

SECTION 1.0
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SECTION 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

1.1.1 PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

1.1.1.1 Water Recycling Facility

The purpose of the proposed Santa Paula Water Recycling Facility (WRF) is to construct a water recycling facility capable of meeting established Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)–Los Angeles wastewater treatment standards, meet the wastewater demands of the City’s forecasted 2020 population, as well as the production of California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 unrestricted water re-use for agricultural and municipal needs. For the purposes of analysis, it is assumed that the existing City of Santa Paula Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) would be abandoned and demolished at a future date and replaced by an approved land use.

1.1.1.2 Corporation Yard

The purpose of the proposed Corporation Yard is to provide the City’s Public Works Department with adequate space to perform its intended public works uses in a safe, efficient and economical manner and to ensure that the repair and maintenance needs of the WRF are also maintained. For the purposes of analysis, it is assumed that the existing Corporation Yard would be abandoned and demolished at a future date and replaced by an approved land use.

1.1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would be constructed on a site immediately adjacent (west) and southwest of the existing WTP site. This site is outside the City’s existing corporate boundary and CURB, in unincorporated Ventura County, but is within the City’s SOI. The site was identified in the City’s 1998 GP as the West Area 2 expansion area. The County’s GP designates this site as Agricultural (40-acre minimum). The County zoning designation is Agricultural Exclusive, 40-acre minimum. One of the parcels currently under consideration for use by the City of Santa Paula for this project has an active Land Conservation Act (LCA) (Williamson Act) contract in place (APN 099-0-080-035). The City of Santa Paula GP designates this area as Mixed-Use Commercial/Light Industrial and Industrial. No zoning designation has been identified for this site by the City, although it’s likely pre-zone designation will be Institutional/Civic (IN). A total of approximately 48 acres would be needed to construct the WRF (approximately 12 acres), its associated percolation ponds (approximately 28 acres) and Corporation Yard (approximately eight acres). In addition, the City will seek annexation of these properties through the County of Ventura Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) and an amendment to the current CURB.

1.1.3 CURRENT WTP SITE STATUS

1.1.3.1 Operations

The existing WTP serves approximately 29,100¹ (2004) residents and businesses within the City's corporate boundary. Treatment service is also provided to adjacent unincorporated Ventura County communities including April Lane, Lindsay Lane and Felkins Road. The influent waste stream is comprised largely of municipal waste with only a small amount of industrial waste treated at the WTP. The WTP is owned by the City of Santa Paula and is currently operated under contract to the City by Eco Resources (ECO). The WTP is operated continuously, 24 hours a day and seven days a week. The WTP is not open to the public. A total of 5.5 full-time employees are employed by ECO to operate the WTP. A total of two truck trips per month are associated with chemical deliveries necessary for plant operations. The WTP is subject to a number of federal and state wastewater compliance standards including Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, as described later in this Section.

1.1.3.2 Odor Control

Wastewater facility odors are generally created by dissolved sulfides in the wastewater. Dissolved sulfides are created by anaerobic sulfate-reducing bacteria (SRB) during their growth cycle. Hydrogen sulfide and mercaptans are two common causes of odors which are detectable by the human nose at extremely low concentrations. Odors generated at the WTP are largely attributable to the headworks, grit chamber, primary settling basins, digesters and sludge drying beds. The existing WTP currently has no odor control mechanisms in place. The City is currently identifying alternative odor control/elimination controls (primarily chemical) to address odor complaints from residents and businesses located near the existing WTP. During 2002, the City identified and fixed minor methane leaks detected at the WTP that likely contributed to odor complaints from adjacent land uses. The nearest residences and businesses are located approximately 100 feet east of the property line of the WTP site. The frequency of odor complaints varies depending on atmospheric conditions, but is generally limited to when weather conditions are balmy (overcast). The WTP is subject to Rule 51 (Nuisance) established by the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD).

1.1.3.3 Noise Control

Noise generated at the existing WTP is generally attributable to the operation of machinery associated with treatment plant processes including pumps and compressors. Ambient noise conditions at the WTP are relatively low and have not resulted in complaints from adjacent residents. The City of Santa Paula Zoning Ordinance regulates noise generated on public and private property and establishes threshold criteria for operations related noise sources.

¹ California Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates, <http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/HistE-4.htm>, accessed May 2004.

1.1.3.4 Regulatory Controls

Although the City of Santa Paula is the owner of the WTP, the plant is regulated and monitored by RWQCB–Los Angeles which is responsible for ensuring that the WTP complies with wastewater treatment and discharge requirements as identified in various federal and state regulations.

1.1.3.5 Treatment Capacity of the Existing WTP

The existing WTP's current average day dry weather flow (ADDWF) is 2.2 million gallons per day (MGD). The plant's peak wet weather flow (PWWF) is 4.4 MGD. The maximum daily flow measured at the plant occurred on March 15, 2003 and was recorded at 3.3 MGD. The design capacity of the WTP, based on the 1980 construction plans, is 2.55 MGD ADDWF.

1.1.3.6 Existing Facilities at the WTP

Descriptions of the existing WTP processing facilities are provided in the following Sections.

1.1.3.7 Collection and Conveyance Facilities

The WTP receives sewage influent via gravity flow through 24-inch and 33-inch diameter pipes that combine into a single 36-inch diameter pipe just upstream from the headworks. The headworks are the initial structures and devices used for screening wastewater entering the WTP. There are two pump stations in the City used to convey influent within localized areas of the City and include the Harding Park and Lemonwood pump stations.

1.1.3.8 Inflow and Infiltration

The WTP is designed to treat municipal sewage influent. Fluctuations in constituents in the influent stream indicate that illegal connections in the collection system may exist. The City is aware of this issue and is actively seeking to locate these possible illegal connections.

The WTP's influent collection system is not connected to the City's storm drain system but does receive additional flows via infiltration from groundwater and inflow from surface water during rain events. The manhole covers in the public road system are not sealed and, therefore, receive flows during storm events. Infiltration inflow entering the collection system is treated along with the normal wastewater at the existing WTP and then discharged via the existing outfall pipe at the Santa Clara River.

1.1.3.9 Peak Flow Management

To address peak period flows, the WTP employs four pumps at the headworks that are capable of meeting peak flow demand including stormwater that enters the collection system. These flows are then treated in the WTP as part of its overall influent treatment process.

1.1.3.10 Liquid Treatment

Influent enters the WTP by gravity through 24-inch and 33-inch diameter sewers that combine into a single 36-inch diameter pipe just upstream from the headworks. The influent is comminuted (pulverized) and pumped to a pair of primary clarifiers. Effluent from the primary clarifiers flows to a pair of primary biofilters; from the primary biofilters, the flow enters the recirculation pump station where part of the flow is pumped back to the primary clarifiers. The remaining part of the primary biofilter effluent flows to the final recirculation pump station where the flow is lifted to the secondary biofilter or secondary clarifier. Currently, all the primary biofilter effluent is pumped to the secondary biofilter. After the secondary biofilter, the flow enters the solids contact channel and then returns to the final recirculation pump station before being pumped to the secondary clarifier.

The secondary clarifier effluent flows by gravity to the tertiary filter pump station. The tertiary filter pump station lifts the flow to four Hydroclear® pulsed bed filters. Alum and polymer are added to the filter influent as needed for filtration. The filtered effluent is then conveyed to the chlorine contact tank for disinfection with sodium hypochlorite. Before discharging to the Santa Clara River, the effluent is de-chlorinated with sodium bisulfite.

Part of the sludge from the secondary clarifier, along with the spent backwash water from the tertiary filters, is returned to the primary clarifiers. The remaining part of the secondary sludge is returned to the solids contact channel to maintain the desired mixed liquor (i.e., a mixture of activated sludge and water containing organic matter undergoing activated sludge treatment in an aeration tank) suspended solids concentration. The combined primary and secondary sludge removed in the clarifiers is de-gritted and sent to a gravity sludge thickener. The thickened sludge is then pumped to the anaerobic digesters for stabilization. Digested sludge is dewatered on a series of solar drying beds. Supernatant, which is partially purified water, high in suspended solids and ammoniacal nitrogen, from the digester and thickener is returned to the headworks for reprocessing.

The WTP discharges the treated water to the Santa Clara River via a 24-inch diameter pipe which flows into a concrete lined culvert which discharges directly to the River. The discharge flows to Reach 3 of the Santa Clara River, which is a tributary to the Santa Clara Estuary, a water of the United States, in the Santa Clara River Watershed. Based on conversations with the United Water Conservation District (District), the District's Santa Clara River Model indicates that all the treated effluent flow from the existing WTP travels downstream to the Freeman Diversion.

1.1.3.11 Effluent Characteristics

The NPDES permit and WDR being adopted and enforced by the RWQCB–Los Angeles in the new agreements provided to the City are much more stringent than in the past. Because of these changes, the existing WTP is not capable of meeting the new limits and regulations. Specific constituents which cannot be attained satisfactorily by the existing facility under the new regulations are:

- Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD, five day)
- Chlorides
- Copper
- Mercury
- Nitrogen
- Nitrite
- Nitrate
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
- Ammonia Nitrogen
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
- Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate
- Benzene Hexachloride (Beta –BHC).
- Gamma-BHC

To become compliant with the new regulations, construction of a new state of the art facility to process wastewater in the City of Santa Paula is required.

1.1.4 CURRENT CORPORATION YARD SITE STATUS

The City's existing Corporation Yard is located at 903 Corporation Street. This 2.5-acre site serves as the City's maintenance and equipment yard. On-site facilities include a portable office (trailer), lunch room, restrooms, mechanic bays and storage yard. A total of 30 employees use the facility daily although the majority of these persons do not work on-site directly but instead pick up work assignments, vehicles, supplies and equipment or use the on-site facilities (e.g., bathroom, lunch room, etc.). Typically, approximately 10 employees work on the site at the Corporation Yard on a given day. The Corporation Yard is open during normal City business hours. The facility is closed to the general public, except by appointment. Perimeter fencing and nighttime lighting are provided to reduce unauthorized access or trespass. No employee or visitor parking is provided on-site but instead is available off-site along Corporation Street.

1.1.5 PROJECT COMPONENTS

1.1.5.1 WRF

The new WRF will be designed to accommodate an ADDWF of 4.2 MGD. The following treatment processes and facilities are anticipated to be incorporated in the plant's treatment, discharge and disposal facilities:

- Influent Pump Station.
- Headworks Facilities.
- Primary Clarification.
- Odor Control Facilities.
- Four-Stage Activated Sludge, Oxidation Ditch or Membrane Bio Reactor.
- Secondary Clarification.
- Tertiary Filtration.
- Disinfection (Ultra Violet Radiation and Sodium Hypochlorite).
- Sludge Thickening.
- Aerobic Digestion or Anaerobic Digestion.
- Mechanical Sludge Dewatering.
- Percolation Ponds.
- Recycled Water Reservoir/Pump Station.

- Standby Power (Emergency Generator).
- Control Building with Operations Laboratory.

Depending on the technology utilized, flaring (burning) of methane gas generated from plant operations may be required. A diesel powered emergency generator may also be located on-site, within an enclosed structure.

The proposed WRF would continue to be owned by the City of Santa Paula and operated by a private wastewater operator. A total of six full-time employees would be required to operate the WRF which would be operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Chemical deliveries necessary for treatment plant processes are anticipated to result in four truck trips per month.

In addition to the plant facilities, a one-story, 15,000 square foot maintenance and operations building would be constructed as part of the WRF facilities. This building would include plant control and monitoring facilities, office and records storage space, a laboratory, chemical storage, oil and lubricating supplies, lockers and bathrooms and showers. Depending on the ultimate treatment technology selected and plant layout, these facilities may be located in one building or a number of smaller buildings. A total of 20 on-site parking spaces would be provided to serve staff and visitors. The entire plant site (including the maintenance and operations building) would be fenced and landscaped.

To protect the site from a 100-year flood event, an earthen dike would be constructed along the southern boundary of the WRF. The earthen dike would be five feet in height, 10 feet wide and extend approximately 3,200 feet.

The primary features and facilities for the proposed WRF are described in the following Sections.

Wastewater Collection and Conveyance Facilities

Construction of the proposed WRF would require extending the existing 36-inch diameter Corporation Street Trunk sewer main (serving the existing WTP site) approximately 1,000 to 1,500 feet southwest to the new plant site. The existing sewer line extending to the WTP would be abandoned.

Inflow and Infiltration

The new WRF would be designed to treat municipal wastewater. It is anticipated that some inflow and infiltration (due to storm water or groundwater entering the sewer system via cracked pipes, defective joints, unsealed manhole covers, etc.) would occur within the collection system and its design will consider these factors.

Peak Flow Management

The proposed WRF would include a number of peak flow management facilities designed to accommodate peak storm flows. Although the final composition of these facilities will be defined in greater detail during final design, they may include such options as flow stabilization

tanks. If a flow stabilization tank is utilized, the aboveground tank would provide an estimated one million gallons of storage capacity.

Liquid Treatment

Influent entering the proposed WRF would initially be screened in the headworks, an initial screening structure and/or device used to remove large floating objects such as rags and sticks that might clog or damage the treatment plant equipment. The influent would then be passed to a grit chamber where cinders, sand and small stones would settle to the bottom. After screening is complete and the grit has been removed, remaining organic and inorganic material along with other suspended solids may be removed via a sedimentation tank for primary clarification.

Although a specific secondary biological treatment technology has not been identified by the City, it will likely be determined during final engineering and, it is anticipated that one of the following treatment technologies would be employed:

- Conventional Four-Stage Activated Sludge.
- Membrane Bio Reactor.
- Oxidation Ditch.

Conventional Four-Stage Activated Sludge

The activated sludge process is completed in tanks equipped with aerators, mechanical propellers or compressed air. In the tanks, the settled sewage is mixed with recycled micro-biological solids in which micro-organisms (bacteria, protozoa, rotifers, nematodes, and fungi) are present. The mixture is then known as 'mixed liquor.' The solids within the mixed liquor are kept in suspension by the aeration process. The micro-organisms are then able to oxidize the mixed BOD. For this to occur, a retention time of only 3-6 hours is needed. Once complete the microbiological solids and micro-organisms are separated and removed by secondary sedimentation. However, only 50 percent may be recycled and employed in oxidation of BOD a second time as the micro-biological population growth during the process means excessive sludge production. Under the conventional four-stage activated sludge process, the pre-anoxic (dissolved oxygen) and post-anoxic (i.e., no dissolved oxygen) denitrification (i.e., biological nitrogen removal) steps are repeated twice (i.e., four-stage) with the effluent from the second aerobic zone (i.e., the zone characterized by the presence of oxygen, both in dissolved form and in combination with other molecules) sent to a secondary clarifier for solids separation.

Membrane Bio Reactor

Compared with conventional wastewater technology, membrane bioreactors have a short hydraulic retention time and high biomass concentrations of up to 20 kilograms dry weight per liter (DW/l). Additionally, because of the compact way in which they are constructed, membrane bioreactors have a relatively low surface area requirement. In contrast to the conventional activated sludge process in which the purification stage (aeration tank) and the separation of the biomass from the purified waste water (settling tank) are carried out separately and

independently of each other, in membrane bioreactors a combination of both of these process steps is intended.

The sedimentation in the final clarifier is generally replaced by the implementation of membrane filtration. Using membrane technology, not only the biomass is separated from the water but also the quality of the purified waste water is considerably improved. The use of micro-filtration membranes with pore sizes usually between 0.1 and 0.4 microns (μm) ensures the complete retention of suspended matter and leads to a considerable reduction of the amount of bacteria in the outflow of the wastewater plant.

Oxidation Ditch

An oxidation ditch or carrousel, is a loop reactor with horizontal or vertical mechanical aeration devices. The aeration devices provide the molecular oxygen needed for BOD removal and ammonia oxidation as well as the energy to maintain a minimum velocity in the loop reactor to prevent solids settling. The wastewater essentially travels in circles around the loop. This process is designed as an extended aeration process typically with 18 to 24 hours of hydraulic retention time. The oxidation ditch process can be designed to accomplish biological nitrogen removal (i.e., denitrification) in a single tank by configuring the aeration system and operating the process properly. Some BOD removal and nitrification takes place in the aerobic (oxic) zone after the aerator. The dissolved oxygen concentration decreases, due to oxygen uptake by the biomass, as the mixed liquor flows down the channel. At a point where dissolved oxygen concentrations are depleted, an anoxic zone (zone in which there is no dissolved oxygen but where oxygen is present combined with other molecules) is created which allows for denitrification.

Once the effluent leaves the primary treatment facilities, it will flow and/or be pumped to the secondary treatment facilities for further treatment and clarification. These partially treated flows will then be directed to secondary clarifiers for the removal of suspended solids and other constituents. Tertiary treatment will focus on the removal of disease causing organisms from the treated effluent. Treated wastewater will be disinfected using Ultra Violet Radiation and/or a sodium hypochlorite Contact Chamber to meet CCR Title 22 standards for unrestricted water reuse.

To reduce odors generated from WRF operations, the headworks, grit chamber and dewatering facilities will be enclosed or covered. The odorous air will be removed and treated with foul air scrubbers and/or biofilters.

Effluent Characteristics

The new WRF would be designed to produce treated effluent consistent with CCR Title 22 standards for unrestricted water reuse (disinfected tertiary recycled water), and having the characteristics of:

BOD:	10 milligrams/liter (mg/L) or less.
TSS:	10 mg/L or less.

Turbidity:	2 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) or less.
Nitrate and Nitrite:	5 mg/L or less.
Total Coliform Bacteria (MPN)	2.2 mg/100 milliliters

The treated effluent produced would seek to meet the RWQCB–Los Angeles’ current wastewater discharge requirements, as well as California Department of Health Service (DHS) requirements for recycled water use.

Effluent Conveyance

Direct Discharge to Santa Clara River

This project component would include the construction of a new 24-inch diameter pipe extending from the proposed WRF east approximately 1,200 feet to the existing culvert serving the existing WTP. Depending on local user needs, the amount of treated effluent discharged to the Santa Clara River may vary throughout the year. During the southern California rainy season (November through April), discharge of up to 6.3 MGD of treated effluent may result, while discharges during summer may not occur at all.

Solids Treatment

Bio-Solids Handling

Solids processing facilities including pumps, digesters, belt press and/or a centrifuge would be constructed at the proposed WRF. A total of 9,000 wet-tons of non-toxic bio-solids would be generated by WRF operations annually. A total of seven weekly truck trips would be required to dispose of these bio-solids. All bio-solids produced would be comprised of a minimum of Class B type bio-solids and would be transported off-site to either Arizona or Kern County for land application. Bio-solids produced by the WRF would not be disposed of in local municipal solid waste landfills.

Odor Control

De-watering of bio-solids would occur within an enclosed belt press and/or centrifuge system (via air scrubbers/bio-filters) contained within the proposed WRF. This process will greatly reduce odors generated during bio-solids processing and overall plant operations, compared to existing operations at the WTP.

Water Reuse and Conservation Strategies

The proposed WRF would result in the production of 4.2 MGD of treated effluent (at buildout, 2020) which meets CCR Title 22 water quality standards for unrestricted water reuse. The City is currently considering options for the reuse and/or conservation of this recycled water which are discussed below. It should be noted that if the direct discharge option to the Santa Clara River is selected, the amount of treated effluent discharged to the river may vary due to water requirements needed to maintain the southern willow scrub plant community. Although these

levels have not been quantified to date, mitigation measures identified in Section 5.7 (Biological Resources) would include quantification mechanisms to establish water requirement needs for this plant community and associated biological resources.

Depending on the reuse and/or conservation option selected by the City, the treated effluent will be sent to one or more of the following locations:

- Direct discharge to the Santa Clara River via the existing outfall pipe.
- Percolation ponds located on-site at the new WRF site.
- Recycled water reservoir.
- Future irrigation systems for distribution for City, municipal uses, agricultural usage and/or future recycled water uses.

Only the direct discharge to the Santa Clara River, percolation ponds and recycled water reservoir disposal options are associated with the WRF and would be constructed as part of the proposed project. Conveyance routes for the future recycled water system are not known at this time and will be identified and analyzed as future projects, once specific end-use users are identified.

All the options described above would be located in areas that would not influence City water wells and would benefit groundwater recharge rates and water quality of the Santa Paula Groundwater Basin.

Agricultural and Municipal Landscape Reuse

Title 22 unrestricted use water would be made available for use in agricultural, irrigation and municipal landscape. Although the exact locations of areas which may use this water are not known at this time, it is anticipated that these could include adjacent agricultural uses east, west and north of the proposed WRF. Recycled water could also be used to irrigate municipal landscaping, City parks and landscaping in the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) SR 126 maintained right-of-way. Future end-use users may also include non-agricultural and/or municipal uses identified at a later date. Future conveyance facilities, to transport this treated effluent from the WRF to the end users, will be identified at a later date once required quantities are known. This component is not part of the proposed project and as such, impact analyses for these facilities will be prepared in the future on a project-by-project basis.

Percolation Ponds

This component would include the disposal of up to 4.2 MGD of Title 22 unrestricted use water in on-site percolation ponds. Depending on the size selected, up to 28 acres for percolation ponds would be built to accommodate treated effluent produced by the WRF. Once agricultural and municipal reuse options are in place, the percolation ponds could also serve as additional disposal areas. This would normally be anticipated during intense storm events (i.e., 100-year) or during the southern California rainy season (November through April) in which agricultural, municipal landscape or other end-users are unable to utilize this water.

Recycled Water Reservoir

A 32-foot high, 150-foot diameter at grade recycled water reservoir capable of storing one to five million gallons of Title 22 unrestricted use water would be built on-site at the new plant site. This reservoir would allow storage of recycled water during storm events or during rehabilitation and maintenance of the on-site percolation ponds.

1.1.5.2 Corporation Yard

The new Corporation Yard would include a two-story, 12,000-square-foot administrative building that would provide administrative work space, bathroom facilities (including showers and lockers), lunch room/conference room and storage room. Additional on-site facilities would include a one-story, 1,600-square-foot vehicle maintenance area containing four work bays, an enclosed chemical storage area, covered material storage areas and 25 covered parking spaces for City vehicles. A total of 45 full-time employees would utilize the site although the majority of these persons would not work on-site directly but would instead pick up work orders, vehicles or equipment or use the on-site facilities (e.g., bathroom, lunch room, etc.). On-site full-time employees at the new Corporation Yard are anticipated to total ten to 15 persons. A total of 50 on-site parking spaces (in addition to the 25 covered parking spaces) would be provided for employees and visitors. Therefore, a total of 75 on-site parking spaces would be provided as part of the Corporation Yard component.

1.1.6 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the proposed WRF are to:

- Construct and operate a water recycling facility that seeks to produce treated effluent in compliance with RWQCB–Los Angeles WDR and unrestricted Title 22 requirements.
- Fully protect the WRF from potential 100-year floods.
- Provide wastewater treatment and effluent management capacity adequate to meet both the short and long term needs of City of Santa Paula residents through 2020.
- Maintain an efficient, cost effective and high quality water recycling facility that meets the existing and future water recycling needs of the City and adjacent agricultural uses.
- Produce treated effluent which meets Title 22 water quality standards for reuse in water recycling and water disposal projects identified by the City.
- Produce treated effluent that has negligible effects on the water quality and/or quantity of the Santa Paula Groundwater Basin (SPGB).
- Minimize adverse environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the WRF.

The objectives of the Corporation Yard are:

- Construct and operate a Corporation Yard that is capable of meeting the City's current and future (2020) infrastructure maintenance needs.
- Provide a facility that meets the office and working space requirements of employees and administrative staff of the Public Works Department.
- Ensure that the maintenance and storage needs of the WRF are met by the new Corporation Yard facility.

1.2 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Section 5.0 (Existing Conditions, Impacts, Mitigation Measures and Level of Significance) of this EIR document the technical analyses of the potential impacts of the proposed project related to land use and planning, agricultural resources, mineral resources, transportation and circulation, air quality, noise, biological resources, geology and soils, hydrology and water quality, hazards and hazardous materials, cultural and scientific resources, public services and utilities and services. The Alternatives that were considered are described in Section 6.0 (Alternatives) and are summarized in Section 1.3. Sections 7.0 (Growth Inducing) and 8.0 (Cumulative Impacts) describe the potential for the proposed project to result in growth inducing and cumulative impacts, respectively. Section 10.0 (Unavoidable Adverse Impacts) summarizes the potentially significant adverse impacts of the proposed project which cannot be avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance.

The potential for the proposed project to result in adverse impacts related to these environmental parameters is summarized in Table 1-1.

1.3 ALTERNATIVES

1.3.1 SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

This EIR analyzes one Alternative to the proposed project and the No Project Alternative as required by the CEQA. Discussed below is a brief description of the Alternatives and their assumptions. For a detailed description of these Alternatives, refer to Section 6.0 (Alternatives to the Proposed Project).

1.3.1.1 Alternative No. 1 – No Project Alternative

The No Project Alternative would include no action by the City of Santa Paula to replace or update the existing Santa Paula Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) or construct a new Corporation Yard. Under this Alternative, no new treatment plant capable of meeting the City's existing WDR or National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements would be built. Under this Alternative, the existing WTP would operate in non-compliance of the permits issued by the RWQCB - Los Angeles and fines of \$3,000 per violation and up to \$21,000 or more per day could be levied against the City by the RWQCB. Recycled wastewater disposal options, influent and effluent conveyance facilities would not be implemented and wastewater would continue to

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Summary of Impacts Related to Land Use and Planning		
The proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would not result in significant adverse impacts related to land use.	No mitigations measures are required.	No Impact.
Summary of Impacts Related to Agricultural Resources		
The proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would result in an increase in dust and potential impact on water quality which would then impact agricultural resources.	No additional mitigation measures beyond those identified below for air quality and hydrology and water quality are required during construction and operation.	Less than Significant.
The proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would result in the loss of Prime Farmland, the loss of an active Land Conservation Act (LCA) contract and the conversion of agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses.	No mitigation available.	Significant and Unavoidable.
Summary of Impacts Related to Mineral Resources		
Implementation of the proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would result in a significant adverse impact associated with access to mineral resources.	M-1 During final project design, the design of the parking lot will be refined to allow access for mineral extraction along APN 099-0-080-245.	Less than Significant.
Summary of Impacts Related to Transportation and Circulation		
During construction of the proposed WRF and Corporation Yard, the level of service (LOS) at Peck Road intersection with State Route (SR)-126 ramps during the PM peak hour would decrease. This impact is considered short-term.	T-1 To improve operations at the intersection of SR 126 and Peck Road during the PM peak hour, active traffic control will be provided so that left-turn movements can be made from both lanes of the freeway off-ramp. This could be implemented through the use a traffic control officer during construction.	Less than Significant.
Summary of Impacts Related to Air Quality		
The proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would result in an increase in fugitive dust from construction activities.	AQ-1 Prior to any site disturbance, grading or excavation, the contractor will water the area to be disturbed, to minimize fugitive dust during the site disturbance, grading or excavation.	Less than Significant.

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	<p>AQ-2 Where available, the contractor shall use reclaimed water for watering/dust control during all site preparation, grading, excavation and construction.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
	<p>AQ-3 During all site disturbance, grading, excavation and construction, the contractor will treat all graded and excavated materials, exposed soil areas and active parts of the construction site, including unpaved on-site roads to prevent fugitive dust. This treatment shall include one or more of the following: periodic watering, application of environmentally-safe soil stabilization materials and/or roll-compaction, as appropriate. The treatment shall be done as often as necessary to minimize fugitive dust.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
	<p>AQ-4 The contractor shall ensure that the during all site preparation, grading, excavation and construction, disturbed areas (graded and/or excavated) which are temporarily inactive for more than four days shall be monitored weekly and treated as appropriate for dust stabilization. Soil stabilization (watering, roll-compaction and environmentally-safe dust control materials) shall be applied to these temporarily inactive areas as necessary to control fugitive dust. If no further grading or excavation is planned for an area, the area shall be either landscaped consistent with the final project plans or continue to be treated with environmentally-safe dust suppressants, to prevent excessive fugitive dust.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
	<p>AQ-5 The contractor shall ensure that all trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil or other loose materials off-site shall be covered as required by California Vehicle Code 23114.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	<p>AQ-6 Prior to any site disturbance, grading or excavation, the contractor will posts signs on the site limiting traffic speeds on the project site to 15 miles per hour.</p> <p>AQ-7 During periods of high winds (i.e., wind speed sufficient to cause fugitive dust to impact adjacent properties), all site preparation, clearing, grading, earth moving, excavation and construction shall be curtailed to the degree necessary to prevent fugitive dust created by on-site activities and operations from being a nuisance or hazard, either off-or on-site. The contractor shall use his/her discretion in conjunction with the City of Santa Paula and the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) in determining when winds are excessive.</p> <p>AQ-8 During all site preparation, grading, excavation and construction, the contractor will sweep adjacent streets and roads at least once per day, preferably at the end of the day, if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent streets and roads from the project site.</p> <p>AQ-9 The contractor will require personnel involved in grading operations, including contractors and subcontractors, to wear respiratory protection in accordance with California Division of Occupational Safety and Health regulations during all grading activities.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p> <p>Less than Significant.</p> <p>Less than Significant.</p> <p>Less than Significant.</p>
<p>The proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would result in an increase in air pollutant emissions during construction.</p>	<p>AQ-10 During all site preparation, grading, excavation, construction and materials delivery/collection, the contractor will require that equipment idling time be minimized to prevent unnecessary air pollutant emissions.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	<p>AQ-11 During all site preparation, grading, excavation and construction, the contractor will require that construction equipment engines be maintained in good condition and in proper tune as per manufacturers' specifications.</p> <p>AQ-12 To the extent feasible, during all site preparation, grading, excavation and construction, the contractor will lengthen the construction period during smog season (May through October), to minimize the number of vehicles and equipment operating at the same time. The purpose of lengthening the construction period is to use fewer pieces of equipment so that daily emissions are reduced.</p> <p>AQ-13 During all site preparation, grading, excavation and construction, the contractor will use alternatively fueled construction equipment, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), or electric, if feasible.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p> <p>Less than Significant.</p> <p>Less than Significant.</p>
<p>The proposed WRF would result in odor impacts during operations.</p>	<p>AQ-14 As part of the final design for the WRF, project design features for odor control will be incorporated, using a combination of physical, chemical and/or biological controls. Project design features will also include enclosures of the headworks, primary clarifiers, digesters and grit chamber to contain odorous air prior to odor treatment. The contained odorous air will then be channeled to the odor treatment process. This odor treatment process incorporated into the project design features may consist of a biological odor treatment system using biological odor controls such as biofilters, special media or activated carbon through which odorous air be pumped to remove odors.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	<p>AQ-15 The proposed WRF shall comply with Rule 51 (Nuisance) established by the VCAPCD to limit public nuisances. Project related odor control systems shall be designed to ensure compliance with Rule 51. This Rule states "...a person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public or which endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public or which cause or have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property." The project is required by the VCAPCD to comply with Rule 51 to control project related odors to avoid the creation of a public nuisance.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
Summary of Impacts Related to Noise		
<p>Project construction activities would result in a significant noise impact due to exceedance of the Ventura County exterior noise level limits at the nearest Ventura County residence.</p>	<p>N-1 During all site preparation, grading and construction, the construction contractor shall ensure that all stockpiling and vehicle staging areas are located away from existing residences to the extent feasible.</p> <p>N-2 Prior to any site activity, the contractor will be required to submit a material haul route plan to the City of Santa Paula and Ventura County for review and approval. The contractor shall ensure that the approved haul routes are used for all materials hauling, to minimize exposure of sensitive receivers to potential adverse noise levels from hauling operations.</p>	<p>Significant and unavoidable.</p> <p>Significant and unavoidable.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	<p>N-3 The contractor shall ensure that all site preparation, grading and construction activities in the City of Santa Paula comply with Santa Paula Municipal Code Chapter 93.50 which limits work on public works projects to 7 AM to 6 PM, Monday through Friday. In addition, the contractor shall ensure that all site preparation, grading and construction activities in the County of Ventura comply with County of Ventura Ordinance related to noise control during construction.</p>	<p>Significant and unavoidable.</p>
<p>The proposed project would have the potential to result in significant noise impacts which may not comply with the applicable City and County noise limitations.</p>	<p>N-4 The City will incorporate acoustic measures for WRF machinery into the final project design. These may include selection of quieter equipment or processes, submersion of facilities, mufflers, enclosures and sound walls to ensure that the project complies with the applicable City and County noise limitations. A certified acoustic engineer shall be retained by the City in the design of the facility to ensure compliance with the applicable City and County noise limitations.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
<p>The proposed project would have the potential to result in significant noise during the night time hours.</p>	<p>N-5 To ensure that the selected treatment processes would not exceed the noise level limits established by the City during the night time hours, noise monitoring will be conducted once during the operation of the project to ensure that the project does not exceed the noise limits established by the City and County. If City or County noise limitations are found to be exceeded by noise generated by the proposed project, additional acoustic measures will be implemented to reduce noise levels to below the City and County noise limitations.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Summary of Impacts Related to Biological Resources		
<p>Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to impact the function and values of wetlands.</p>	<p>B-1 Prior to final design, the City of Santa Paula shall prepare a functional assessment of the wetland mitigation plan according to the tenets of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Regulatory Guidance Letter 02-2 to assure that the functions and values have been replaced and that no net loss of waters and wetland values occur. Habitat replacement guidelines shall be developed to identify and quantify habitats that would be removed along with the locations where habitats would be restored or relocated to ensure no net loss.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
<p>The WRP would have impacts on 9.4 acres of the southern willow scrub plant community due to the cessation of the effluent discharge outflow. This plant community is utilized by the federally and state endangered least Bell's vireo as breeding habitat. In addition, pools created by the treated effluent also support southwestern pond turtle, a state species of special concern.</p>	<p>B-2 The City of Santa Paula will mitigate impacts to southern willow scrub by replacing, creating, restoring, or preserving (1) one acre of the identified resource for every acre of the applicable resource impacted by the project or other ratio that compensates for functions and values, or (2) such other mitigation requirement that is necessary to meet the regulatory standards of an applicable state or federal regulatory program. To assess the potential impacts to the southern willow scrub associated with cessation of the WTP effluent discharge outflow, a plant monitoring plan shall be developed. The plan shall assess the relative health of plants during existing conditions compared to conditions when the proposed WRF is developed and the effluent discharge outflow is terminated. An adaptive management approach shall be undertaken to insure no net loss of the southern willow scrub plant community.</p>	<p>Significant and unavoidable.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
<p>Sensitive biological resources may occur in the location of the proposed project.</p>	<p>B-3 A Biological Resources Management Plan (BRMP) shall be prepared prior to construction. The BRMP shall provide specific design and implementation features of the biological resources mitigation measures outlined in resource agency approval documents. Issues during construction and operation to be addressed in the BRMP shall include, but are not limited to, resource avoidance, minimization, and restoration guidelines, performance standards, maintenance criteria, and monitoring requirements.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
	<p>B-4 Prior to construction, the City of Santa Paula or other implementing agency/agencies shall designate a Project Biologist responsible for overseeing biological monitoring and regulatory compliance associated with construction of the proposed project in accordance with the adopted mitigation measures and applicable law identified herein.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
	<p>B-5 To the extent practicable, clearing and grading of orchards will occur outside of the avian breeding and nesting season (February 15 through August 15), which avoids potential take of nesting birds. Alternatively, a breeding bird survey within the limits of disturbance could be completed to confirm that no active bird nests would be disturbed.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
	<p>B-6 Before construction begins, a qualified biologist should provide environmental awareness training for all project personnel. The training should include topics such as the status of southern California steelhead and other aquatic species utilizing the Santa Clara River and the importance of preventing petrochemical fluids from occurring in the work area and being transported into the river.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
A limited number of bird species may be utilizing the orchards for nesting habitat. Construction-related impacts could disturb sensitive bird species nesting in the area.	B-7 Driving to work sites should be limited to established access routes whenever possible and should minimize cross-country travel.	Less than Significant.
Sensitive biological resources may occur in the location of the proposed project.	B-8 All fueling and vehicle maintenance areas should be located away from existing agricultural ditches that drain into the Santa Clara River (at least 100 feet from edge of the ditches).	Less than Significant.
Sensitive biological resources may occur in the location of the proposed project.	B-9 The construction contractor shall prepare a spill response plan prior to the start of work. Each work crew shall be equipped with a spill clean-up kit. Spills of petro-chemical fluids (gasoline, diesel, coolant, etc.) from equipment and vehicles in or near the agricultural ditches shall be cleaned up immediately.	Less than significant.
Summary of Impacts Related to Geology and Soils		
Shallow groundwater may impact the project design and construction, depending on structure grades and excavation bottoms.	G-1 During final design, specific design features and construction processes will be identified to avoid impacts of shallow ground water on the project. The structure design and dewatering will include siting structures above the groundwater level or the level to which groundwater might influence construction and/or raising site grades such that foundations remain above groundwater.	Less than Significant.
	G-2 During grading, excavation and construction, dewatering will be used, as needed to reduce impacts from construction related to shallow groundwater. The construction plans and specifications will include contingencies for stabilizing subgrades and excavation bottoms during construction activities in proximity to groundwater.	Less than Significant.

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
<p>The proximity of groundwater to the bottom of the proposed percolation facilities may impact the effectiveness of those percolation zones.</p>	<p>G-3 During final design, the design of the percolation ponds will be refined to provide a minimum site grade of at least five feet above historical maximum groundwater elevations, to meet the requirement for a five-foot minimum separation between the bottom of percolation facilities and groundwater.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
<p>Strong ground motion and/or ground failure, as a result of a seismic event, may result in damage to the facilities associated with the proposed WRF.</p>	<p>G-4 All project structures will be designed to accepted design methods, building codes (e.g., Uniform Building Code) and local practices.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
<p>Potential liquefaction in medium dense to loose soils below the groundwater level at the WRF may result in liquefaction-related settlement which could adversely affect project structures.</p>	<p>G-5 During final design, site-specific geotechnical studies will be conducted for use in the refinement and preparation of the final design for the WRF and Corporation Yard and its associated components. The design specific geotechnical studies will specifically consider the potential impacts associated with liquefaction, seismic settlement, expansive soils and compressible soils. These studies will identify appropriate construction and design specifications and standards to avoid or minimize those impacts on the proposed project. For example, surficial soils that are susceptible to liquefaction or seismic settlement can be overexcavated and recompacted to reduce impacts to levels that are less than significant. Similarly, limited volumes of expansive soil can be removed with some of those soils stabilized, or, possibly blended with onsite granular, non-expansive soils for use as compacted fill. Grading operations, contingent on dewatering requirements, may be used to over excavate shallow compressible soils and replace them with compacted fill. Foundation design may accommodate deeper-seated settlement.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Summary of Impacts Related to Hydrology and Water Quality		
Implementation of the proposed WRF and Corporation Yard has the potential to impact water quality.	H-1 The City will implement source control (e.g., water softener prohibitions, etc.) and/or enhanced treated effluent measures (e.g., reverse osmosis (RO)) to address chlorides, total dissolved solids (TDS) and other constituents identified in the California Toxics Rule (CTR) and California Department of Health Services (CDHS) "Drinking Water Action Levels" that would not be capable of being addressed by treated effluent technologies identified for the proposed project, to the extent feasible.	Significant and unavoidable.
Summary of Impacts Related to Hazards and Hazardous Materials		
The proposed project will not result in adverse impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials.	No mitigations measures are required.	No Impact.
Summary of Impacts Related to Cultural and Scientific Resources		
Implementation of the proposed WRF and Corporation Yard has the potential to encounter prehistoric and historic archaeological resources during ground-disturbing activities.	C-1 An archaeologist shall attend the pre-construction meeting.	Less than Significant.
	C-2 A qualified archaeologist shall monitor ground-disturbing activities when those activities are in native Holocene age soils (approximately 10,000 years to present). Pleistocene soils, which occur previous to human occupation in California, need not be monitored for cultural resources.	Less than Significant.
	C-3 If any prehistoric resources or any historic resources over 50 years old are encountered during construction, all activities in the immediate area of the find will be halted and the discovery assessed. The archaeologist will recommend appropriate mitigation measures pursuant to Section 106 Guidelines.	Less than Significant.

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	<p>C-4 If human remains are encountered, State 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. The County Coroner shall be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the City or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 24 hours of notification by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
<p>Implementation of the proposed WRF and Corporation Yard has the potential to encounter paleontological resources during ground-disturbing activities.</p>	<p>C-5 If any paleontological resources are encountered during construction in this area, activities in the immediate area of the find will be halted and the discovery assessed. The paleontologist will recommend appropriate mitigation measures pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontologists (SVP).</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
<p>Since the existing Santa Paula Wastewater Treatment Plant and associated components meet the definition of a historic resource within CEQA and Section 106, implementation of the proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would result in a significant adverse impact on historic resources.</p>	<p>C-6 The City shall be required to place in an appropriate location a permanent display which will provide information about the history of Santa Paula Wastewater Treatment Plant and the significant individuals and technologies associated with it. This display shall be prepared by a qualified and experienced historic preservation professional. The display may include historic and/or contemporary photographs and historic artifacts.</p>	<p>Significant and unavoidable.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
	<p>C-7 The City shall produce a Documentation Report which covers the WTP property. The report shall consist of black and white archival quality photographs and measured drawings of the buildings and structures to be demolished or relocated and the Historic Resources Report prepared for this property. Copies of the Documentation Report shall be submitted to an appropriate repository.</p> <p>C-8 All reasonable and feasible efforts shall be made to relocate, restore and rehabilitate the keeper’s residence. These efforts shall be undertaken in conformance with the <i>Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> and be prepared by a qualified and experienced historic preservation professional. The new location shall be at a historically appropriate setting in the City of Santa Paula.</p>	<p>Significant and unavoidable.</p> <p>Significant and unavoidable.</p>
<p>The proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would impact the Western Santa Clara Valley Historic District by not integrating into the agricultural landscape.</p>	<p>C-9 The new construction shall be screened from the Western Santa Clara Valley Historic District in such a manner as to minimize its visual impact on the District. Screening methods may include historic landscape materials (e.g, citrus trees) planted along perimeter fences or walls, and/or tall trees planted on the site to simulate wind rows, or other such materials as may be effective and appropriate for the purposes of integrating the new construction into the agricultural landscape to the greatest extent feasible.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>
Summary of Impacts Related to Public Services		
<p>Implementation of the proposed WRF and Corporation Yard would have the potential to impact fire suppression and emergency services.</p>	<p>PS-1 Prior to the initiation of construction activities, the Contractor shall coordinate with the SPFD and prepare a construction access and operation plan.</p>	<p>Less than Significant.</p>

**TABLE 1-1
SUMMARY OF IMPACTS, MITIGATION MEASURES AND LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION**

Potential Impact	Mitigation Measures	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Summary of Impacts Related to Utilities and Services		
The proposed WRF and Corporation Yard will not result in significant adverse impacts related utilities and services.	No mitigations measures are required.	No impact.

be discharged to the Santa Clara River. Similarly, the Corporation Yard would remain in its current location and no changes to this facility would be made. Existing operations would remain the same and the City's Department of Public Works would continue to use this facility for maintenance and storage. This Alternative would not meet the project objectives defined in Section 1.1.6 (Project Objectives).

1.3.1.2 Alternative No. 2 – Reuse/Rehabilitation of the Existing WRP Site

This Alternative would entail the reuse/rehabilitation of the existing WTP and Corporation Yard sites for a new WRF and Corporation Yard. All existing WTP and Corporation Yard structures would be demolished under this Alternative, once the new WRF and Corporation Yard are constructed and operational. To accommodate these improvements, full and/or partial acquisition of adjacent parcels to the south and west of the site of the existing WTP may be required. The potentially affected parcels, by Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs), are listed below:

- 099-0-030-345
- 099-0-030-575
- 099-0-030-645
- 099-0-080-215
- 099-0-080-235
- 099-0-080-035
- 099-0-030-635

The exact configuration of the WRF and Corporation Yard under this Alternative is unknown at this time. However, the total additional acreage required to accommodate these facilities is anticipated to be 35.5 acres. Additionally, temporary and permanent easements would be needed for the construction and operation of the collection (i.e., influent) and effluent conveyance facilities, respectively.

Under Alternative 2, the same three potential treatment technologies for the proposed WRF would apply. These are Four-Stage Activated Sludge, Oxidation Ditch or Membrane Bio Reactor, which are described in Section 4.6.8 (Liquid Treatment).

Alternative 2 would meet most of the City's existing WDR and NPDES permit requirements and wastewater reuse/conservation objectives. In addition, Alternative 2 would meet most of the project objectives defined in Section 1.1.6 (Project Objectives).

WRF and Corporation Yard Site

Construction for the proposed WRF and Corporation Yard under Alternative 2 would begin with initial site preparation including removal of the existing agricultural uses and rough grading. Standard construction equipment would be used and would likely include compactors, bulldozers, front loaders, trenchers, construction cranes, water trucks, dump trucks and delivery trucks bringing construction-related materials to the site. A total of 50 construction employees are anticipated to be needed to construct the WRF and Corporation Yard under Alternative 2. Preliminary earthwork requirements indicate that a total of 77,000 cubic yards (CY) of soil would need to be excavated. The entire 77,000 CY of excavated material would be used to construct the earthen dike providing 100-year flood zone protection. A total of 30 to 60 daily truck trips are anticipated to be necessary

during the construction period (i.e., 18 months) for delivery of materials and earthwork requirements.

Percolation Ponds

Construction of the percolation ponds would require approximately eight weeks to complete under Alternative 2. Standard construction equipment would be used and is anticipated to include scrapers, dozers, backhoes, loaders and other similar equipment. A total of 160,000 CY of soil would be excavated for these ponds. Of this amount, a total of 80,000 CY would be reused on-site and compacted to fill in the excavated areas comprising the percolation ponds. The remaining 80,000 CY would be exported off-site for disposal or used on-site as needed. A total of five to ten construction employees would be needed to complete this work. Delivery trucks containing pipe and other material would also be required and are anticipated to result in 15 to 20 trips per day during the construction period (i.e., eight weeks).

Collection and Conveyance Facilities

Construction of the Corporation Street Trunk Sewer would require trenching from the existing WTP southwest approximately 1,000 to 1,500 feet to the new WRF. It is anticipated that construction of the trunk sewer would require approximately four weeks in order to complete this project component under Alternative 2. Standard construction equipment would be used during construction of the trunk sewer and may include backhoes, loaders and other similar equipment. A total of 2,800 CY of soil would be removed. Of this amount, a total of 2,100 CY would be reused and compacted to fill in the excavated trench. The remaining 700 CY would be removed and transported off-site for disposal. A total of five to ten construction employees would be needed to complete this work during the four week construction period. Delivery trucks containing pipe and other material would also be required and are anticipated to result in five to ten trips per day.

Effluent Conveyance Facilities

Construction of the treated effluent conveyance facility between the WRF, existing discharge pipe and the percolation ponds is anticipated to require approximately four weeks to complete under Alternative 2. A total of 1,600 CY of soil would be removed. Of this amount, a total of 1,200 CY would be reused and compacted to fill in the excavated trench and the remaining 400 CY would be removed and transported off-site for disposal. A total of five construction employees would be needed to complete this work during the four week construction period. Delivery trucks containing pipe and other material would also be required and are anticipated to result in five trips per day. Equipment used during construction of the pipeline would include backhoes, loaders, construction crane and other similar equipment.

Demolition of the Existing WTP and Corporation Yard

The demolition of the existing WTP and Corporation Yard under Alternative 2 would begin with site demolition, followed by debris removal and grading. Construction equipment needed to accomplish this work would include a wrecking ball, scrapers, dozers, backhoes and loaders. Approximately 20,000 CY of debris would be removed during demolition. Five to ten construction

employees would be needed to complete this work during the twelve week construction period. Trucks removing the demolition debris are anticipated to result in ten to 15 trips per day during the twelve week construction period for this component.

Operation Assumptions for Alternative 2

Under Alternative 2, the WRF would continue to be owned by the City of Santa Paula. The WRF would be operated by a private wastewater operator. A total of six full-time employees would be required to operate the WRF which would operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Chemical deliveries for treatment plant processes are anticipated to result in four truck trips per month. A total of seven weekly truck trips would be required to dispose of bio-solids generated by the water recycling operations.

Under Alternative 2, the Corporation Yard would continue to be owned by the City of Santa Paula and operated and staffed by the City's Public Works Department. A total of 45 full-time employees would utilize the site although the majority of these persons would not work on-site directly but would instead pick up work orders, vehicles or use the on-site facilities (e.g., bathroom, lunch room, etc.). On-site full-time employees at the new Corporation Yard are anticipated to total ten to 15 persons.

Site access to the WRF and Corporation Yard would be via the future extension of Corporation Street south to the project site. This roadway would be built as part of Alternative 2 and would extend from the existing WTP plant site south approximately 500 feet to Todd Lane and then approximately 1,000 feet west to the WRF and Corporation Yard site. Access along the future extension of Corporation Street segment would be maintained as a public road. Access along Todd Lane would remain restricted and would be limited to employee, visitors and the adjacent property owners.

1.3.2 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

Each of the build alternatives (i.e., proposed project and Alternative 2) would result in environmental impacts greater than under the No Project Alternative. Therefore, the No Project Alternative is considered the environmentally superior alternative, although it would not meet project objectives discussed in Section 1.1.6. Section 15126.6(e) of the CEQA Guidelines states that if the No Project Alternative is selected as the environmentally superior alternative, then the EIR shall also identify an environmental superior alternative among the other alternatives. Of the remaining alternatives, Alternative 2 is the environmentally superior alternative for agriculture and hazards because it results in less acreage take of Prime Farmland, Greenbelt Agreement land and would be located outside of an Airport Influence/Traffic Pattern Zone (KI) identified in the City's Airport Zones Map hazards. In addition, there would be no impacts to mineral resources under Alternative 2. However, the proposed project would be the environmentally superior alternative for transportation and circulation, air quality and noise because Alternative 2 would require the demolition of the existing WTP and Corporation Yard which would result in additional traffic. This increase in traffic would then result in additional air quality and noise impacts. Therefore, if all environmental parameters were considered, the proposed project would be the environmentally superior alternative.