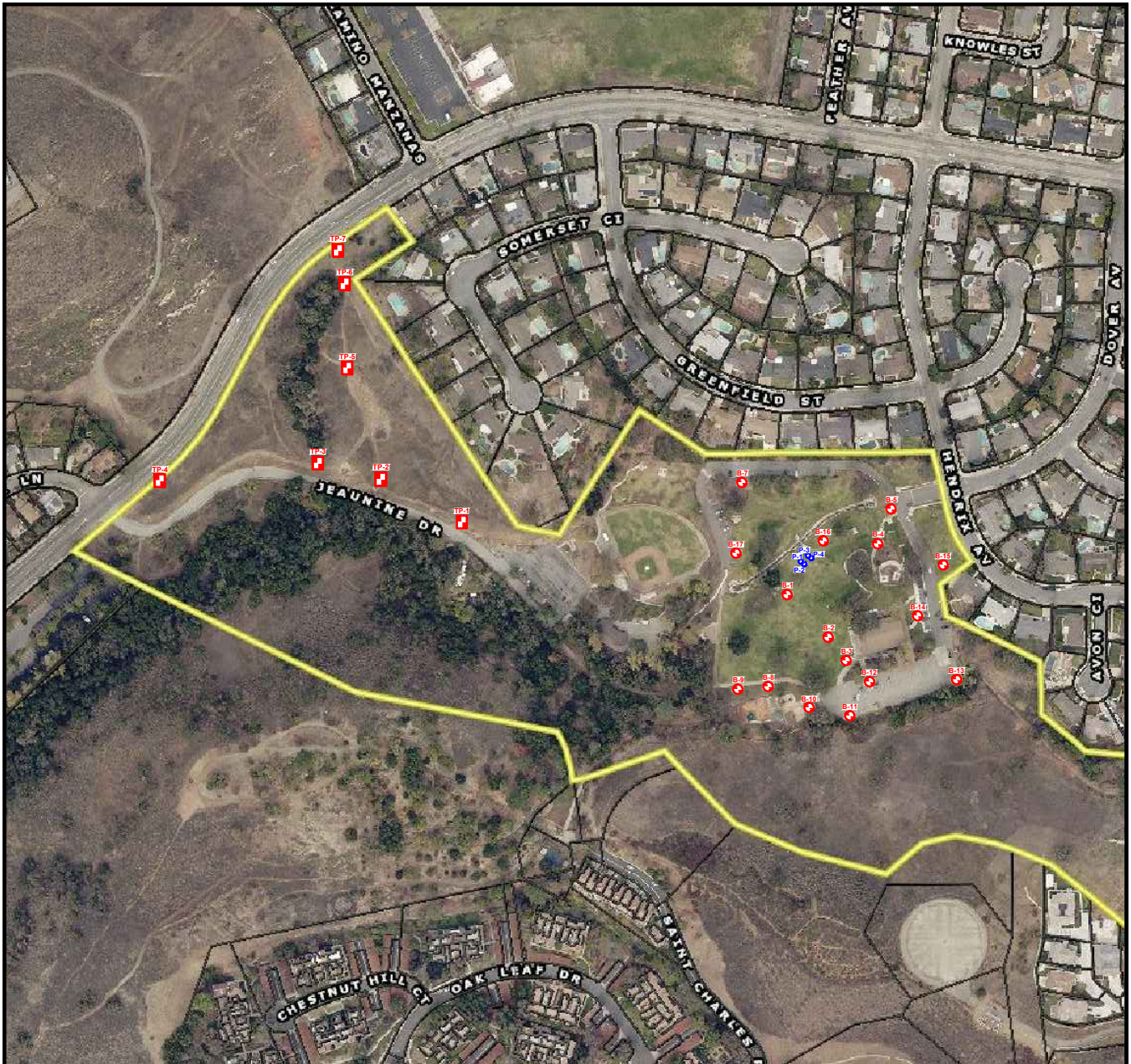


SITE LOCATION MAP

Conejo Recreation and Park District
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client # 5100
Report # 10728

FIGURE 1



Reference: County View 2021

EXPLANATION



B-17
APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF EXPLORATORY BORING



TP-7
APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF
EXPLORATORY TEST PIT



P-4
APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF PERCOLATION BORING



Scale: 1" = 400'



EXISTING SITE PLAN

Conejo Recreation and Park District
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client # 5100
Report # 10728

FIGURE 2



Reference: Dibblee, 1990, Geologic Map of the Camarillo and Newbury Park Quadrangles



Scale: 1" = $\frac{1}{4}$ mile

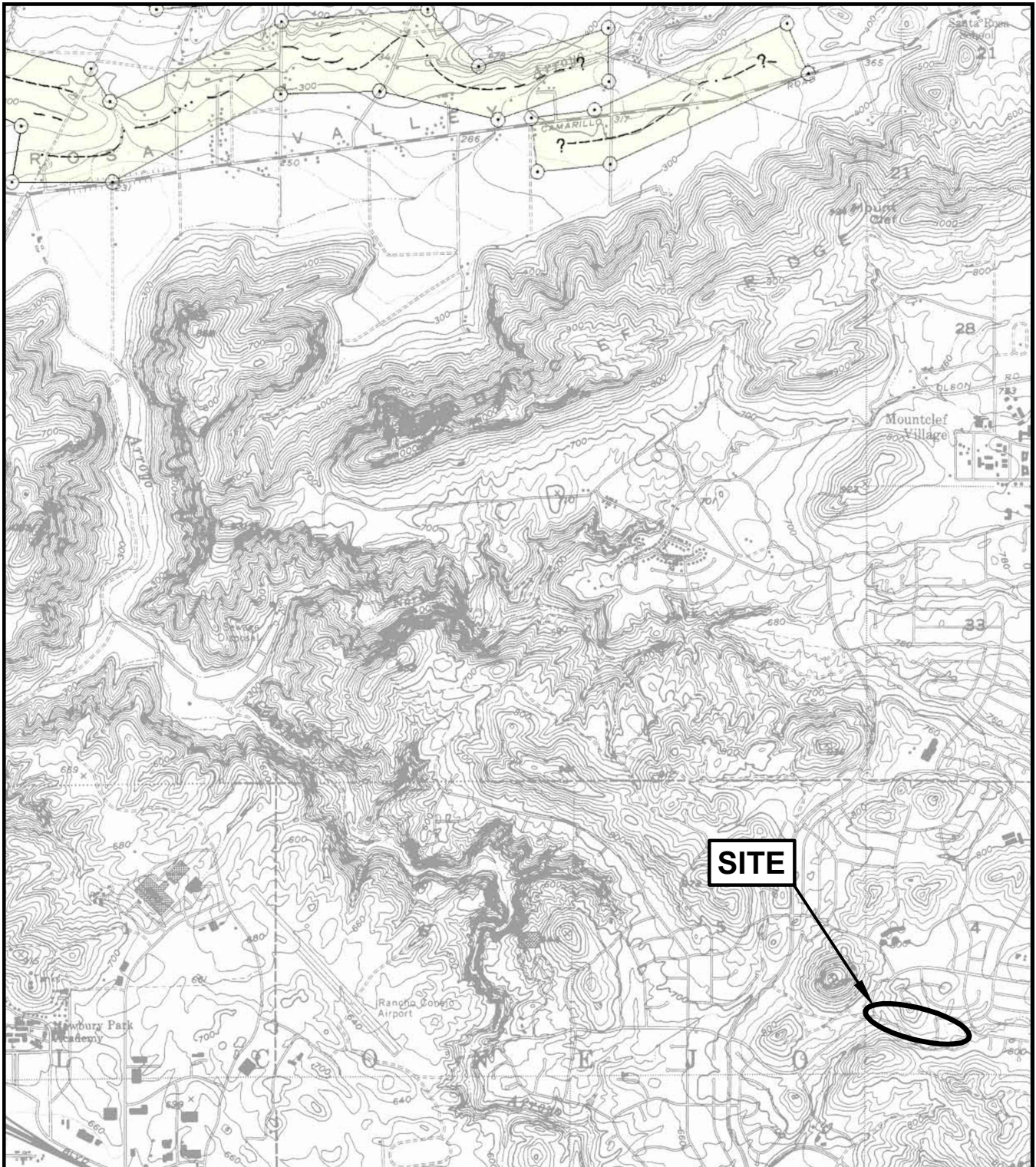


REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP

Conejo Recreation and Park District
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client # 5100
Report # 10728

FIGURE 3



Reference: CDMG, 1999 - Earthquake Fault Zones,
Newbury Park Quadrangle



Scale: 1" = $\frac{1}{2}$ mile

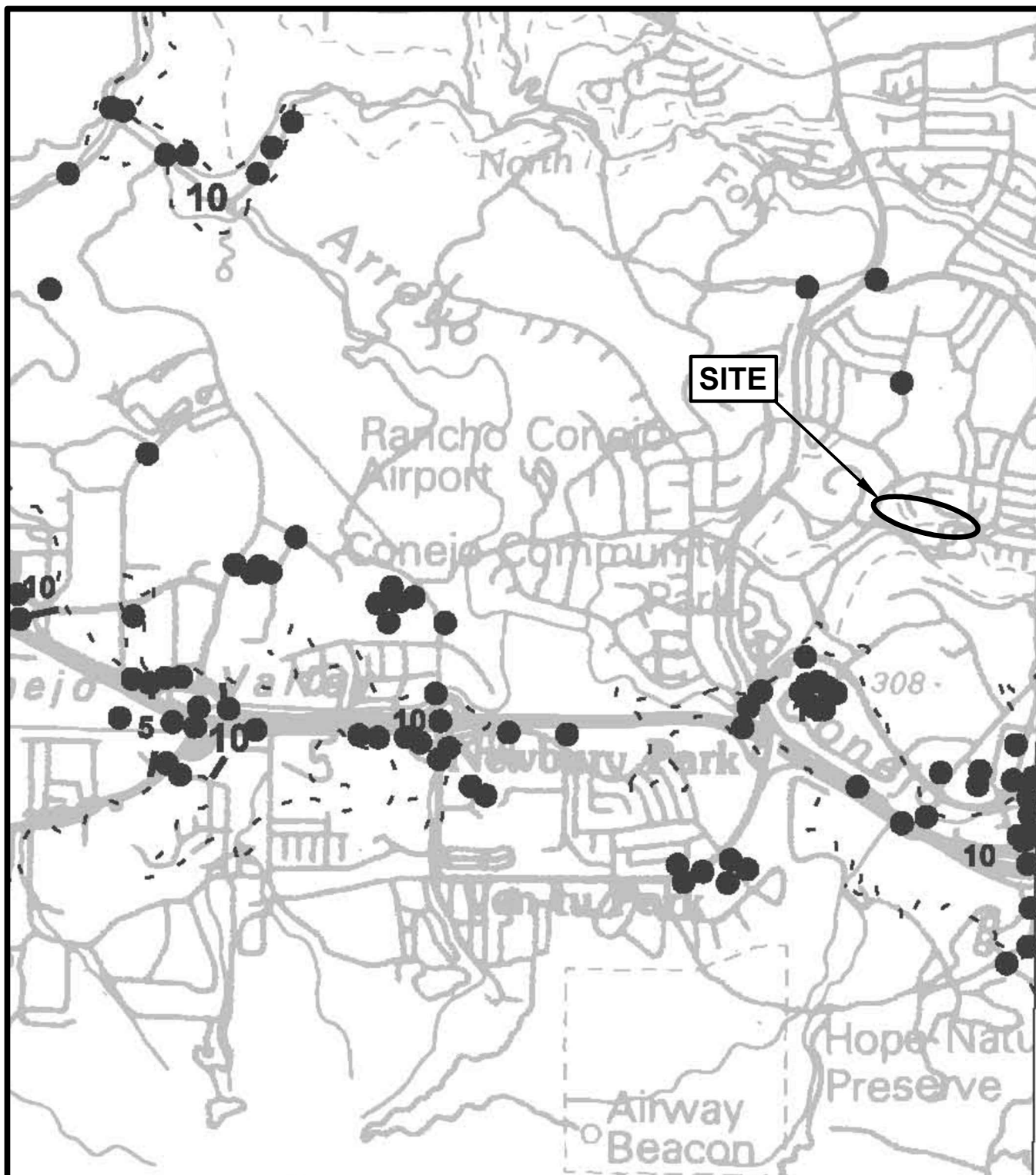


EARTHQUAKE FAULT ZONES MAP

Conejo Recreation and Park District
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client # 5100
Report # 10728

FIGURE 4



Reference: CDMG SHZR 055



Scale: 1" = $\frac{1}{2}$ mile

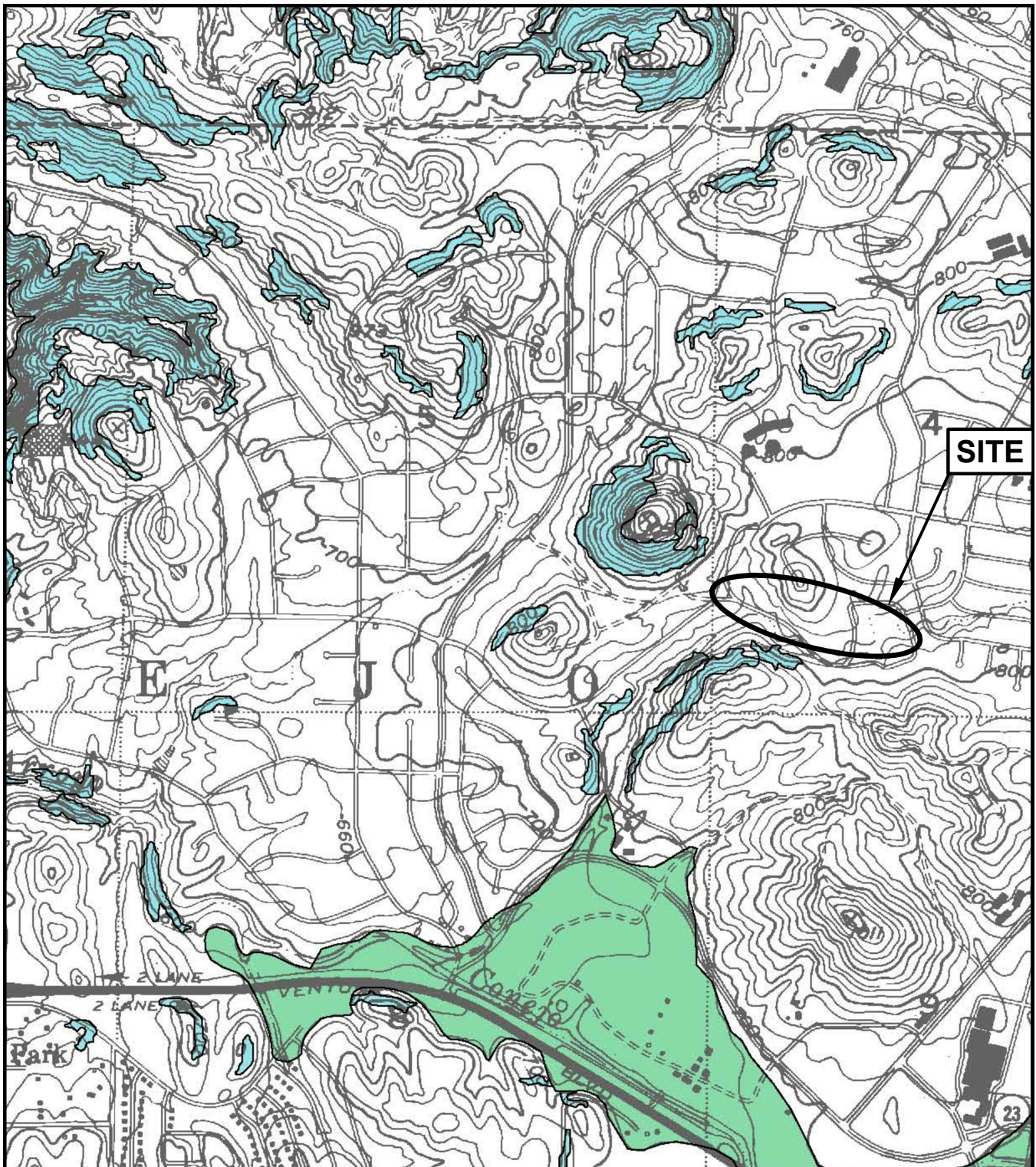


DEPTH TO HISTORICALLY HIGH GROUNDWATER MAP

Conejo Recreation and Park District
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client # 5100
Report # 10728

FIGURE 5



Reference: CDMG, 2002 - Seismic Hazard Zones,
Newbury Park Quadrangle



Scale: 1" = $\frac{1}{4}$ mile



SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES MAP

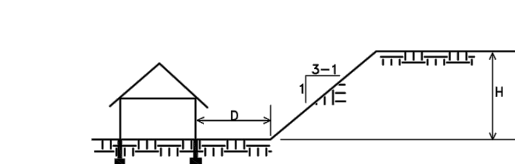
Conejo Recreation and Park District
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client # 5100
Report # 10728

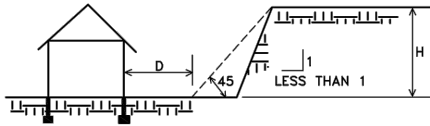
FIGURE 6

FOUNDATIONS ON OR ADJACENT TO SLOPES:

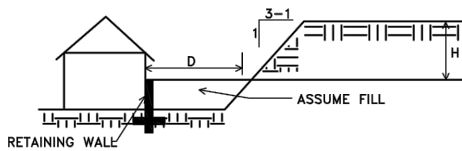
THE PLACEMENT OF BUILDING AND STRUCTURES ON OR ADJACENT TO SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS. THE PROVISIONS ARE INTENDED TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR THE BUILDING FROM SLOPE DRAINAGE, EROSION AND MUDFLOW, LOOSE SLOPE DEBRIS, SHALLOW SLOPE FAILURES, AND FOUNDATION MOVEMENT.



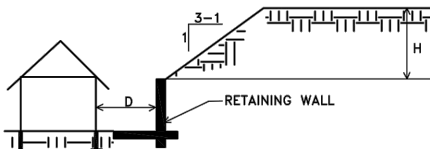
① $D = \frac{H}{2}$ $D = 3'$ MIN.
 $D = 15'$ MAX.



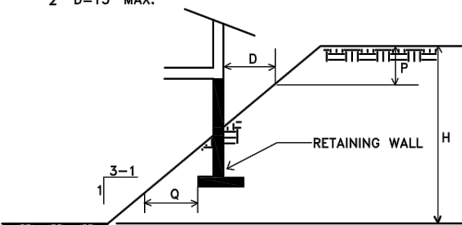
② $D = \frac{H}{2}$ $D = 3'$ MIN.
 $D = 15'$ MAX.



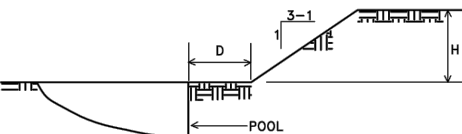
③ $D = \frac{H}{2}$ $D = 3'$ MIN.
 $D = 15'$ MAX.



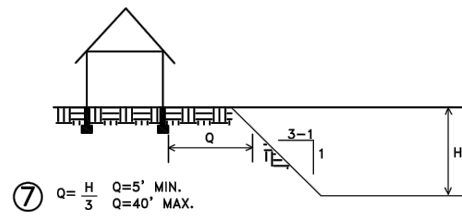
④ $D = \frac{H}{2}$ $D = 3'$ MIN.
 $D = 15'$ MAX.



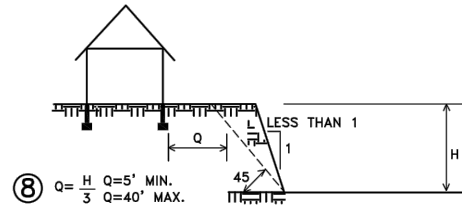
⑤ $Q = \frac{H}{3}$ $Q = 5'$ MIN.
 $Q = 40'$ MAX. $D = \frac{P}{2}$ $D = 3'$ MIN.
 $D = 15'$ MAX.



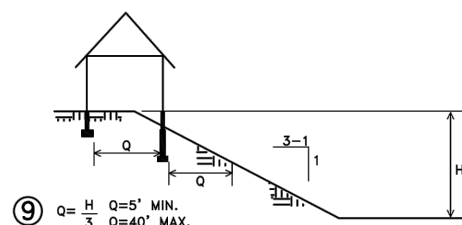
⑥ $D = \frac{H}{4}$ $D = 1.5'$ MIN.
 $D = 7.5'$ MAX.



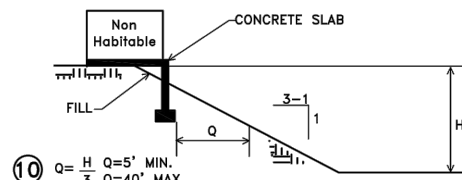
⑦ $Q = \frac{H}{3}$ $Q = 5'$ MIN.
 $Q = 40'$ MAX.



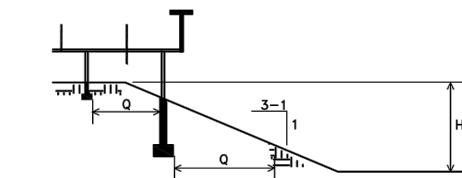
⑧ $Q = \frac{H}{3}$ $Q = 5'$ MIN.
 $Q = 40'$ MAX.



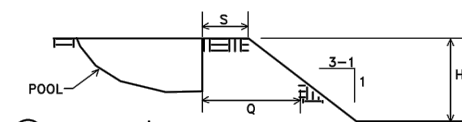
⑨ $Q = \frac{H}{3}$ $Q = 5'$ MIN.
 $Q = 40'$ MAX.



⑩ $Q = \frac{H}{3}$ $Q = 5'$ MIN.
 $Q = 40'$ MAX.



⑪ $Q = \frac{H}{3}$ $Q = 5'$ MIN.
 $Q = 40'$ MAX.



⑫ $Q = \frac{H}{6}$ $Q = 2.5'$ MIN.
 $Q = 20'$ MAX.

IF 'S' IS LESS THAN 7, THE POOL WALL SHALL BE CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING THE WATER IN THE POOL WITHOUT SUPPORT.

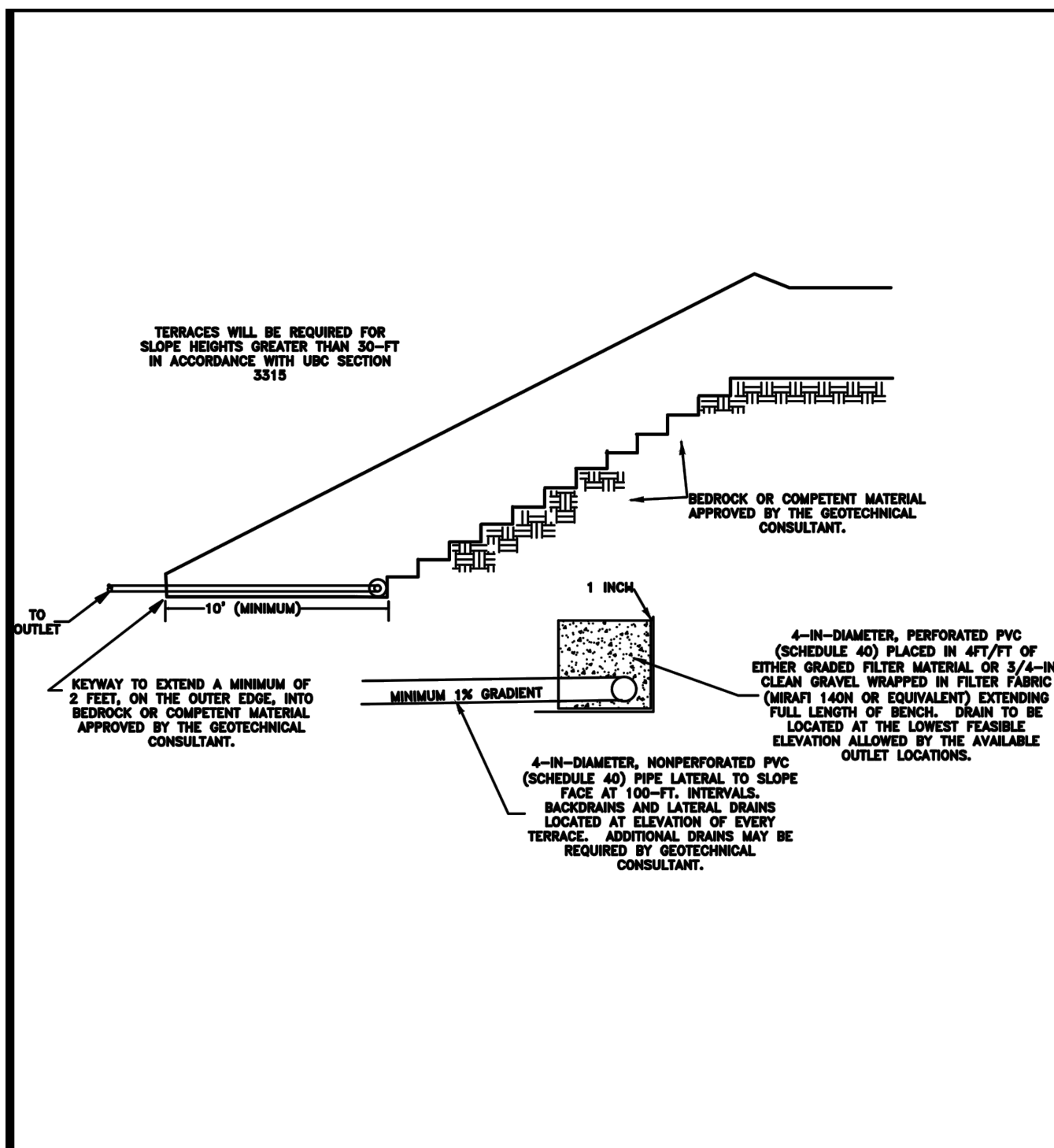


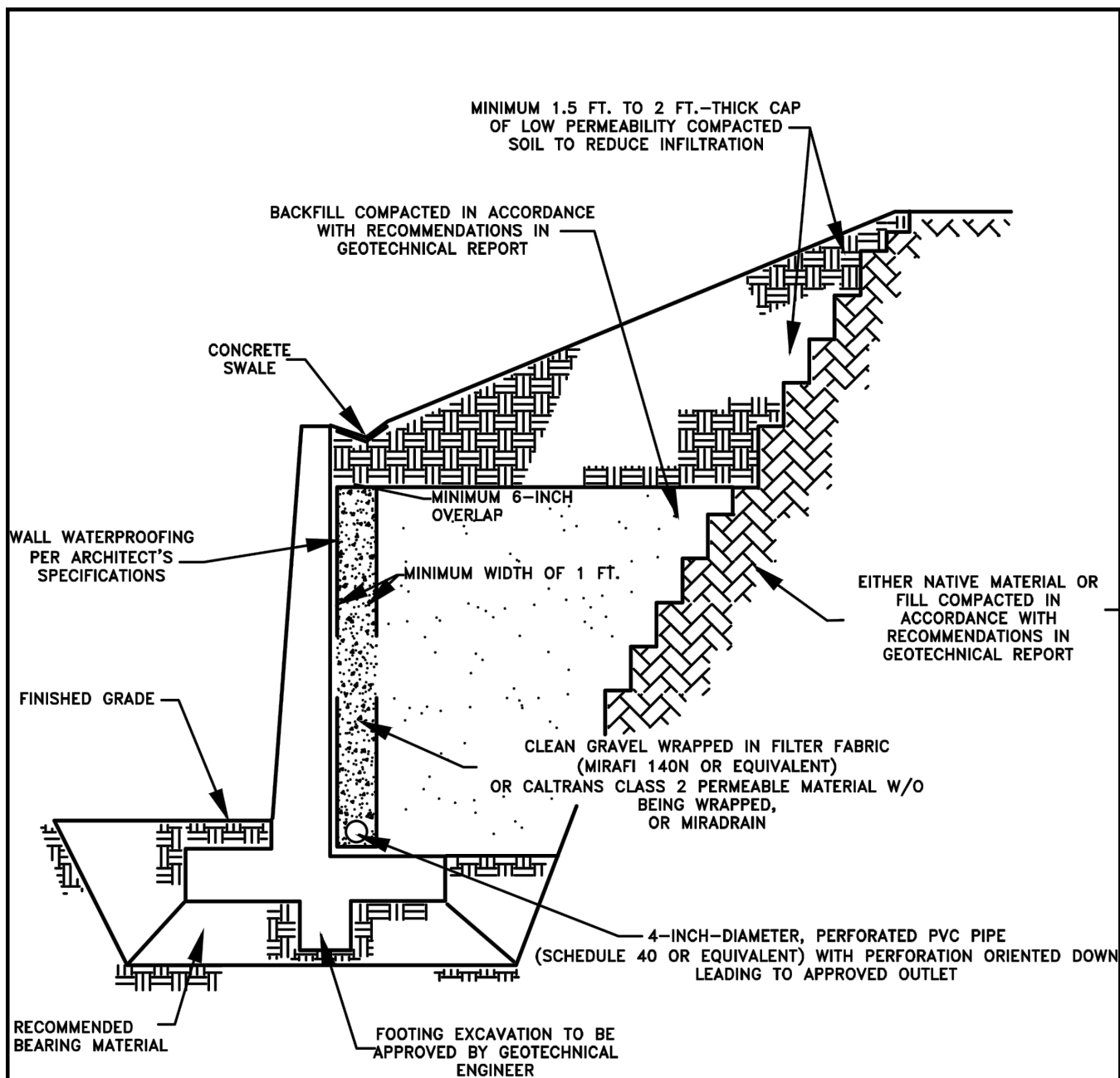
EXAMPLES OF SLOPE SETBACKS

Conejo Recreation and Park District
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client # 5100
Report # 10728

FIGURE 7



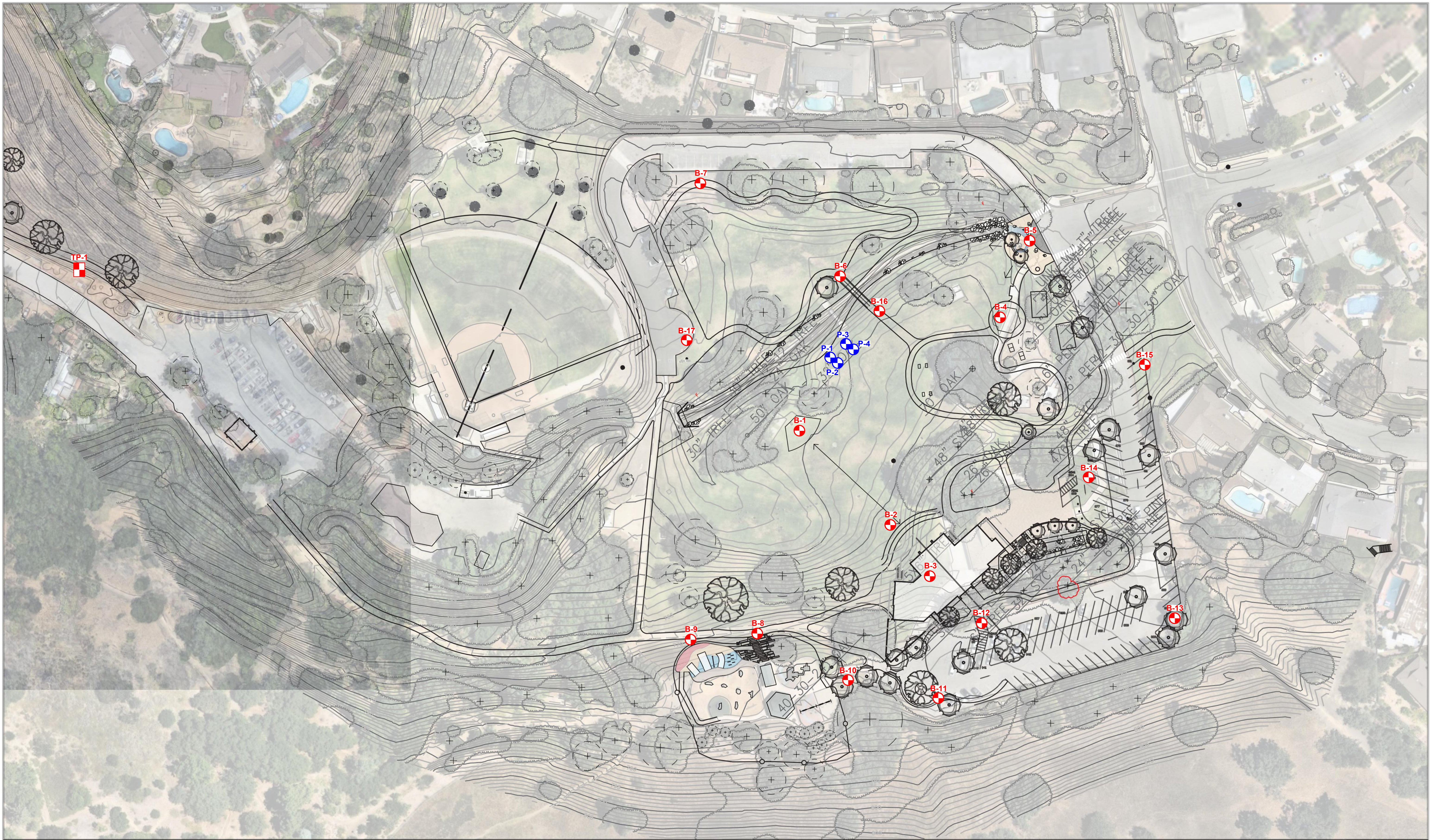


TYPICAL RETAINING WALL DRAINAGE DETAIL

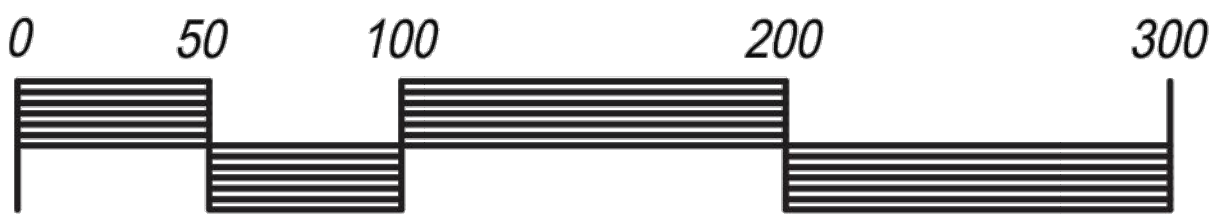
Conejo Recreation and Park District
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client # 5100
Report # 10728

FIGURE 9



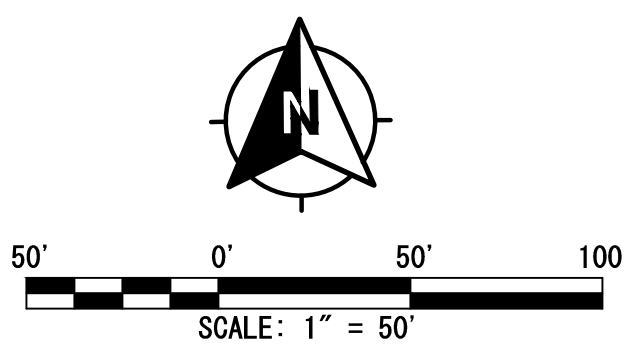
CONEJO COMMUNITY PARK
SCHEMATIC PLAN - L1.0 - MAIN PARK



B-17
 APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF EXPLORATORY BORING

TP-7
 APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF
EXPLORATORY TEST PIT

P-4
 APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF PERCOLATION BORING



Advanced Geotechnical Services
5251 Verdugo Way, Suite L
Camarillo, California 93012
Office (805) 388-6162/Fax (805) 388-6167

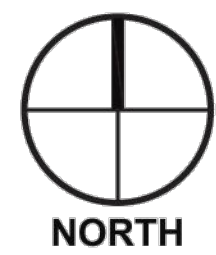
**CONEJO RECREATION
AND PARK DISTRICT**
Geotechnical Engineering Study
Proposed Conejo Community Center
and Public Park Improvements
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client No.	5100	PLATE 1
Report No.	10728	
Date	1/28/2021	
Drawing No.	10728cn5100	



CONEJO COMMUNITY PARK

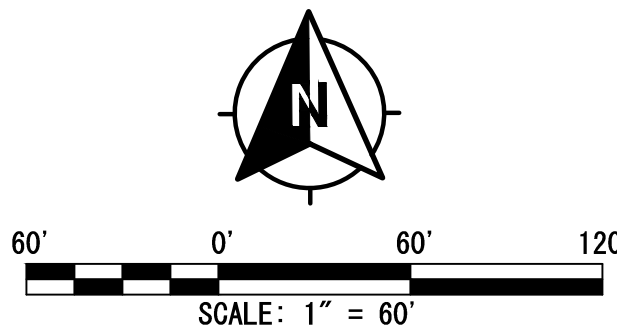
L5.0 - TARANTULA HILL TRAIL



B-17
APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF EXPLORATORY BORING

TP-7
APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF
EXPLORATORY TEST PIT

P-4
APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF PERCOLATION BORING



**CONEJO RECREATION
AND PARK DISTRICT**
Geotechnical Engineering Study
Proposed Conejo Community Center
and Public Park Improvements
1175 Hendrix Avenue
Thousand Oaks, California

Client No.	5100	PLATE 2
Report No.	10728	
Date	1/28/2021	
Drawing No.	10728cn5100	

Appendix J

AB 52 Consultation

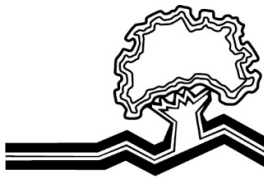


Conejo Community Park and Center Project AB 52 Correspondence

Contact Information	Date Letter Sent	Date of Response	Comments/ Concerns
Mona Tucker, Chairperson Yak tityu tityu yak tilhini – Northern Chumash Tribe 660 Camino Del Rey Arroyo Grande, CA, 93420 Phone: (805) 748-2121 Email: olivas.mona@gmail.com	1/27 by email	1/28 email	Chairperson Tucker responded by email to say that the project site is outside of her Tribal area of concern and she has no recommendations.
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians P.O. Box 517 Santa Ynez, CA, 93460 Phone: (805) 688-7997 Email: kkahn@santaynezchumash.org	1/27/2021 by email		
Mark Vigil, Chief San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council 1030 Ritchie Road Grover Beach, CA, 93433 Phone: (805) 481-2461 Fax: (805) 474-4729	1/27/2021 by certified mail		
Fred Collins, Spokesperson Northern Chumash Tribal Council P.O. Box 6533 Los Osos, CA, 93412 Phone: (805) 801-0347 Email: fcollins@northernchumash.org	1/27/2021 by email	2/2/2021	Spokesperson Collins responded by email indicating the NCTC supports local tribal government recommendations.
Mariza Sullivan Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	1/27/2021 by email		



P.O. Box 4464 Santa Barbara, CA, 93140 Email: cbctribalchair@gmail.com			
Julio Quair, Chairperson Chumash Council of Bakersfield 729 Texas Street Bakersfield, CA, 93307 Phone: (661) 322-0121 Email: chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net	1/27/2021 by certified mail		
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians 365 North Poli Avenue Ojai, CA, 93023 Phone: (805) 646-6214 Email: jtumamait@hotmail.com	1/27/2021 by email		



Conejo Recreation & Park District

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George M. Lange
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GENERAL MANAGER EMERITUS

Tex Ward

January 27, 2021

Fred Collins, Spokesperson
Northern Chumash Tribal Council
P.O. Box 6533
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (805) 801-0347
Email: fcollins@northernchumash.org

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project,
City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California

Spokesperson Collins:

The Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) is preparing an Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project), located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the City of Thousand Oaks. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the CRDP plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA.

Per California Public Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill [AB] 52 of 2014), the CRPD is contacting you to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

The input of your tribe is important to the CRPD's planning process. Under AB 52, contacts have 30 days from the date of receipt of this letter, to respond, in writing, to the CRPD if they are interested in further consultation.

If you require any additional information or have any questions, please contact me at (805)495-6471 or via e-mail at amooney@crpd.org. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner
Conejo Recreation & Park District

Enclosed: *Project Location Map*

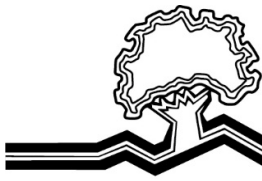
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403 West Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-4223
805-495-6471 | Fax: 805-497-3199 | parks@crpd.org | www.crpdp.org

Figure 1: Project Location Map



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January 27, 2021

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
Phone: (805) 688-7997
Email: kkahn@santaynezchumash.org

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project,
City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California

Chairperson Kahn:

The Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) is preparing an Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project), located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the City of Thousand Oaks. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the CRDP plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner
Conejo Recreation & Park District

Enclosed: *Project Location Map*

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Figure 1: Project Location Map



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January 27, 2021

Julio Quair, Chairperson
Chumash Council of Bakersfield
729 Texas Street
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
Phone: (661) 322-0121
Email: chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project,
City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California

Chairperson Quair:

The Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) is preparing an Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project), located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the City of Thousand Oaks. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the CRPD plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner
Conejo Recreation & Park District

Enclosed: *Project Location Map*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

403 West Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-4223
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Figure 1: Project Location Map



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Fig. 2 Project Location



Conejo Recreation & Park District

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Chuck Huffer, Director

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Tex Ward

January 27, 2021

Mariza Sullivan
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
P.O. Box 4464
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Email: cbcntribalchair@gmail.com

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project,
City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California

Ms. Sullivan:

The Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) is preparing an Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project), located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the City of Thousand Oaks. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the CRDP plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner
Conejo Recreation & Park District

Enclosed: *Project Location Map*

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Figure 1: Project Location Map



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Chuck Huffer, Director

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Tex Ward

January 27, 2021

Mona Tucker, Chairperson
Yak tityu tityu yak tilhini – Northern Chumash Tribe
660 Camino Del Rey
Arroyo Grande, CA, 93420
Phone: (805) 748-2121
Email: olivas.mona@gmail.com

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project,
City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California

Chairperson Tucker:

The Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) is preparing an Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project), located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the City of Thousand Oaks. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the CRDP plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner
Conejo Recreation & Park District

Enclosed: *Project Location Map*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

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805-495-6471 | Fax: 805-497-3199 | parks@crpd.org | www.crpdp.org

Figure 1: Project Location Map



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Chuck Huffer, Director

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Tex Ward

January 27, 2021

Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson
Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians
365 North Poli Avenue
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 646-6214
Email: jtumamait@hotmail.com

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project,
City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California

Chairperson Tumamait-Stenslie:

The Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) is preparing an Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project), located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the City of Thousand Oaks. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the CRDP plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner
Conejo Recreation & Park District

Enclosed: *Project Location Map*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

403 West Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-4223
805-495-6471 | Fax: 805-497-3199 | parks@crpd.org | www.crpdp.org

Figure 1: Project Location Map



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Chuck Huffer, Director

GENERAL MANAGER EMERITUS

Tex Ward

January 27, 2021

Mark Vigil, Chief
San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA, 93433

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project,
City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California

Chief Vigil:

The Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) is preparing an Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project), located within Conejo Community Park, at 1175 Hendrix Avenue in the City of Thousand Oaks. The project consists of improvements to existing park facilities including demolishing the existing community center and constructing a new, expanded community center building, and renovating outdoor features such as the baseball field, a channel and bridge feature, and trails and landscaping throughout the park. Proposed improvements will be constructed so the existing topography and natural features are preserved, in accordance with the CRDP plans and specifications. This project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the CRPD is the lead agency under CEQA.

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Sincerely,

Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner
Conejo Recreation & Park District

Enclosed: *Project Location Map*

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

403 West Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-4223
805-495-6471 | Fax: 805-497-3199 | parks@crpd.org | www.crpdp.org

Figure 1: Project Location Map



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From: [Mona Tucker](#)
To: [April Durham](#)
Subject: [EXT] Re: AB 52 Consultation for Conejo Park District Project
Date: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 7:58:28 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Hello Ms. Durham:

Thank you for reaching out to Tribal communities. This project is too far away from my homeland for me to make any recommendations.

Regards,
Mona Olivas Tucker, Chair
yak tityu tityu yak tilhini – Northern Chumash Tribe
San Luis Obispo County and Region

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 27, 2021, at 1:54 PM, April Durham <adurham@rinconconsultants.com> wrote:

Dear Chairperson Tucker,
I am writing on behalf of our client the Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) to transmit the AB 52 consultation package for the proposed Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project) located in the city of Thousand Oaks. The CRPD is contacting you to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

Please find the letter and associated project location map attached to this email. The lead agency contact information is included in the letter. Please feel free to contact Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner, with any questions, comments or concerns regarding the project.

April Durham, PhD

Environmental & Urban Planner

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers

916-706-1374 x 67

805-947-4839 Direct

805-648-2921 Mobile

rinconconsultants.com

[<image003.png>](#)

Ranked 2019 "Hot Firm" and "Best Firm to Work For" by Zweig Group

 Please consider the environment before printing this email.

<Tucker AB52.pdf>

April Durham

From: Fred Collins <fcollins@northernchumash.org>
Sent: Wednesday, February 3, 2021 10:08 AM
To: April Durham
Subject: [EXT] RE: AB 52 Consultation for Conejo Parks District Project

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Hello April,

NCTC supports the local Tribal Governments recommendations, thank you.

Be safe,

Fred Collins
NCTC

From: April Durham [mailto:adurham@rinconconsultants.com]
Sent: Wednesday, January 27, 2021 1:56 PM
To: fcollins@northernchumash.org
Subject: AB 52 Consultation for Conejo Parks District Project

Dear Spokesperson Collins,


I am writing on behalf of our client the Conejo Recreation and Parks District (CRPD) to transmit the AB 52 consultation package for the proposed Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project) located in the city of Thousand Oaks. The CRPD is contacting you to conduct meaningful consultation with California Native American tribes that have requested to be notified by lead agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated.

Please find the letter and associated project location map attached to this email. The lead agency contact information is included in the letter. Please feel free to contact Andrew Mooney, Senior Park Planner, with any questions, comments or concerns regarding the project.

April Durham, PhD
Environmental & Urban Planner
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
916-706-1374 x 67
805-947-4839 Direct
805-648-2921 Mobile
rinconconsultants.com



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Appendix K

Responses to Comments on the Draft IS-MND

Responses to Comments on the Draft IS-MND

This section includes comments received during public circulation of the Draft Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND) prepared for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (project).

The Draft IS-MND was circulated for a 30-day public review period that began on May 3, 2021 and ended on June 2, 2021. The City received two comment letters on the Draft IS-MND. The comment letters are included herein, along with responses to the environmental concerns raised by the commenters. The commenters and the page number on which each commenter's letter appear are listed below.

Letter Number and Commenter		Page Number
1	Erinn Wilson, Environmental Program Manager I, South Coast Region, California Department of Fish and Wildlife	2
2	Jessie Korb	22

The comment letters and responses follow. The comment letters are numbered sequentially, and each separate issue raised by the commenter has been assigned a number. The responses to each comment identify first the number of the comment letter, and then the number assigned to each issue (Response 1.1, for example, indicates that the response is for the first issue raised in Comment Letter 1).

Where a comment resulted in a change to the Draft IS-MND text, a notation is made in the response indicating that the text is revised. Changes in text are signified by ~~strikeout font~~ where text was removed and by underlined font where text was added. These changes in text are noted in the Final IS-MND.



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
 South Coast Region
 3883 Ruffin Road
 San Diego, CA 92123
 (858) 467-4201
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
 CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



Letter 1

May 28, 2021

Mr. Andrew Mooney
 Conejo Recreation and Parks District
 403 W. Hillcrest Drive
 Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
AMooney@crdp.org

Subject: Conejo Community Park and Center Project, Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCH No. 2021050004; Conejo Recreation and Park District, Ventura County

Dear Mr. Mooney:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has reviewed Conejo Recreation and Parks District's (District) Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) for the Conejo Community Park and Center Project (Project). The MND's supporting documentation includes *Appendix E: Arborist Report*.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments and recommendations regarding those activities involved in the Project that may affect California fish and wildlife. Likewise, we appreciate the opportunity to provide comments regarding those aspects of the Project that CDFW, by law, may be required to carry out or approve through the exercise of its own regulatory authority under the Fish and Game Code.

CDFW's Role

CDFW is California's Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources and holds those resources in trust by statute for all the people of the State [Fish & Game Code, §§ 711.7, subdivision (a) & 1802; Public Resources Code, § 21070; California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, § 15386, subdivision (a)]. CDFW, in its trustee capacity, has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species (Id., § 1802). Similarly, for purposes of CEQA, CDFW is charged by law to provide, as available, biological expertise during public agency environmental review efforts, focusing specifically on projects and related activities that have the potential to adversely affect state fish and wildlife resources.

CDFW is also submitting comments as a Responsible Agency under CEQA (Public Resources Code, § 21069; CEQA Guidelines, § 15381). CDFW expects that it may need to exercise regulatory authority as provided by the Fish and Game Code, including lake and streambed alteration regulatory authority (Fish & Game Code, § 1600 *et seq.*). Likewise, to the extent implementation of the Project as proposed may result in "take", as defined by State law, of any species protected under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (Fish & Game Code, § 2050 *et seq.*), or CESA-listed rare plant pursuant to the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA; Fish & Game Code, §1900 *et seq.*), CDFW recommends the Project proponent obtain appropriate authorization under the Fish and Game Code.

Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 2 of 17

Project Description and Summary

Objective: The proposed Project will enhance the facilities, play areas, trails, utilities, and landscaping at Conejo Community Park (Park). The Project includes the following activities:

Community Center

A new two-story community center building would replace the existing one-story structure. The footprint of the new building will be slightly larger than existing structure and will reorient the entrance from east-facing to northeast-facing. The proposed structure would be approximately 16,653 square feet (sf), replacing the 6,955 sf existing structure.

Parking Lot Renovations

Minor alterations to the shape of the parking lot off Hendrix Road would occur as part of Project implementation. This includes removing and replacing retaining walls (slightly different configuration) and extending the parking lot by approximately ten feet. Existing parking-lot light poles would be removed and replaced as well.

Landscape Improvements

The Park features mature sycamore and oak tree groves and pockets of landscaping that make it a welcome outdoor space for the community. The proposed project would enhance the existing landscape around an unnamed creek, including a new bridge; add new landscape areas throughout the Park; and provide landscape improvements around the new community center.

Exterior Lighting

In the evening, security lighting on the community center building and in the parking lot would be limited to the number of fixtures necessary to illuminate the area for safety. The lighting would be positioned so that it would not affect adjacent uses by spilling onto or shining into nearby residential or open space uses. Events held in the evening within the Park may install temporary lights, but these would be limited to the duration of the event.

Grading and Construction

The proposed Project includes demolition of the existing community building, grading and over-excavation of the community center footprint, and some vegetation removal. Some paved pedestrian paths would be improved for ADA access. All work would be completed in one phase within one year. Grading would occur after demolition of the community center and would involve the generation of 3,500 cubic yards of cut and 3,500 cubic yards of fill. The earthwork is expected to be balanced on site, and thus no soil will need to be imported or exported to or from the site.

Off-Site Improvements

The proposed Project would include off-site improvements limited to utility connection upgrades necessary to serve the Project, including water, sewer, gas, and electrical. These utilities are available via Hendrix Avenue, the public street adjacent to the east property line of the project.

Mr. Andrew Mooney
 Conejo Recreation and Parks District
 May 28, 2021
 Page 3 of 17

Location:

The proposed Project is located at 1175 Hendrix Avenue, Thousand Oaks, Ventura County. Surrounding land uses include one-story, single-family homes to the east, north, and northwest; open-space hillsides in the Conejo Valley Botanic Garden to the west/southwest; and undeveloped open-space hillsides outside the Conejo Valley Botanic Garden directly to the south.

Comments and Recommendations

CDFW offers the comments and recommendations below to assist the District in adequately identifying, avoiding, and/or mitigating the Project's significant, or potentially significant, direct, and indirect impacts on fish and wildlife (biological) resources. Editorial comments or other suggestions may also be included to improve the MND. CDFW recommends the measures or revisions below be included in a science-based monitoring program that contains adaptive management strategies as part of the Project's CEQA mitigation, monitoring and reporting program (Public Resource Code, § 21081.6; CEQA Guidelines, § 15097).

Comment #1: Impacts to Aquatic and Riparian Resources

Issue #1: CDFW agrees with the District that the streams and washes (as mapped on Figure 23 and Figure 24 of the MND) may be subject to Fish and Game Code. Jurisdictional surveys should evaluate all rivers, streams, and lakes including culverts, ditches, storm channels that may transport water, sediment, and pollutants and discharge into rivers, streams, and lakes.

Specific Impacts: The Project may result in permanent loss of riparian and wetland vegetation within the Project site.

Why impacts would occur: Project implementation includes grading, excavating, material staging, grubbing, and vegetation clearing that may result in direct mortality and loss of sensitive vegetation communities, including riparian and wetland habitats, in the Project site. Increased sediment deposition can bury seedlings and saplings of riparian trees, resulting in increased mortality of new recruits (Kui and Stella 2016). Construction equipment, vehicles, import of fill material, disposal piles, and staging areas can introduce and spread non-native, invasive plants. Invasive plant seeds, rhizomes, or stolons can be transported along streams and spread upstream and downstream.

Evidence impacts would be significant: Riparian habitats provide important food, nesting habitat, cover, and migration corridors for wildlife. Only 5 to 10% of California's original riparian habitat exists today and much of the remaining habitat is in a degraded condition.

The riparian and wetland vegetation alliances addressed within the MND are considered sensitive. Impacts to sensitive vegetation communities should be considered significant under CEQA unless they are clearly mitigated below a level of significance. Inadequate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures for impacts to sensitive plant communities will result in the Project continuing to have a substantial adverse direct, indirect, and cumulative effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species or vegetation community identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species.

1.1

Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 4 of 17

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s):

Mitigation Measure #1: CDFW concurs with the District's statement to notify CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code, section 1600 *et seq* (pending jurisdictional analysis). The District should notify prior to any Project construction or activities. Based on this notification and other information, CDFW determines whether a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSA) with the applicant is required prior to conducting the proposed activities. Please visit the Lake and Streambed Alteration Program (<https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Environmental-Review/LSA>) webpage to obtain a notification package for an LSA.

CDFW's issuance of an LSA for a Project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the CEQA document from the District for the Project. However, the MND does not meet CDFW's standards for the habitat mitigation measures and monitoring needed to meet the no net loss of aquatic habitats. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to section 1600 *et seq.* and/or under CEQA, the CEQA document should fully identify the potential impacts to the streams or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA.

Any LSA permit issued for the Project by CDFW may include additional measures protective of streambeds on and downstream of the Project site. The LSA may include further erosion and pollution control measures. To compensate for any on-site and off-site impacts to riparian and wetland resources, additional mitigation conditioned in any LSA may include the following: avoidance of resources, on-site or off-site creation, enhancement or restoration, and/or protection, and management of mitigation lands in perpetuity.

Mitigation Measure #2: Jurisdiction surveys should evaluate all rivers, streams, and lakes including culverts, ditches, storm channels that may transport water, sediment, and pollutants and discharge into rivers, streams, and lakes. CDFW recommends LSA Notification following modifications to streams (including washes) throughout the Project site.

Recommendation #1: CDFW recommends mapping vegetation communities. Surveys should be conducted by a qualified botanist with appropriate experience and knowledge of southern California flora. Surveys should follow CDFW's Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities ([file:///C:/Users/BBarrera/Downloads/2018%20Protocols%2013%20rev1%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/BBarrera/Downloads/2018%20Protocols%2013%20rev1%20(1).pdf)). The Manual of California Vegetation should be used to inform survey and mapping of natural vegetation communities which would allow CDFW to appropriately comment on potential impacts to sensitive plants and vegetation communities. CDFW recommends mapping vegetation communities such as mulefat thickets, Arroyo willow thickets, California bullrush marshes, and adjacent areas where Project activities could have direct or indirect impacts on biological resources.

Recommendation #2: The District should consider restoring and enhancing riparian and wetland habitat throughout the park and protecting streams and washes from degradation. In addition, CDFW recommends including appropriate native plants and habitats, wherever possible, which can enhance flora and fauna biodiversity and reduce water runoff, irrigation, and chemical inputs (Cristol and Rodewald 2005; Merola-Zwartjes and DeLong 2005; Nooten et al. 2018; Terman 1997). Naturalistic parks may also promote critical ecosystem services (e.g.,

1.1

Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 5 of 17

seed dispersal, pest regulation, pollination) and form habitat linkages between different habitats (Petrosillo et al. 2019).

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Comment #2: Spreading invasive pests and diseases

Issue: CDFW is concerned that the MND does not describe procedures for disposal of removed trees which may be infested with invasive pests and disease. For example, the environmental document should address the presence or absence of goldspotted oak borer (*Agrilus auroguttatus*), Polyphagous shot-hole borer (*Euwallacea* sp.), and thousand canker fungus (*Geosmithia morbida*) in on-site trees and, if present, describe how any effected trees would be disposed of as part of the Project.

Specific impacts: The Project proposes to remove an unspecified amount of vegetation. Improper disposal of vegetation may result in the spread of tree insect pests and disease into areas not currently exposed to these stressors. This could result in expediting the loss of oaks and other trees in California which support a high biological diversity including special status species.

Why impacts would occur: The Project may remove tree species that could host insect pests and diseases. Trees will be removed and presumably hauled to off-site locations for disposal thereby potentially exposing off-site oak and other tree species to infestation and disease.

Evidence impact would be significant: The Project may have a substantial adverse effect on any sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the CDFW or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The Project may result in a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS that are dependent on habitats susceptible to insect and disease pathogens.

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Mitigation Measure #1: CDFW recommends the District work with the certified arborist to identify all trees and species for removal from the Project site and inspect those trees for contagious tree diseases including but not limited to: thousand canker fungus (<https://thousandcankers.com/>), Polyphagous shot hole borer (<https://ucanr.edu/sites/eskalenlab/?file=index.html>), and goldspotted oak borer (<http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74163.html>). A summary report documenting inspection methods, number and species of trees inspected, results, and conclusions, including negative findings, should be submitted to CDFW for review and included as an appendix in final environmental documents. The summary report should also include photographic documentation of entry/exit holes and evidence of pests/disease.

Mitigation Measure #2: If invasive pests and/or diseases are detected, the District should provide an infectious tree disease management plan and describe how it will be implemented to avoid significant impacts under CEQA. To avoid the spread of infectious tree diseases, diseased trees should not be transported from the Project site without first being treated using best available management practices relevant for each tree disease observed. A management plan should be submitted to CDFW for review and included as an appendix in the final environmental document.

Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 6 of 17

Comment #4: Impacts to Bats

Issue: The Park contains potential open water foraging habitat and is adjacent to natural habitats where bats may forage and roost. There is no mention of potential bat presence in the Project site.

Specific impacts: The Project proposes to remove an unspecified amount of vegetation and to replace a small bridge structure. Direct impacts include removal of trees, vegetation, and/or structures that may provide roosting habitat and therefore has the potential for the direct loss of bats. Indirect impacts to bats and roosts could result from increased noise disturbances, human activity, dust, vegetation clearing, ground disturbing activities (e.g., staging, access, excavation, grading), and vibrations caused by heavy equipment. Demolition, grading, and excavating activities may impact bats potentially using man-made structures or surrounding trees as roost sites.

Why impacts would occur: In urbanized areas, bats use trees and man-made structures for daytime and nighttime roosts, and forage in sources of open water such as ponds and lakes (Avila-Flores and Fenton 2005; Oprea et al. 2009; Remington and Cooper 2014). Forested patches on parks and/or golf courses provide good habitat for foraging and commuting bats and may provide important refuge for bats in highly urbanized landscapes (Sewell 2019). Mature riparian trees and crevices in buildings and facilities in the Project site could provide roosting habitat for bats. Modifications to roost sites can have significant impacts on the bats' usability of the roost and can impact the bats' fitness and survivability (Johnston et al. 2004). Extra noise, vibration, or the reconfiguration of large objects can lead to the disturbance of roosting bats which may have a negative impact on the animals. Human disturbance can also lead to a change in humidity, temperatures, or the approach to a roost that could force the animals to change their mode of egress and/or ingress to a roost. Although temporary, such disturbance can lead to the abandonment of a maternity roost (Johnston et al. 2004).

Evidence impact would be significant: Bats are considered non-game mammals and are afforded protection by state law from take and/or harassment (Fish & Game Code, § 4150; Cal. Code of Regs, § 251.1). Several bat species are considered SSC and meet the CEQA definition of rare, threatened, or endangered species (CEQA Guidelines, § 15065). Take of SSC could require a mandatory finding of significance by the District (CEQA Guidelines, § 15065).

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s):

Mitigation Measure #1: CDFW recommends a qualified bat specialist conduct bat surveys to determine baseline conditions within the Project site and within a 500-foot buffer to identify trees and/or structures (i.e., tunnels, maintenance buildings, food concession stands, comfort stations) that could provide daytime and/or nighttime roost sites. CDFW recommends using acoustic recognition technology to maximize detection of bats. Night roosts are typically utilized from the approach of sunset until sunrise. In most parts of California, night roost use will only occur from spring through fall while day roosts are typically utilized during the spring, summer, and fall in California (Johnston et al. 2004).

Mitigation Measure #2: Survey methodology and results, including negative findings, should be included in final environmental documents. Depending on survey results, please discuss potentially significant effects of the proposed Project on the bats and include species specific

1.3

Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 7 of 17

mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines, § 15125).

Mitigation Measure #3: If maternity roosts are found, CDFW recommends, the following three mitigation measures.

- a) If maternity roosts are found, to the extent feasible, work shall be scheduled between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season when young bats are present but are not yet ready to fly out of the roost (March 1 to September 30).
- b) If maternity roosts are found and if trees and/or structures must be removed/demolished during the maternity season, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct a pre-construction survey to identify those trees and/or structures proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery colony roosting habitat. Acoustic recognition technology will be used to maximize detection of bats. Each tree and/or structure identified as potentially supporting an active maternity roost shall be closely inspected by the bat specialist no more than 7 days prior to tree and/or structure disturbance to determine the presence or absence of roosting bats more precisely. If maternity roosts are detected, trees and/or structures determined to be maternity roosts shall be left in place until the end of the maternity season. Work shall not occur within 100 feet of or directly under or adjacent to an active roost and work shall not occur between 30 minutes before sunset and 30 minutes after sunrise.
- c) If bats are not detected, but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be present at any time of year, trees will be pushed down using heavy machinery rather than felling it with a chainsaw. To ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, trees shall be pushed lightly two to three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree shall then be pushed to the ground slowly and remain in place until it is inspected by a bat specialist. Trees that are known to be bat roosts shall not be bucked or mulched immediately. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferably 48 hours, shall elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape. Bats shall be allowed to escape prior to demolition of buildings. This may be accomplished by placing one-way exclusionary devices into areas where bats are entering a building that allow bats to exit but not enter the building.

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Comment #4: Impacts to Non-Game Mammals and Wildlife

Issue: Wildlife may move through the Project site during the daytime or nighttime. CDFW is concerned that any wildlife potentially moving through or seeking temporary refuge in the Park may be directly impacted during Project activities and construction. Any final fence, or other design features, design should allow for wildlife movement.

Specific impacts: Project activities and construction equipment may directly impact wildlife and birds moving through or seeking temporary refuge in the park. This could result in wildlife and bird mortality. Furthermore, depending on the final fencing design, the Project may cumulatively restrict wildlife movement opportunity.

1.4

Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 8 of 17

Why impacts would occur: Direct impacts to wildlife may occur from: ground disturbing activities (e.g., staging, access, excavation, grading); wildlife being trapped or entangled in construction materials and erection of restrictive fencing; and wildlife could be trampled by heavy equipment operating in the Project site.

Evidence impact would be significant: Mammals occurring naturally in California are considered non-game mammals and are afforded protection by state law from take and/or harassment (Fish & Game Code, § 4150; Cal. Code of Regs, § 251.1).

Recommended Potentially Feasible Mitigation Measure(s): CDFW recommends the following four mitigation measures to avoid and minimize direct impacts to wildlife during Project construction and activities.

Mitigation Measure #1: If fencing is proposed for use during construction or during the life of the Project, fences shall be constructed with materials that are not harmful to wildlife. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, spikes, glass, razor, or barbed wire. Fencing shall also be minimized so as not to restrict free wildlife movement through habitat areas.

Mitigation Measure #2: To avoid direct mortality, a qualified biological monitor shall be on site prior to and during ground and habitat disturbing activities to move out of harm's way special status species or other wildlife of low mobility that would be injured or killed by grubbing or Project-related construction activities. Salvaged wildlife of low mobility shall be removed and placed onto adjacent and suitable (i.e., species appropriate) habitat out of harm's way.

It should be noted that the temporary relocation of on-site wildlife does not constitute effective mitigation for the purposes of offsetting Program impacts associated with habitat loss.

Mitigation Measure #3: Grubbing and grading shall be done to avoid islands of habitat where wildlife may take refuge and later be killed by heavy equipment. Grubbing and grading shall be done from the center of the Project site, working outward towards adjacent habitat off site where wildlife may safely escape.

Mitigation Measure #4: Before starting or moving construction vehicles, especially after a few days of nonoperation, operators shall inspect under all vehicles to avoid impacts to any wildlife that may have sought refuge under equipment.

Mitigation Measure #5: All hollow posts and pipes will be capped, and metal fence stakes will be plugged with bolts or other plugging materials to prevent wildlife entrapment and mortality.

The Project may result in the use of open pipes as fence posts, property line stakes, signs, etc. These structures mimic the natural cavities preferred by various bird species and other wildlife for shelter, nesting, and roosting. Raptor's talons can become entrapped within the bolt holes of metal fence stakes resulting in mortality.

Recommendation #1: CDFW recommends the District consider permeable fencing as part of its mitigation for Project-related impacts which may include a naturalistic park design. Wildlife impermeable fencing is fencing that prevents or creates a barrier for the passage of wildlife from one side to the other. Los Angeles County's Significant Ecological Areas Ordinance Implementation Guide (<https://planning.lacounty.gov/site/sea/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/SEA->

1.4

Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 9 of 17

[IG-2-6-20.pdf](#)) offers additional information on permeable fencing as well as design standards. CDFW recommends reviewing those design standards.

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Additional Comments

Per CEQA Guidelines, section 21081.6(a)(1), CDFW has provided the District with a summary of our suggested mitigation measures and recommendations in the form of an attached Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan (MMRP; Attachment A).

Filing Fees

The Project, as proposed, would have an impact on fish and/or wildlife, and assessment of filing fees is necessary. Fees are payable upon filing of the Notice of Determination by the District and serve to help defray the cost of environmental review by CDFW. Payment of the fee is required for the underlying Project approval to be operative, vested, and final (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 753.5; Fish & Game Code, § 711.4; Public Resources Code, § 21089).

Conclusion

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Project to assist the District in adequately analyzing and minimizing/mitigating impacts to biological resources. CDFW requests an opportunity to review and comment on any response that the District has to our comments and to receive notification of any forthcoming hearing date(s) for the Project [CEQA Guidelines, § 15073(e)]. If you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, please contact Baron Barrera, Environmental Scientist, at Baron.Barrera@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

Erinn Wilson-Olgin

B6E58CFE24724F5...

Erinn Wilson
Environmental Program Manager I
South Coast Region

cc: CDFW

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Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 10 of 17

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Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 11 of 17

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CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



Attachment A: Draft Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Plan

CDFW recommends the following language to be incorporated into a future environmental document for the Project.

Biological Resources (BIO)			
Mitigation Measure (MM)		Timing	Responsible Party
MM-BIO-1- Impacts to Aquatic and Riparian Resources	<p>CDFW concurs with the District's statement to notify CDFW pursuant to Fish and Game Code, section 1600 et seq (pending jurisdictional analysis). The District should notify prior to any Project construction or activities. Based on this notification and other information, CDFW determines whether a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSA) with the applicant is required prior to conducting the proposed activities. Please visit the Lake and Streambed Alteration Program (https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Environmental-Review/LSA) webpage to obtain a notification package for a LSA.</p> <p>CDFW's issuance of an LSA for a Project that is subject to CEQA will require CEQA compliance actions by CDFW as a Responsible Agency. As a Responsible Agency, CDFW may consider the CEQA document from the District for the Project. However, the MND does not meet CDFW's standards for the habitat mitigation measures and monitoring needed to meet the no net loss of aquatic habitats. To minimize additional requirements by CDFW pursuant to section 1600 et seq. and/or under CEQA, the CEQA document should fully identify the potential impacts to the streams or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting commitments for issuance of the LSA.</p> <p>Any LSA permit issued for the Project by CDFW may include additional measures protective of streambeds on and downstream</p>	Prior to Project construction and activities	District

Mr. Andrew Mooney
 Conejo Recreation and Parks District
 May 28, 2021
 Page 13 of 17

	of the Project site. The LSA may include further erosion and pollution control measures. To compensate for any on-site and off-site impacts to riparian and wetland resources, additional mitigation conditioned in any LSA may include the following: avoidance of resources, on-site or off-site creation, enhancement or restoration, and/or protection, and management of mitigation lands in perpetuity.		
MM-BIO-2- Impacts to Aquatic and Riparian Resources	Jurisdiction surveys should evaluate all rivers, streams, and lakes including culverts, ditches, storm channels that may transport water, sediment, and pollutants and discharge into rivers, streams, and lakes. CDFW recommends LSA Notification following modifications to streams (including washes) throughout the Project site.	Prior to Project construction and activities	District
MM-BIO-3- Impacts to Aquatic and Riparian Resources	CDFW recommends mapping vegetation communities. Surveys should be conducted by a qualified botanist with appropriate experience and knowledge of southern California flora. Surveys should follow CDFW's Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (file:///C:/Users/BBarrera/Downloads/2018%20Protocols%2013%20rev1%20(1).pdf). The Manual of California Vegetation should be used to inform survey and mapping of natural vegetation communities which would allow CDFW to appropriately comment on potential impacts to sensitive plants and vegetation communities. CDFW recommends mapping vegetation communities such as mulefat thickets, Arroyo willow thickets, California bullrush marshes, and adjacent areas where Project activities could have direct or indirect impacts on biological resources.	Prior to Project construction and activities	District

Mr. Andrew Mooney
 Conejo Recreation and Parks District
 May 28, 2021
 Page 14 of 17

MM-BIO-4- Impacts to Aquatic and Riparian Resources	The District should consider restoring and enhancing riparian and wetland habitat throughout the park and protecting streams and washes from degradation. In addition, CDFW recommends including appropriate native plants and habitats, wherever possible, which can enhance flora and fauna biodiversity and reduce water runoff, irrigation, and chemical inputs (Cristol and Rodewald 2005; Merola-Zwartjes and DeLong 2005; Nooten et al. 2018; Terman 1997). Naturalistic parks may also promote critical ecosystem services (e.g., seed dispersal, pest regulation, pollination) and form habitat linkages between different habitats (Petrosillo et al. 2019).	Prior to Project construction and activities	District
MM-BIO-5- Spreading invasive pests and diseases	CDFW recommends the District work with the certified arborist to identify all trees and species for removal from the Project site and inspect those trees for contagious tree diseases including but not limited to: thousand canker fungus (https://thousandcankers.com/), Polyphagous shot hole borer (https://ucanr.edu/sites/eskalenlab/?file=index.html), and goldspotted oak borer (http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74163.html). A summary report documenting inspection methods, number and species of trees inspected, results, and conclusions, including negative findings, should be submitted to CDFW for review and included as an appendix in final environmental documents. The summary report should also include photographic documentation of entry/exit holes and evidence of pests/disease.	Prior to Project construction and activities	District
MM-BIO-6- Spreading invasive pests and diseases	If invasive pests and/or diseases are detected, the District should provide an infectious tree disease management plan and describe how it will be implemented to avoid significant impacts under CEQA. To avoid the spread of infectious tree diseases, diseased trees should not be transported from the Project site without first being treated using best available management practices relevant for each tree disease observed. A management plan should be submitted to CDFW for review and included as an appendix in the final environmental document.	Prior to Project construction and activities	District

Mr. Andrew Mooney
 Conejo Recreation and Parks District
 May 28, 2021
 Page 15 of 17

	A management plan shall be submitted to CDFW for review and included as an appendix in the final environmental document.		
MM-BIO-7- Impacts to Bats	A qualified bat specialist shall conducted bat surveys to determine baseline conditions within the Project site and within a 500-foot buffer to identify trees and/or structures (i.e., tunnels, maintenance buildings, food concession stands, comfort stations) that could provide daytime and/or nighttime roost sites. Acoustic recognition technology shall be used to maximize detection of bats.	Prior to Project construction and activities	District
MM-BIO-8- Impacts to Bats	The District shall include survey methodology and results, including negative findings, in final environmental documents. Depending on survey results, the District shall provide a discussion of potentially significant effects of the proposed Project on the bats and include species specific mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below a level of significance.	Prior to Project construction and activities	District
MM-BIO-9- Impacts to Bats	If maternity roosts are found, the District shall schedule work, to the extent feasible, to occur between October 1 and February 28, outside of the maternity roosting season when young bats are present but are not yet ready to fly out of the roost (March 1 to September 30).	During Project activities	District
MM-BIO-10- Impacts to Bats	If maternity roosts are found and if trees and/or structures must be removed/demolished during the maternity season, a qualified bat specialist shall conduct a pre-construction survey to identify those trees and/or structures proposed for disturbance that could provide hibernacula or nursery colony roosting habitat. Acoustic recognition technology will be used to maximize detection of bats. Each tree and/or structure identified as potentially supporting an active maternity roost shall be closely inspected by the bat specialist no more than 7 days prior to tree and/or structure disturbance to determine the presence or absence of roosting bats more precisely. If maternity roosts are detected, trees and/or structures determined to be maternity roosts shall be left in place until the end of the maternity season. Work shall not occur within	During Project activities	District

Mr. Andrew Mooney
 Conejo Recreation and Parks District
 May 28, 2021
 Page 16 of 17

	100 feet of or directly under or adjacent to an active roost and work shall not occur between 30 minutes before sunset and 30 minutes after sunrise.		
MM-BIO-11- Impacts to Bats	If bats are not detected, but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be present at any time of year, trees will be pushed down using heavy machinery rather than felling it with a chainsaw. In order to ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, trees shall be pushed lightly two to three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree shall then be pushed to the ground slowly and remain in place until it is inspected by a bat specialist. Trees that are known to be bat roosts shall not be bucked or mulched immediately. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferably 48 hours, shall elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape. Bats shall be allowed to escape prior to demolition of buildings. This may be accomplished by placing one-way exclusionary devices into areas where bats are entering a building that allow bats to exit but not enter the building.	During Project activities	District
MM-BIO-12- Impacts to Non-game mammals and wildlife	If fencing is proposed for use during construction or during the life of the Project, fences shall be constructed with materials that are not harmful to wildlife. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to, spikes, glass, razor, or barbed wire. Fencing shall also be minimized so as not to restrict free wildlife movement through habitat areas.	During Project construction and activities	District
MM-BIO-13- Impacts to Non-game mammals and wildlife	To avoid direct mortality, a qualified biological monitor shall be on site prior to and during ground and habitat disturbing activities to move out of harm's way special status species or other wildlife of low mobility that would be injured or killed by grubbing or Project-related construction activities. Salvaged wildlife of low mobility shall be removed and placed onto adjacent and suitable (i.e. species appropriate) habitat out of harm's way.	During Project construction and activities	District
MM-BIO-14- Impacts to Non-	Grubbing and grading shall be done to avoid islands of habitat where wildlife may take refuge and later be killed by heavy equipment. Grubbing and grading shall be done from the center of	During Project	District

Mr. Andrew Mooney
Conejo Recreation and Parks District
May 28, 2021
Page 17 of 17

game mammals and wildlife	the Project site, working outward towards adjacent habitat off site where wildlife may safely escape.	construction and activities	
MM-BIO-15- Impacts to Non-game mammals and wildlife	Before starting or moving construction vehicles, especially after a few days of nonoperation, operators shall inspect under all vehicles to avoid impacts to any wildlife that may have sought refuge under equipment.	During Project construction and activities	District

Letter 1

COMMENTER: Erinn Wilson, Environmental Program Manager I, South Coast Region, California Department of Fish and Wildlife

DATE: May 28, 2021

The commenter (the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or CDFW) states that they have reviewed the Draft IS-MND; explains CDFW's role as a Trustee Agency for fish and wildlife resources and a Responsible Agency for this project; provides a Project Description and Summary; and then briefly introduces the nature and purpose of their comments and recommendations regarding the Draft IS-MND. These comments and recommendations are described below.

Response 1.1

The comment states that the Project may result in permanent loss of riparian and wetland vegetation within the Project site, and that impacts to sensitive riparian and wetland vegetation alliances should be considered significant under CEQA unless they are clearly mitigated below a level of significance. The comment further states that the IS-MND does not meet CDFW's standards for the habitat mitigation measures and monitoring needed to ensure no net loss of aquatic habitats. Lastly, the comment recommends that the District consider future restoration of native and riparian habitats within the park as feasible.

As described in the IS-MND, the Project site has potentially jurisdictional streambed features that could be impacted by Project activities. Consistent with CDFW's comment, the IS-MND identifies the impact to streambeds as potentially significant, and provides a mitigation measure (MM) reducing this impact to a less than significant level. Where work would occur within 200 feet of the creek centerline, MM BIO-4 requires that a formal jurisdictional delineation be conducted to identify and delineate the jurisdictional extent of these features. Jurisdictional areas identified in the delineation will be avoided where possible through project design, and applicable agency permits will be obtained if avoidance is not feasible. MM BIO-4 also requires compensatory mitigation at a ratio not less than 1:1, or greater if required by the resource agencies. By requiring this minimum ratio, the measure set forth in the IS-MND does in fact ensure that there would be no net loss of streambeds or riparian habitat. Regarding CDFW's recommendation that future restoration of riparian habitats within the park be considered, while this comment does not have direct bearing on the adequacy of the IS-MND, the District does have a policy in place to utilize native and drought tolerant species when possible.

Response 1.2

CDFW notes that the MND does not describe procedures for disposal of removed trees which may be infested with invasive pests and disease, and states that improper disposal of vegetation may result in the spread of tree insect pests and disease into areas not currently exposed to these stressors. This could result in expediting the loss of oaks and other trees in California which support a high biological diversity including special status species. The comment recommends that the District work with a certified arborist to identify all trees proposed for removal from the Project site and inspect those trees for contagious tree diseases, creating and implementing a management plan if infectious agents are detected.

The IS-MND included a mitigation measure (MM BIO-5) describing protective procedures to be taken when working near oaks or landmark trees. As requested by CDFW, a new mitigation measure

will be added to the IS-MND requiring any tree removed during the life of the Project and any tree material removed from the Project site to be disposed of in a way that does not increase or further spread pests or disease. The text of this measure is as follows:

BIO-6: Prevention of Tree Pest and Pathogen Spread

Tree material to be removed will be disposed of in a way that does not increase or further spread pests or disease. Tree material and wood will be treated by containment, grinding, or heat treatment methods, all of which have been shown to reduce the spread of invasive pests and pathogens. Containment of infested wood involves tarping the wood in an area of adequate sun exposure for a period of 2 years. Wood that has been dead for greater than 2 years is unlikely to contain living invasive pests, though pathogens may still be present. Grinding wood to a 1-inch minus chip size greatly reduces the number of invasive pests and becomes suitable for transport to another disposal site. Heat treatment of infested wood to a core temperature of 160° F for a minimum of 75 minutes has been shown to eliminate most insects and diseases.

Response 1.3

The comment states that the Park contains potential open water foraging habitat and is adjacent to natural habitats where bats may forage and roost, but that there is no mention of potential bat presence in the IS-MND. The comment further requests that a qualified bat specialist should conduct bat surveys to determine baseline conditions within the Project site and within a 500-foot buffer to identify trees and/or structures that could provide daytime and/or nighttime roost sites, and that mitigation measures be developed depending on the survey results.

The biological resources analysis in the IS-MND was based largely on a literature search, which included a nine-quadrangle review of the California Natural Diversity Database. The database query did not indicate any documented occurrences of special-status bat species in the review area, which encompassed the Park and a radius exceeding ten miles. As a result, special-status bats are not believed to occur within the Park and impacts to these species are not reasonably foreseeable consequences of the project. Nevertheless, the IS-MND includes a mitigation measure (MM BIO-1) requiring a pre-construction survey for potential rare, listed, or other special status wildlife species before Project activities begin. The survey shall include all proposed work areas, access routes, and staging areas plus a 50-foot buffer where accessible. If bats are found during the survey, Rincon will work with CDFW to address their presence per CDFW's recommendation in the May 28th comment letter. The text of MM BIO-1 has been revised as follows to implement this change:

BIO-1 Pre-activity Survey

Within 48 hours prior to ground disturbance and vegetation removal, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for potential rare, listed, or other special status wildlife species. The survey shall include all proposed work areas, access routes, and staging areas plus a 50-foot buffer where accessible. If special status species are observed during the survey, they shall be relocated by the qualified biologist to nearby suitable habitat but far enough where they will not re-enter the project site. If a threatened or endangered species is observed, however, further consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency shall be conducted prior to moving the species and work will not commence until approved by regulatory agency. If roosts of special status bat species are detected in trees or structures to be removed, the District shall work with CDFW to develop a plan for avoiding impacts to roosting bats. Avoidance strategies may

include conducting work activities during a season when bats are not present, excluding bats from the roost sites prior to construction, or other avoidance methods.

Response 1.4

The comment requests that any final fence, or other design features, should allow for wildlife movement and that the District consider permeable fencing as part of its mitigation for Project-related impacts which may include a naturalistic park design. The comment also requests presence of a monitor to move wildlife out of harm's way during construction and recommends grading be conducted in a manner that avoids entrapping wildlife.

The proposed project would largely involve redevelopment of existing facilities and includes only minimal grading. As such, there is little to no potential for animals to become stranded or entrapped by grading patterns. Long term fencing will include split rail fencing only and any permeable or temporary fencing will be chain-link. Fencing associated with this Project will be used only as necessary and will be used during construction to protect wildlife and biological resources. The IS-MND includes a measure (MM BIO-1) requiring a pre-construction survey and capture/relocation of any special-status species out of harm's way prior to construction, which would reduce impacts on nongame wildlife.

Letter 2

Greg Martin

From: Andrew Mooney <amooney@crpd.org>
Sent: Thursday, May 6, 2021 5:37 PM
To: Greg Martin
Cc: Michael DeMartini
Subject: [EXT] FW: Conejo Community Center

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

See below resident comment.

Andrew Mooney
Senior Park Planner
Conejo Recreation & Park District
403 W Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
Phone: 805-495-6471 | Fax: 805-497-3199

-----Original Message-----

From: jessie korb <korb.jessie@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 6, 2021 11:54 AM
To: Andrew Mooney <amooney@crpd.org>
Subject: Conejo Community Center

With all the planned improvements for the park, I was wondering if we could also work towards getting the intersection of Dover and Hendrix a 4-way stop. I know this is a city street so not actually part of your area but for the safety of the children and families using this park, I think a 4 way stop is very important. People speed down Hendrix around the blind curve making the cross walk unsafe and I have seen more than a few car accidents happen at this intersection. I know as a resident I could request that the city look into it but I was hoping that if it was requested by the park district we might get more traction on it. Let me know if this is too far outside the scope of the project.

Thank you!

Jessie Korb
(805)469-1511
1174 Hendrix Ave.

Letter 2

COMMENTER: Jesse Korb

DATE: May 6, 2021

Response 2.1

The commenter requests that the CRPD asks the City to make the intersection of Dover and Hendrix a 4-way stop to improve safety.

As the project plans are coordinated further with the City of Thousand Oaks for permitting and development, CRPD will provide the City's Public Works Division with the commenter's concerns regarding the intersection.

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Appendix L

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

CEQA requires that a reporting or monitoring program be adopted for the conditions of project approval that are necessary to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment (Public Resources Code 21081.6). This mitigation monitoring and reporting program is designed to ensure compliance with adopted mitigation measures during project implementation. For each mitigation measure recommended in the Initial Study-Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS-MND), specifications are made herein that identify the Conejo Recreation and Park District (CRPD) action required and the lead agency monitoring that must occur. In addition, a responsible agency is identified for verifying compliance with some, individual conditions of approval contained in this Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

Conejo Recreation and Parks District
Conejo Community Park and Center Improvements IS-MND

Mitigation Measure/ Condition of Approval	CRPD Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
AIR QUALITY							
AQ-1: Construction NOx Reduction							
All diesel-fueled equipment with engine capacity of 50 horsepower or greater used during project construction shall be equipped with Tier 4 Final engines, as defined by the USEPA.	Verify that all construction equipment with engine capacity of 50 horsepower or greater used during project construction meets Tier-4-Final requirements per the USEPA	Prior to construction activities beginning	Once before construction activities begin	CRPD			
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES							
BIO-1: Pre-activity Survey							
Within 48 hours prior to ground disturbance and vegetation removal, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for potential rare, listed, or other special status wildlife species. The survey shall include all proposed work areas, access routes, and staging areas plus a 50-foot buffer where accessible. If special status species are observed during the survey, they shall be relocated by the qualified biologist to nearby suitable habitat but far enough where they will not re-enter the project site. If a threatened or endangered species is observed, however, further consultation with the appropriate regulatory agency shall be conducted prior to moving the species and work will not commence until approved by regulatory agency. If roosts of special status bat species are detected in trees or structures to be removed, the District shall work with CDFW to develop a plan for avoiding impacts to roosting bats. Avoidance strategies may include conducting work activities during a season when bats are not present, excluding bats from	Monitor construction schedule to determine when the qualified biologist must conduct the pre-construction survey. This will be required each time construction is proposed for different areas of the project site. If roosts of special status bat species are detected in trees or structures to be removed, work with CDFW to develop a plan for avoiding impacts to roosting bats	Prior to activities in various park work areas (e.g., community center, entrance, trails on northern end of park) Immediately after roosts of special status bat species are detected in trees or structures to be removed	Prior to each phase/component of construction	CRPD			

Mitigation Measure/ Condition of Approval	CRPD Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
the roost sites prior to construction, or other avoidance methods.							
BIO-2: Nesting Bird Avoidance							
<p>If construction requires any vegetation trimming or tree removal during the nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31), pre-construction surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist not more than one week before construction to determine the presence or absence of nesting birds on the project site. The survey shall be repeated if a lapse occurs in construction activity of two weeks or more. If active nests are found, the qualified biologist shall establish an appropriate buffer, accounting for species sensitivity and the physical location of the nest (line of sight to the work area), to comply with CFGC Sections 3503 and 3503.5. In no case shall the buffer be smaller than 50 feet for non-raptor bird species and 200 feet for raptor species. To prevent encroachment, the established buffer(s) shall be clearly marked using high-visibility material. Encroachment into the buffer shall be prohibited unless approved by the qualified biologist with adequate restrictions, protections, and/or monitoring to ensure that impacts to the nest are avoided. The established buffer(s) shall remain in effect until the young have fledged or the nest is abandoned, as confirmed by the qualified biologist.</p>	<p>Monitor construction schedule to determine if all construction activities, including, but not limited to vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction and demolition, will occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31). If construction will not be conducted outside the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31) verify that a qualified biologist has conducted a pre-construction nesting bird survey.</p> <p>If nests are found during the pre-construction nesting bird survey, verify that a qualified biologist has demarcated an avoidance buffer and notified CRPD, the construction contractor, and all construction personnel of the existence of the buffer zone and all other avoidance requirements of this mitigation measure.</p> <p>If the monitoring and reporting requirements of this mitigation measure are triggered, verify that a survey report by the qualified biologist documenting and verifying compliance with this mitigation measure and with</p>	<p>Prior to construction, review construction schedule.</p> <p>No more than seven days prior to construction review pre-construction nesting bird survey</p> <p>After a nest is identified by the qualified biologist but before initiation of construction activities. review record of avoidance buffer</p> <p>After completion of construction activities or after breeding/nesting is complete, review survey report.</p>	<p>Based on construction schedule and before construction begins, review nesting bird survey</p> <p>If applicable, at least one time after a nest is identified, and one time after completion of construction activities or after breeding/nesting season is complete, review record of avoidance buffer for compliance with the requirements of this mitigation measure</p> <p>One time: Verify receipt of survey report after submission to CRPD</p>	CRPD			

Conejo Recreation and Parks District
Conejo Community Park and Center Improvements IS-MND

Mitigation Measure/ Condition of Approval	CRPD Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
	applicable State and federal regulations protecting birds has been submitted to CRPD.						
BIO-3: Avoidance and Fencing in Sensitive Communities							
Where project components are proposed within 15 feet of the tree protection zone of individual trees in the sensitive community, a certified arborist shall be consulted to determine how project feature alteration may avoid impacts to the woodland community. In riparian wetlands, removal of vegetation and introduction of non-native species shall be avoided. Where sensitive vegetation communities cannot be completely avoided, they shall be protected by fencing the communities not permitted for removal with temporary construction fencing (e.g., silt fencing, orange netting). No construction activities, equipment or material staging, or any other construction related activities shall be allowed within the protected vegetation communities or the surrounding buffers.	<p>Schedule certified arborist to review plans and recommend specific BMPs for each biological resource identified.</p> <p>Communicate BMPs to construction team to ensure they are implemented.</p> <p>Monitor construction to confirm that all project feature alteration and/or avoidance measures are in place when work is being conducted in sensitive areas.</p>	Based on the construction schedule, schedule a certified arborist for assessment of project features and development of site-specific BMPs for identified biological resources. This will be required each time construction is proposed for different areas of the project site.	Every time new work is scheduled or restarts in various park work areas (e.g., community center, entrance, trails on northern end of park)	CRPD			
BIO-4: Jurisdictional Delineation and Agency Permitting							
If grading activities are proposed within 200 feet of the mapped center line of the channelized creek or other potentially jurisdictional features, a formal jurisdictional delineation shall be conducted to identify and delineate the jurisdictional extent of these features. Jurisdictional areas identified in the delineation shall be avoided where possible through project design. Prior to issuance of any grading or building permits, the project proponent shall submit a report detailing how	<p>Before granting construction permits and when final design plans are ready, determine when construction activities will occur within 200 feet of mapped center lines of jurisdictional features, based on Figures 23 and 24 in the IS-MND for this project.</p> <p>Initiate permitting process with USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW, as</p>	Prior to issuance of any grading and building permits	Once before construction begins	CRPD in consultation with USACE, RWQCB, CDFW, as appropriate			

Mitigation Measure/ Condition of Approval	CRPD Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
drainages would be avoided, including BMPs to be implemented to assure avoidance and minimization of indirect impacts. If impacts to these areas cannot be avoided, permitting by the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW shall be required. Mitigation for fill would be a 1:1 rate, at minimum, and additional mitigation may be required under agency permits.	<p>required, prior to issuance of any grading or building permits and when design plans are complete.</p> <p>Complete requirements of permit as specified.</p>						
BIO-5: Oak Tree and Landmark Tree Protection							
<p>The following work procedures are required for all City of Thousand Oaks-designated protected trees (including Protected Oak Trees and Protected Landmark Trees). The procedures are designed to minimize impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All work that affects protected oak and landmark trees, including removal, relocation, or work within the tree protection zone, shall require permits from the City of Thousand Oaks. 2. All work in protected tree aerial/root zones shall be observed by the qualified arborist. 3. New construction work that impacts protected trees shall be staked, by field survey and reviewed by the qualified arborist. 4. Any approved pruning shall be done by a qualified tree trimmer and observed by the qualified arborist. 5. Vertical trenches shall be hand-dug, and all roots encountered clearly cut and sealed with approved tree sealer. 6. All footings for wall construction shall be in an outward direction from the Tree's trunk and backfilled with topsoil. 	<p>Before granting construction permits and when final design plans are ready, prepare permits for all trees meeting the standards for protected trees throughout the park.</p> <p>Initiate permitting process with City of Thousand Oaks for each tree, as necessary, prior to work requiring construction permits.</p>	Prior to issuing building permits	Once before construction begins	CRPD in consultation with City of Thousand Oaks			

Conejo Recreation and Parks District
Conejo Community Park and Center Improvements IS-MND

Mitigation Measure/ Condition of Approval	CRPD Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
7. No work in the aerial/root zone or protected zone shall be completed until it has been approved through the permitting process. Written approval is necessary prior to proceeding.							
8. A 4-foot-high temporary orange plastic construction fence with required warning signs or existing property line fence, shall be in place at the limit of the permitted work, directed by the Applicant's arborist and approved by the Community Development Department, to protect designated trees during construction.							
9. The area within the plastic fence shall not be used for material, equipment storage, or parking at any time.							
10. Copies of the Oak Tree Report, Oak Tree Permit, Engineering Plans, Project Conditions, Inspection Ticket, Oak Tree Resolution, Oak Tree Ordinance, and Approved Site Plans shall be maintained on the site during any work to or around any Oak Tree.							
BIO-6: Oak Tree and Landmark Tree Protection							
Tree material to be removed will be disposed of in a way that does not increase or further spread pests or disease. Tree material and wood will be treated by containment, grinding, or heat treatment methods, all of which have been shown to reduce the spread of invasive pests and pathogens. Containment of infested wood involves tarping the wood in an area of adequate sun exposure for a period of 2 years. Wood that has been dead for greater than 2 years is unlikely to contain living invasive pests,	Before any tree materials are removed from the project site, confirm that the requirements of this mitigation measure have been and/or will be carried out	Before any tree materials are removed from the project site	Once	CRPD			

Mitigation Measure/ Condition of Approval	CRPD Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
though pathogens may still be present. Grinding wood to a 1-inch minus chip size greatly reduces the number of invasive pests and becomes suitable for transport to another disposal site. Heat treatment of infested wood to a core temperature of 160° F for a minimum of 75 minutes has been shown to eliminate most insects and diseases.							
CULTURAL RESOURCES							
CUL-1: Archaeological and Native American Monitoring							
Archaeological and Native American monitoring is required during all project-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological and Native American monitoring shall be performed under the direction of a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). The qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the CRPD and the Native American representative, may recommend the reduction or termination of monitoring depending upon observed conditions (e.g., no resources encountered within the first 50 percent of ground disturbance). If intact archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a minimum of 50 feet of the find must halt and the find must be evaluated for CRHR and NRHP eligibility per the requirements of CUL-2.	Confirm that the construction contractor has complied with the requirements of this mitigation measure	Prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities	Each time ground disturbance occurs at various sites throughout the park	CRPD			

Conejo Recreation and Parks District
Conejo Community Park and Center Improvements IS-MND

Mitigation Measure/ Condition of Approval	CRPD Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
CUL-2: Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources							
In the event cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR and avoidance is infeasible, additional analysis may be warranted, such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation to treat the find.	Confirm that the construction contractor has complied with the requirements of this mitigation measure	Prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities	Each time ground disturbance occurs at various sites throughout the park	CRPD			
GEOLOGY AND SOILS							
GEO-1: Paleontological Resources							
In the event an unanticipated fossil discovery is made during the course of project development, construction activity shall be halted in the immediate vicinity of the fossil, and a qualified professional paleontologist shall be notified and retained to evaluate the discovery, determine its significance, and determine if additional mitigation or treatment is warranted. Work in the area of the discovery shall resume once the find is properly documented and the qualified professional paleontologist authorizes resumption of construction work. Any significant paleontological resources found during construction monitoring will be prepared, identified, analyzed, and permanently curated in an approved regional museum repository under the oversight of the qualified	Confirm that the construction contractor has complied with the requirements of this mitigation measure If fossil discovery occurs: 1) Halt work and retain a qualified paleontologist 2) Confirm discovery is evaluated and properly treated/ documented and that the qualified professional paleontologist authorizes resumption of construction work 3) In the event significant paleontological resources are found, ensure that these are	Prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities If a discovery occurs, timing for actions 1, 2, and 3 shall coincide with the evaluation, treatment, documentation, and analysis described, as determined by the qualified paleontologist	During all ground disturbance activities at various sites throughout the park If discovery occurs, monitor throughout implementation of actions 1 through 3	CRPD			

Mitigation Measure/ Condition of Approval	CRPD Action Required	Monitoring Timing	Monitoring Frequency	Responsible Agency	Compliance Verification		
					Initial	Date	Comments
paleontologist.	identified, analyzed and permanently curated as described in this mitigation measure						
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES							
TCR-1: Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources							
In the event that cultural resources of Native American origin are identified during construction, all earth disturbing work within the vicinity of the find must be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find and an appropriate Native American representative, based on the nature of the find, is consulted. If CRPD determines that the resource is a tribal cultural resource and thus significant under CEQA, a mitigation plan shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with state guidelines and in consultation with Native American groups. The plan shall include avoidance of the resource or, if avoidance of the resource is infeasible, the plan shall outline the appropriate treatment of the resource in coordination with the archeologist and the appropriate Native American tribal representative.	<p>Confirm that the applicant and/or construction contractor has complied with the requirements of this mitigation measure</p> <p>If TCR discovery occurs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Stop work 2) Ensure qualified archeologist and tribal representative evaluate find 3) If determined to be TCR, develop mitigation plan with qualified archaeologist and tribal representative, consistent with State guidelines 4) Confirm mitigation plan is carried out 	<p>During construction ground-disturbing activities</p> <p>If TCR discovery occurs, monitoring of actions 1 through 4 shall coincide with evaluation, treatment, and implementation of mitigation plan</p>	<p>Throughout ground disturbing activities</p> <p>If TCR discovery occurs, monitor throughout implementation of actions 1 through 4</p>	CRPD			