Policy	Consistency Analysis
	n Element
Policy 1.1 : Maintain Level of Service "C" for all signalized intersections and at freeway interchanges.	Although not all project impacted intersection operate at LOS C or above under existing, existing plus project, cumulative, or cumulative plus project conditions, with mitigation, the project impact would not be significant based upon the City's threshold.
Policy 1.4: Improve freeway access through redesigning and construction of freeway ramps and frontage road intersections.	As required by mitigation, the proposed project would contribute its proportionate share to improve nearby freeway access ramps.
Policy 3.1: Promote the use of alternative forms of transportation (other than single passenger cars) to reduce congestion, traffic, noise, and air quality impacts.	The proposed project would include an on-site bicycle rack and provide bicycle lanes on both sides of Chesebro Road. In addition, the proposed project would be required to implement transportation demand management measures that would provide: a. maps, transit schedules; b. phone numbers of regional ridesharing agencies and local transit operators; c. ridesharing promotional materials provided by regional agencies; d. bicycle routes and facilities information; and e. list of facilities available for carpoolers, vanpoolers, bicyclists, transit riders and pedestrians at the site (see Zoning Ordinance Section 9654.4).
Policy 3.4: Promote bicycle use by requiring establishment of secure and adequate areas for the parking and storage of bicycles, showers, lockers, and other facilities.	See the consistency discussion under Policy 3.1 of the Circulation Element. The proposed project would include an on-site bicycle rack.
Land Use	Element
Policy 1.2 : Within the freeway corridor, develop commercial and office centers to provide employment and a strong fiscal base for the City. Facilitate the development of vacant and underutilized freeway parcels with commercial uses, which capitalize on their freeway access and visibility.	The proposed project would develop a 40,700 square-foot medical office building on an existing vacant and underutilized site located within the City of Agoura Freeway Corridor Overlay District.
Policy 2.2 : Utilize Floor Area Ratio (FAR) standards to regulate building intensities in commercial and industrial developments and encourage high quality design.	The proposed project would not exceed the FAR of 0.75:1, which is the maximum allowed under the BP-OR land use designation in the City's General Plan.
Policy 2.3 : Regardless of the allowed FAR for a site, all development shall provide adequate onsite parking.	The proposed project would exceed the amount of parking spaces (including handicap parking spaces) required by the City of Agoura Hills Municipal Code.

Table 11City of Agoura Hills General Plan Consistency Analysis

Policy	Consistency Analysis
Policy 2.4 : Ensure that infill development is compatible with adjacent uses.	The proposed medical office building would be considered infill development located between existing commercial and office land uses. The proposed project would be similar in size and scale to existing surrounding uses, and would utilize grading, and landscaping sensitive to the existing landscape within the area.
Policy 2.7 : Design review of buildings and exterior spaces will favorably consider features that are of human scale and encourage pedestrian activity, and will be critical of personal designs, which do not consider such features.	The proposed project would include pedestrian friendly improvements that include a meandering concrete sidewalk with landscaping along the project frontage, new bicycle lanes on Chesebro Road, and the dedication of an eight-foot wide equestrian trail along the northern edge of Agoura Road.
Policy 2.8 : Incorporate sufficient areas of open space in development projects, including pedestrian spaces, sidewalks, and usable open space, to maintain a sense of openness in developed areas.	See the consistency discussion under Policy 2.7 of the Land Use Element.
Policy 2.9 : Require development to utilize low intensity directional lighting and screening to minimize light spillover and glare onto residential neighborhoods and to preserve a natural twilight environment at night.	The proposed project would incorporate such features in order to minimize light spillover and glare onto residential neighborhoods. See the Lighting Plan in Appendix A.
Policy 2.10 : Promote extensive landscaping in all new projects while emphasizing the use of drought-tolerant plant materials and low volume irrigation.	The proposed landscaping plan (see Appendix A) includes many native and drought resistant species. Nevertheless, the proposed landscaping plan would have to be approved by an Agoura Hills Planning Department approved biologist prior to grading or project development.
Policy 3.6 : Encourage development to capitalize on Agoura Hills' natural environmental setting and preserve public views, including hillside areas. Regulate building height and siting to avoid obtrusive breaks in the natural skyline.	Although the proposed project would obstruct some views of hillside and ridgelines from Agoura and Chesebro Roads, these impacts are considered less than significant for the reasons described in Section I.a, above.
Policy 3.9 : Preserve view of the night sky through control of outdoor lighting.	The proposed project would incorporate design features, such as hooded lighting, that control outdoor lighting. See the Lighting Plan in Appendix A.
Policy 4.2 : Encourage the consolidation of contiguous smaller parcels along the freeway corridor to facilitate development of vacant and underutilized parcels.	The proposed project would consolidate 7 small parcels to develop a 40,700 square foot medical office building on an existing vacant and underutilized site located within the City of Agoura Freeway Corridor Overlay District.
Policy 6.8 : Create a uniquely identifiable pedestrian-oriented commercial district in Old Agoura / Indian Hills through identity signage, street furniture, enhanced landscaping, and pedestrian amenities.	The proposed project would include pedestrian friendly improvements that include a meandering concrete sidewalk with landscaping along the project frontage, new bike lanes on Chesebro Road, and the dedication of an eight-foot wide equestrian trail along the northern edge of Agoura Road.

Policy	Consistency Analysis			
	onservation Element			
Policy 3.2: Utilize reclaimed water for non- Reclaimed water is available to the site and would				
potable water supplies (i.e. landscape irrigation).	be used for landscaping.			
Policy 3.3: Require new developments to	The proposed project would utilize drought-			
incorporate water conserving measures into	tolerant vegetation and reclaimed water for			
residential subdivisions and commercial and	landscaping, thus conserving potable water			
industrial components.	supplies.			
Policy 4.2: Encourage new development and	The project will be required to meet California			
existing structures to install energy saving	Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards.			
features.				
	lement			
Boliou 2.2. Ensure all new developments provide	As required by the noise mitigation measure N-1			
Policy 3.3: Ensure all new developments provide adequate sound insulation or other protection	(below), the proposed project would utilize noise			
from existing and project noise sources.	reduction measures in order to adequately reduce			
from existing and project hoise sources.	interior noise levels to City-acceptable standards.			
Public Safe				
	As a result of the proposed project grading			
Policy 1.3: Require new development to	improvements, all of the existing on-site storm			
upgrade storm drains to handle the increased	water flows released off-site will be reduced			
runoff generated from a developed site.	significantly below the site pre-construction			
	condition.			
Policy 2.1: Maintain and enforce appropriate	The proposed project would be required to			
building standards and codes to avoid and/or	adhere to appropriate building codes to avoid			
reduce all risks associated with geologic	and/or reduce all risks associated with geologic			
constraints.	constraints.			
Policy 3.3: Require new developments to install	The project would comply with fire code			
fire protection equipment/systems.	requirements.			
Policy 3.4: Require new development to pay for	The proposed project would be required to pay all			
increase fire protection as necessitated by	required fees for fire protection.			
particular development.				
	ety Element			
Policy 1.1: Ensure that geologic hazards in all	With proposed mitigation, geologic hazards are			
areas for human use are properly mitigated or	mitigated to a less than significant level.			
avoided prior to or during development.	vays Element			
	Although the proposed project would obstruct			
Policy 1.4: Maintain a quality visual experience	some views of hillside and ridgelines from Agoura			
along the entire length of the scenic highway	and Chesebro Roads, these impacts are			
through protection and enhancement of views	considered less than significant for the reasons			
and development of appropriate landscaping.	described in Response I.a, above, including the			
and development of appropriate landocaping.	project's provision of landscaping.			
Policy 1.7: Preserve the hillside backdrop and				
natural landforms visible from the designated	See the consistency discussion under Policy 1.4			
scenic corridor in their present state to the extent	of the Scenic Highways Element, above.			
possible.				
	s, and Services Element			
Policy 8.3: Require new developments to	The proposed site plan identifies a trash			
incorporate recycling locations into the	enclosure area and the project would be required			
development.	to participate in the City's recycling program both			
	during construction and post construction			
	throughout the life of the project			
	<u> </u>			

Policy	Consistency Analysis
Policy 9.3: Encourage the incorporation of energy and water conservation features in the building and landscaping design of all new construction and site development, and the installation of conservation devices in existing developments	The project will be required to meet California Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards and would utilize reclaimed water for landscaping, thus conserving potable water supplies.
Community D	esign Element
Policy 2.2 : Preserve open space, equestrian, and hiking trails, and the semi-rural character of Old Agoura.	The proposed project would include the construction of an equestrian trail along the project's Agoura Road frontage and landscaping that is compatible with the surrounding area and consistent with the semi-rural character of Old Agoura.

As indicated above, although the proposed project would require a variance, it is generally consistent with polices pertaining to City of Agoura Hills General Plan. As such, project impacts would be **less than significant.**

c) There are no habitat conservation plans or natural communities conservation plans applicable to this site. Therefore the project would result in **no impact**.

X. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				V
 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? 				Ø

a) According to the Agoura Hills General Plan, no significant mineral deposits are known to exist within the City of Agoura Hills. The city was surveyed by the California Division of Mines and Geology (DMG) as part of a regional study to determine the existence of aggregated construction activities such as sand, gravel, and crushed rock. Most of the City north of Agoura Road is classified in the as Mineral Resource Zone – 1 (MRZ-1) in the DMG report, *Mineral Land Classification of Ventura County*. "This classification defines areas where adequate information indicates that no significant mineral deposits are present, or where it is judged that little likelihood exists for their presence."²² As such, no known mineral resources are located on-site. Further, given the project site's location within an urban environment, and the existing project site's zoning and land use designation of Business Park-Office Retail and

²² City of Agoura Hills General Plan Update, 1993, Page IV-26.

Commercial/Retail Services, exploration and/or commercial oil drilling at the project site is not considered feasible. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a significant impact with regard to the loss of availability of mineral resources and would not interfere with current or planned activities at the above-mentioned oil fields. Thus, **no impact** is anticipated.

b) See Response X.a, above. No impact is anticipated.

XI. NOISE

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?		V		
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing with project?			V	
 d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise above levels existing without the project? 			Ø	
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 of public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				V
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				Ø

According to City of Agoura Hills General Plan Noise Element (1993), herein referred to as the "Noise Element," noise is generally defined as "unwanted" or "intrusive" sound. Noise characteristics are difficult to describe through a single unit of measurement because noise has many components, such as loudness, pitch, and duration. Scientists have developed the A-

weighted decibel (dBA) as a common noise descriptor, and this unit is widely used to indicate the loudness level of a particular sound at a given point in time. Other forms of noise measurement include the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) and the Day-Night level (Ldn). These latter two measurements describe ambient noise levels over a 24-hour period.

Planning Standards

The Noise Element provides noise standard compatibility guidelines for land use categories, which is modified from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Guidelines and State of California Standards. **Table 12** shows the community noise exposure recommended as normally acceptable, conditionally acceptable, normally unacceptable, and clearly unacceptable for various classes of land use sensitivity.

		Community Nois	e Exposure CNEL,	dB
Land Use	Normally Acceptable ¹	Conditionally Acceptable ²	Normally Unacceptable ³	Clearly Unacceptable ⁴
Residential – Low Density Single Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes	50-60	60-65	65-75	Above 75
Residential - Multiple-Family	50-60	60-65	65-75	Above 75
Transient Lodging: Motels, Hotels	50-65	65-70	70-80	Above 80
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	50-60	60-65	65-80	Above 80
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters	-	50-65	-	Above 65
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	-	50-70	-	Above 70
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	50-70	-	70-75	Above 75
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	50-70	-	70-80	Above 80
Office Buildings, Business Commercial and Professional	50-67	67-75	Above 75	-
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agriculture	50-70	70-75	Above 75	-

 Table 12

 California Land Use Compatibility Guidelines for Exterior Community Noise

Source: Agoura Hills General Plan Update Noise Element, 1993, Page VI-2.

¹Normally Acceptable: Specified land use is satisfactory based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.

² Conditionally Acceptable: New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.

³ Normally Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction or development does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.

⁴ Clearly Unacceptable: New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

The exterior noise standard for general commercial development including professional office use is 67 dBA CNEL. Per the Noise Element, an interior noise level of 50 dB CNEL is recommended for this project.²³

City of Agoura Hills Standards

Noise/land use planning standards articulated in the Noise Element of the City's General Plan apply to noise sources for which local jurisdictions are pre-empted from direct control. "Stationary" sources are amenable to control under the municipal code. The City of Agoura Hills noise standards limits the noise level generated on a property that can cross to a neighboring residential property. The City's noise ordinance limits are in terms of a one-hour average sound level, and apply to residential uses only, as shown in **Table 13**. Ordinance limits generally apply to "stationary" sources such as mechanical equipment, manufacturing activities, or vehicles operating on private property. In order to allow for short-term transient noise, the ordinance allows some deviation from the average with larger deviations allowed for progressively shorter periods.

	Noise Level	Time Period					
Exterior Residential	55 dB (A)	7:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.					
Standards	50 dB (A)	10:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.					
Note: Standards are based on measurements taken from any residential property in the City.							
Source: City of Agoura Hills Munic	ipal Code, Section 9656.3 (Exterior Nois	Source: City of Agoura Hills Municipal Code, Section 9656.3 (Exterior Noise Standards).					

Table 13City of Agoura Hills Noise Ordinance Exterior Noise Standards

It is unlawful for any person any location within the City to create any noise, or to allow the creation of any noise on property owned, leased, occupied or otherwise controlled by such person, which causes the noise level when measured on any other residential property to exceed:

- The noise standard for a cumulative period of more than 15 minutes in any hour;
- The noise standard plus 5 dB (A) for a cumulative period of more than 10 minutes in any hour;
- The noise standard plus 10 dB (A) for a cumulative period of more than 5 minutes in any hour;
- The noise standard plus 15 dB (A) for a cumulative period of more than one minute in any hour; or
- The noise standard plus 20 dB (A) for any period of time.²⁴

The City's Noise Ordinance exempts noise generated by construction from the Noise Ordinance standards if construction is restricted to the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays. No construction is permitted on Sundays or Federal Holidays.²⁵

²³ City of Agoura Hills General Plan Update, Table N-4, Interior and Exterior Noise Standards, 1993, Page VI-17.

²⁴ Ibid. Section 9656.3 (Exterior Noise Standards).

²⁵ City of Agoura Hills Municipal Code, Section 4100.

Baseline Noise Levels

According to the Noise Element, the sources of noise in Agoura Hills fall into three basic categories. These are freeway, major and minor arterials, and stationary sources. Other potential sources of noise identified by the community are aircraft over flights, amplified sound, and construction noise. Agoura Hills is not impacted by railroad noise or noise from rapid transit systems.

The most common sources of noise in developed areas are transportation related noise sources. The 101 Freeway and several arterial roadways bisect the City of Agoura Hills. The 101 freeway is the most significant noise source within the City due to the high volume of traffic using this roadway on a daily basis. Chesebro Road is one of the three major north-south arterials that transect the City. In addition, Agoura Road is the major east-west arterial south of the Ventura freeway.

The Noise Element provides traffic noise contours for the City for 1991 conditions, as well as anticipated traffic noise contours for 2010. Noise contours represent lines of equal noise exposure, just as contour lines of a topographic map are lines of equal elevation. The 1991 traffic noise contours map shows that the project site had an approximate CNEL of 65dB, which is normally acceptable for business commercial development. However, the 2010 traffic noise contours map shows that project site will have an approximate CNEL of 70dB, which is conditionally acceptable for business development. This noise increase was expected due to anticipated increases in daily traffic volumes along city thoroughfares. It is important to note that the noise contours assume level terrain and no obstructions between the source and the receptor. Local topographic conditions and structures fronting the freeway substantially modify these contours.

a) Upon buildout, the proposed project would be susceptible to on-site noise exposure from offsite sources. Additionally, noise would be generated by project-generated stationary noise and traffic. Both of these noise sources, as well as the project's on-site exposure, are discussed below.

On-Site Noise Exposure

Suitability of the site for medical office use is dependent upon the ambient noise exposure. According to the Noise Element, exterior noise compatibility standards for professional buildings office use are ideally less than 67 dB. As discussed above, the primary noise generator for the area is transportation related noise sources, which include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and railroads. Motor vehicle noise is of the greatest concern because of the high number of individual events which often create a sustained noise level and its proximity to areas sensitive to noise exposure. The proposed project site, which is located on the northwest corner of Chesebro Road and Agoura Hills Road, is situated approximately 500 feet south of the Ventura Freeway. As previously discussed, the future 2010 noise contours in the Noise Element show that the proposed project site may experience noise levels of approximately 70 dB CNEL, which is within the range of noise that is conditionally acceptable for commercial and professional office buildings. It is important to note that several buildings, walls, and landscape elements exist north of project site, which may attenuate freeway noise. In addition, the proposed medical office building would be located in an area that has been planned for commercial and professional office uses. Nevertheless, because the transportation noise sources in the area are expected to exceed the recommended 67 db CNEL, noise insulation features need to be

included in the design in order for the project to be conditionally acceptable. According to the Noise Element, conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning, is normally sufficient to mitigate for commercial and professional office buildings developed within a CNEL range that is conditionally acceptable. On-site noise exposure is considered **less than significant with mitigation incorporated**.

Off-Site Effects

Effects from Stationary Sources

Given the nature of medical office uses, the proposed project is not considered a potentially significant noise generator. It does not include stationary sources of noise that would substantially increase noise levels at nearby sensitive receptors. Minor increases in noise could occur from operation of heating or air conditioning, people in the parking lot and building entrance areas, and onsite vehicles. The reference noise level for air conditioning is approximately 55 dBA at 50 feet. The distances of the closest noise sensitive receptors are approximately 275 feet southwest and 300 feet southeast from the closest proposed rooftop air conditioning unit. From these distances, noise is attenuated to less than 40 dBA, which is less than the daytime standard of 55dBA and night noise standard of 50 dbA. In addition, the proposed medical office building would be located in an area that has been planned for commercial and professional office uses. The general area currently consists of similar commercial uses, and noise generated would be comparable to that generated by these nearby land uses. Because the medical office building would be primarily utilized during day time hours, no disturbance of noise sensitive sleeping hours is anticipated. Noise impacts generated from the use of the site is expected to be less than significant.

Effects from Mobile Sources

Long-term noise concerns associated with the project center primarily on mobile source emissions along roadways in the project vicinity. People cannot clearly perceive noise level changes of 3 dB or less. An increase of more than 3 dB, however, requires a doubling of traffic volumes or other source of noise generation over existing conditions. According to the traffic study prepared for this project (Appendix F), Agoura Road currently carries approximately 5,600 average daily trips (ADT). The proposed project is forecasted to add 1,472 ADT to the surrounding roadways. Of these trips, 15 % (221 trips) are anticipated to travel along Agoura Road. This increase in traffic would not be sufficient to result in a perceptible (3 dB) increase in the CNEL. Therefore, impacts associated with vehicular noise are **less than significant**.

b) The proposed project site is not located in an area subject to groundborne vibration and would not introduce new sources of groundborne vibration. Therefore the project would result in **no impact**.

c) See Response XI.a, above.

d) Temporary construction noise impacts vary markedly because the noise strength of construction equipment ranges widely as a function of the equipment used and its activity level. Short-term construction noise impacts tend to occur in discrete phases dominated by large, earth-moving equipment sources. Construction activities are treated separately in various community noise ordinances because they do not represent a chronic, permanent noise source. Sensitive receptors located nearest to the project site include residential uses approximately 175 feet southwest of the project site, and approximately 200 feet southeast of the project site

across Agoura Road. Cornerstone Preschool is located approximately 600 feet west of the project site. Additionally, Born Learners School, Woodcrest Pre-School, Partners in Learning, Montessori School, and Agoura High School are also all located within one-mile of the project site.

Although nearby sensitive receptors may be exposed to noises from construction equipment, it is recognized in the Noise Element that construction activity is a constant source of noise in a developing community like Agoura Hills. "Because construction is temporary in most locations, and because people recognize the high noise level of construction activity is necessary, most people do not consider necessary short-term construction noise a nuisance." According to the City of Agoura Hills Municipal Code, the permissible hours for construction of the proposed project are 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Construction is not allowed on Sundays or public holidays. The proposed project would adhere to all applicable noise ordinances regarding construction activities. As such, noise impacts during construction activities are considered to be **less than significant**.

e) The proposed project is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public use airport. Thus, **no impact** is anticipated.

f) The proposed project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Thus, **no impact** is anticipated.

Mitigation Measures

- N-1 The project developer shall ensure that acceptable interior noise levels (50 dBA CNEL City standard) within the proposed medical office buildings are met through project construction/design measures. Noise reduction measures to adequately reduce interior noise levels may include:
 - Installation of ceilings/floors, doors, windows and exterior wall configurations of appropriate Sound Transmission Class (STC) ratings (e.g., STC rating of 35 or more);
 - Airtight construction for stone veneer, block or stucco exterior walls;
 - At the penetration of exterior walls by pipes, ducts or conduits, the space between the wall and pips, ducts or conduits shall be caulked of filled with mortar; A mechanical ventilation system shall be installed that will provide at least the minimum air circulation and fresh air supply requirements for various uses in occupied rooms without the need to open any windows, doors or other openings to the exterior; and
 - Vent ducts specifically designed (e.g., using the appropriate material and without any direct line of sight through the duct) to meet the required noise reduction.

XII. POPULATION/HOUSING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial 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)?			Ŋ	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?			Ŋ	
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?			Ŋ	

a.) The proposed project would develop 40,700 square feet of medical office space and would not involve the erection of new housing nor stimulate direct population growth for the City of Agoura Hills. The medical facility would employ a workforce and generate new jobs for the project area. The United States Census Bureau estimated the City's population in 2007 to be approximately 20,498.²⁶ The proposed project's indirect population growth that would be induced by the proposed medical office space represents a small increment to the existing population of the City of Agoura Hills and the County of Los Angeles.

The project-generated growth is well within community plan area and regional growth projections. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) forecasts a citywide population growth from approximately 22,016 in the year 2005 to 23,400 by the year 2020.²⁷ In addition SCAG population forecasts estimate that there were 11,520 jobs in Agoura Hills in 2005 with approximately 442 jobs being added by 2010, and 971 jobs by 2020. Any jobs or indirect population added to the City of Agoura Hills by the proposed project would be within the SCAG projections. As the project would be consistent with the SCAG projections for jobs, it would not generate a significant demand for housing, and no new infrastructure or roads are proposed to be extended to accommodated the project, impacts related to population growth would be **less than significant**.

b) The project site is currently vacant. As such, construction activities and development associated with the proposed project would not temporarily or permanently displace any housing. **No impact** would occur.

²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. <u>http://factfinder.census.gov</u>, accessed May 20, 2008.

²⁷ SCAG City Projections. <u>http://www.scag.ca.gov/forecast/index.htm</u>, accessed May 20, 2008.

c) The project site is currently vacant. As such, construction activities and development associated with the proposed project would not temporarily or permanently displace any people. **No impact** would occur.

XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of 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:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
i. Fire protection?			Ŋ	
ii. Police protection?			Ŋ	
iii. Schools?			V	
iv. Parks?			V	
v. Other public services?			V	

a) i. The proposed project would receive its fire protection and paramedic services from the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LAFD). Of the County's fire stations located throughout the Agoura Hills and Santa Monica Mountains area, Fire Station 65 and the recently constructed Fire Station 89 would be the jurisdictional stations for the project site. Fire Station 65 is located at 4206 North Cornell Road in the City of Agoura Hills, approximately 1.9 miles from the project site. It is staffed with a 3-person engine company. Fire Station 89 is located at 29575 Canwood Street in the City of Agoura Hills, approximately 2.0 miles from the project site. This particular station is staffed with a 3-person engine company (1 Fire Captain, 1 Fire Fighter Specialist, and 1 Fire Fighter) and a 2-person paramedic squad (2 Fire Fighter/Paramedics). While Fire Stations 65 and 89 are the two closet stations to the project area, Fire Station 125 also has jurisdictional responsibility ("first in") in some portions of the City of Agoura Hills and is located at 5215 Las Virgenes Road, approximately 3.1 miles from the project site. Nevertheless, the LACFD operates under a regional concept in its approach to providing fire protection and emergency medical services, wherein, emergency response units are dispatched as needed to an incident anywhere in the District's service territory based on distance and availability, without

regard to jurisdictional or municipal boundaries. According to the LACFD, fire protection serving the area appears to be adequate for the existing area.²⁸

The County of Los Angeles Fire Code and Safety Elements set forth officially established standards, policies, and goals for the construction, design, and distribution of fire suppression facilities. These policy documents ensure that new developments meet standards for fire-flow, minimum distance to fire stations, public and private fire hydrants, and roadway access provisions for fire-fighting units. Based on the distance to the project site, both jurisdictional engine companies (Engine 65 and 89), as well as the jurisdictional paramedic squad, Squad 89 (advanced life support), are estimated to be approximately four minutes away from the proposed project site.

It is anticipated that the completion of the proposed project would not result in an increased demand or a special need for services that could not be met by the by existing staffing and equipment deployments among the above fire stations, as the project site is already within a developed area currently served by the LAFD. In addition, the proposed project designs would incorporate and meet all fire safety features in accordance with applicable State and County Fire Safety Code requirements. The proposed project would also have to comply with requirements pertaining to building construction, site access, water mains, the adequacy of fire flows, and the location of adequate numbers of fire hydrants, as dictated by the LAFD, Prevention Bureau. As discussed in Response XVI (b), sufficient water supplies provided by the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) should be available for the proposed project. It is expected that the two proposed entry points for the project site, which include a total width of over 26-feet, would provide sufficient access for fire trucks and/or other emergency service vehicles. Fire flow, access, and other project design features would be addressed by the LAFD once final plans are submitted for review.

The proposed project locates a demand for typical fire protection services that can be adequately accommodated by existing staff levels, equipment, and water supply. Fire protection serving the area appears to be adequate of the existing development/land use; however, each additional development creates greater demands on existing resources. Any required developer mitigation fee for fire protection facilities in effect in the project area would mitigate any impact the proposed project may have on existing resources. Therefore, the proposed project is expected to have a **less than significant** impact on fire protection/emergency services.

a) ii. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) provides police protection and law enforcement services within the City of Agoura Hills, including the proposed project site. In addition to serving the City of Agoura Hills, the LASD also provides law enforcement within unincorporated potions of Los Angeles County and contract services to 39 other cities within the County. The proposed project would be served by the LASD's Lost Hills Station, which is located at 27050 Agoura Road in the City of Agoura Hills. The station has approximately 125 sworn deputies to serve a population of 93,255 within a 178.6 square mile area that includes the cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Hidden Hills, Westlake Village, and Malibu, as well as the adjacent unincorporated area.²⁹ The City of Agoura Hills contracts for a specific level of service,

²⁸ Letter Correspondence with Acting Chief Frank Vidales, Forestry Division, Los Angeles County Fire Department, 2008.

²⁹ Email Communication with Sgt. Phillip D. Brooks, LACSD 2008.

which includes a single two-man car in the early morning hours to three one-man cars patrolling during the day. The LASD's Lost Hills Station participates in a reciprocal agreement with the nearby communities of Westlake and Calabasas, which enables these stations to be called upon for assistance, if necessary. In addition, resources of the entire department can be utilized when necessary. According to LASD, existing staff levels are adequate to meet current demands for police protection in the service area.³⁰

The LASD developed and currently operates the Volunteers on Patrol (VOP) program. The VOP, which is funded and supported by the City of Agoura Hills, encourages residents to become involved with the safety of their community by performing non-hazardous patrol duties. VOP members are trained on how to help the LASD deter crime and educated community members on how to avoid becoming a victim of "crimes of opportunity." This program allows LASD patrol deputies to perform the more hazardous duties that they have been trained to do, thus helping the Department to better achieve its goal of serving the community.³¹ In addition to the VOP program, the City of Agoura Hills participates in the LASD initiated, Sheriff's Teen Traffic Offender Program (STOPP) in order to educate young drivers and their parents about reckless driving.

Implementation of the proposed project would result in the addition of 40,700 square feet of medical office building space. Law enforcement impacts during the construction phase of a project are often associated with the potential theft of construction materials/equipment or traffic enforcement for heavy construction vehicles. Furthermore, the addition of on-site staffing and/or visitors would result in an increased demand for the various law enforcement services provided to project area by the LASD. However, given that the project would not directly contribute to an increase of population and that it is already located within a developed area currently served by the LASD and VOP, it is not expected that the proposed project's incremental demand on police protection services would require the need for new facilities or the hiring of additional deputies during both the construction and operational phases... Furthermore, the LASD's Lost Hills Station is located approximately 1.9 miles east, or approximately 5 minutes from the proposed project site. As such, it is anticipated that the LASD's response time to the proposed project site for emergency, priority, and routine calls would be adequate. Therefore, the proposed project is anticipated to result in a **less than significant impact** on police services.

a) iii. The Las Virgenes Unified School District (LVUSD) provides public school services to residents within the City of Agoura Hills, as well as the surrounding communities of Calabasas, Hidden Hills, and Westlake Village. Local public schools serving the project site are Sumac Elementary School, Lindero Canyon Middle School, and Agoura High School. The proposed use of the project site, which would include the construction of 40,700 square feet of medical building space, would not result in a significant impact by causing or contributing to overcrowding in elementary, middle, or high school. In addition, it is noted that the required payment of school fees will be required as per Senate Bill (SB) 50, the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, which authorizes school districts to levy statutory developer fees. Thus, a **less than significant** impact is anticipated.

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ City of Agoura Hills, Volunteers on Patrol, Accessed on December 1, 2008 from http://www.ci.agourahills.ca.us/Index.aspx?page=213.

a) iv. The City of Agoura Hills Community Services Department operates public parks and recreational facilities within the City of Agoura Hills. Old Agoura Park, located at 5301 Chesebro Road, is located less than a half mile north of the project site. In addition there are several more public parks and recreational facilities operated by the City that are located within a few miles of the project site. These include Chumash Park, Forest Cove Park, Reves Adobe Park, Morrison Park, Sumac Park, Agoura Hills Recreation Center, Agoura Hills/Calabasas Community Center, tennis courts at Agoura High School that can be used for public use, and the Reves Adobe Historical Site. The surrounding parks and facilities offer several amenities to Agoura Hills residents, including but not limited to: auditoriums, basketball courts, children's play areas, community rooms, picnic shelters, baseball fields, indoor gyms, a variety of sports programs, aerobics, and day camps. Additionally, the City of Agoura Hills is situated at the northern boundaries of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMNRA) operated by the National Parks Service. Comprising of approximately 153,075 acres, the SMNRA is the world's largest urban national park.³² The project site would not introduce residential uses or generate substantial population growth. In addition, given the project site's location within an urban area and the existing and proximate recreational parks and facilities, the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact on parks and recreational facilities.

a) v. The proposed project only involves the construction of commercial facilities. As such, the proposed project would not directly increase the City's population. The proposed project would result in an incremental demand on parks, recreational facilities, fire services, police protection, and/or other public services, including library services. The proposed project would be served by the Agoura Hills Library, which is comprised of 17,500 square feet of space and located at 29901 Ladyface Court, approximately 2.2 miles west of the project site. The incremental increase of the public service demand would not adversely affect existing facilities, nor create the need for new parks and recreational facilities. Therefore, the incremental increase in demand for all public services would not be substantial and would **be less than significant**.

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

XIV. RECREATION

³² National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Frequently Asked Questions, Accessed from: http://www.nps.gov/samo/faqs.htm on April 2, 2009.

a) The proposed project would not generate any residential uses. As such, while the proposed project would generate some new jobs, it would not substantially increase the population of Agoura Hills. The increased use of existing park and recreational facilities associated with this incremental increase in population is not expected to result in substantial physical deterioration of these facilities, given the variety of recreational opportunities within a few miles of the project site (see Response XIII a.iv above). Thus, less than significant impacts are anticipated.

b) As discussed in Response XIVa, the proposed project would not result in a significant adverse impact on parks and recreational facilities. Thus, implementation of the proposed project is not anticipated to require the construction or expansion of off-site park and recreational facilities. Thus, no impact is anticipated.

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
 a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)? 		Ø		
 b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways? 		Ø		
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				V
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?			V	
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?			Ŋ	
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				

XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

The information in this section is based upon the Revised Traffic and Circulation Study for the Agoura Medical Office Project, which was prepared by Associated Transportation Engineers (August 27, 2008) and is included in **Appendix F**.

a), b) Traffic impacts anticipated due to the project were evaluated using methodology and assumptions approved by the City of Agoura Hills. As traffic flow on urban arterial roadways is most constrained at intersections, detailed traffic flow analyses focus on the operating conditions of critical intersections during peak travel periods. In rating intersection operations, "Levels of Service" A through F are used, where LOS A indicates a free flow operations and LOS F indicates congested operations. The City of Agoura Hills considers LOS C as the minimum acceptable operating standard for intersections. A significant impact would occur if the proposed project increases traffic demand by two percent or greater (a volume to capacity, or V/C, increase of 0.02 or greater) at a facility that would operate at LOS D or worse with project-added traffic volumes.

Study Intersections and Existing Levels of Service

For the proposed project, five intersections were analyzed for traffic impacts and are listed below.

- 1. Lewis Road/Agoura Road
- 2. U.S. 101 SB Ramps/Chesebro Road/Dorothy Drive
- 3. U.S. 101 NB Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon Road
- 4. Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon Road
- 5. Chesebro Road/Agoura Road

As shown in **Table 14**, four of the intersections studied currently operate at Level of Service (LOS) C or better during both the AM and PM peak hour periods. Only the intersection of U.S. 101 NB Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon Road operates at LOS F during the AM Peak hour. Existing peak hour volumes at the study intersections were collected in January 2008, and the LOS for the unsignalized intersections were calculated using the methodology in the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM).

	A.M. Peak	Hour	P.M. Peak Hour	
Intersection	Delay (seconds)	LOS	Delay (seconds)	LOS
Lewis Road/Agoura Road	8.6	А	8.7	Α
U.S. 101 SB Ramps/Chesebro Road/Dorothy Drive	15.8	С	13.2	В
U.S. 101 NB Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon Road	> 50	F	16.3	С
Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon Road	19.5	С	16.7	С
Chesebro Road/Agoura Road	9.5	А	10.8	В
Note: Bold values exceed the City of Agoura Hills standa Source: Associated Transportation Engineers (August 20				

<u>Table 14</u> Existing Intersection Levels of Service

Project Trip Generation

Trip generation estimates for the proposed project are based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) trip generation manual for Medical Office uses. The proposed project is expected to generate approximately 1,472 average daily trips (ADT), including 101 trips occurring during the morning peak hour, and 152 trips occurring during the evening peak hour, as summarized in **Table 15**.

Land Use	Area	ADT		A.M. Peak Hour		P.M. Peak Hour	
Land 05e	(square feet)	Rate ¹	Trips	Rate	Trips	Rate	Trips
Medical Office	40,733 ²	36.13	1,472	2.48	101	3.72	152
¹ Trip generation rates are from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) <u>Trip Generation</u> , Seventh Edition, 2003.							
² As discussed in Section 2.0, Project Description, the proposed project would have an an actual area of							
39,202 square feet. Thus, the project's estimated trip generation, which is based on an assumed area of							
40,733 square feet, should be considered conservative.							

Table 15 Project Trip Generation

Source: Associated Transportation Engineers (August 2008).

Trip Distribution

Project-generated traffic was distributed and assigned to the adjacent street network (refer to **Table 16**), and trip distribution percentages were based on existing traffic patterns observed in the study area, City staff input, and consideration of the most logical travel routes for vehicles accessing the project site.

Table 16 Project Trip Distribution

Origin/Destination	Direction	Percent
U.S. Highway 101 East of Palo Comado Canyon Road	East	40
U.S. Highway 101 West of Chesebro Road	West	30
Palo Comado Canyon Road North of U.S. Highway 101	North	15
Agoura Road East of Chesebro Road	East	5
Agoura Road West of Lewis Road	West	10
	Total	100
Source: Associated Transportation Engineers (August 2008).		

Project Impacts

Roadway Operations

As part of the Traffic Study, traffic volume data for Agoura Road, west of the proposed project driveway, was collected for existing and existing plus project conditions. Associated Transportation Engineers collected 24-hour data on this portion of Agoura Road on April 19, 2008, and the data show that Agoura Road currently carries 5,600 ADT west of the project site driveway. As the proposed project is forecast to add 150 ADT to the roadway (for a total of 5,750 ADT under the existing plus project scenario), the level of traffic is within the arterial

roadways' carrying capacity. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a **less than significant** impact associated with roadway operations on Agoura Road.

Intersection Operations

Existing and existing plus project traffic volumes were used to calculate the LOS of the study area intersections during both AM and PM peak hours and are shown in **Tables 17 and 18**.

	Existing Existing Plus Project		Projec	t Added			
Intersection	Control Delay (seconds)	LOS	Control Delay (seconds)	LOS	Percent Increase	Significant Project Impact?	
Lewis Road/Agoura Road	8.6	А	8.6	А	N/A	NO	
U.S. 101 Southbound Ramps/Chesebro/Dorothy	15.8	С	16.7	С	N/A	NO	
U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon	> 50	F	> 50	F	3.0	YES	
Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon	19.5	С	20.3	С	N/A	NO	
Chesebro Road/Agoura Road	9.5	А	9.6	А	N/A	NO	
Notes: Bold values exceed the City of Agoura Hills standard. N/A=The V/C increase is not applicable at LOS C or better. Source: Associated Transportation Engineers (August 2008).							

 Table 17

 Existing and Existing Plus Project AM Peak Hour Levels of Service

<u>Table 18</u>
Existing and Existing Plus Project PM Peak Hour Levels of Service

	Existing		Existing Plus Project		Project Added	
Intersection	Control Delay (seconds)	LOS	Control Delay (seconds)	LOS	Percent Increase	Significant Project Impact?
Lewis Road/Agoura Road	8.7	В	8.7	В	N/A	NO
U.S. 101 Southbound Ramps/Chesebro/Dorothy	13.2	В	14.8	В	N/A	NO
U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon	16.3	С	21.7	С	N/A	NO
Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon	16.7	С	20.3	С	N/A	NO
Chesebro Road/Agoura Road	10.8	В	11.0	В	N/A	NO
Notes: Bold values exceed the City of Agoura Hills standard. N/A=The V/C increase is not applicable at LOS C or better. Source: Associated Transportation Engineers (August 2008).						

As shown above, with the exception of the U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon Road intersection, the study area intersection would operate at LOS C or better under the existing plus project traffic scenario. The U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon Road intersection currently operates at LOS F with a stop sign on the westbound approach, and the proposed project would increase traffic at this location by three percent in the AM peak hour, which is considered a significant impact based on City standards. However this impact can be reduced to **less than significant with mitigation incorporated** (Mitigation Measure T-1).

Congestion Management Program Impacts

As required by the Los Angeles County Congestion Management Program (CMP), a regional Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) was prepared for the proposed project to determine the potential impacts at designated monitoring locations on the CMP highway system. The CMP guidelines state that 1) intersection monitoring locations must be examined if the proposed project would add 50 (PHT) or more during the AM or PM peak hour and that 2) freeway monitoring locations must be examined if the proposed project would add 150 PHT or more, in either direction, during the AM or PM peak hour.

None of the intersections included in the traffic analysis for the proposed project are in the CMP network. Additionally, the proposed project is forecast to add less than 150 peak hour trips to U.S. Highway 101. Therefore, based on CMP criteria, the proposed project would result in a **less than significant impact** to CMP intersections.

Cumulative Impacts

Associated Transportation Engineers forecasted the cumulative traffic volumes, accounting for approved and pending development projects within the City of Agoura Hills and adjacent areas of Los Angeles County (these related projects are included in Appendix F). Trip generation estimates for the proposed project are again based on the ITE trip generation manual, with cumulative trips distributed to the study area street network based on land use patterns in the City, traffic patterns observed in the study area, distribution data compiled from the traffic studies of other projects, and consideration of the most logical travel routes for vehicles accessing the project site. The cumulative traffic volume forecasts are shown in Appendix F, <u>Cumulative Traffic Volumes</u> and <u>Cumulative + Project Volumes</u>).

Intersection Operations

The LOS for study area intersections were calculated using the cumulative and cumulative plus project volumes. Each scenario is shown for the AM and PM peak hours in **Tables 19** and **20**, below.

	Cumulative		Cumulative Plus Project		Project Added	
Intersection	Control Delay (seconds)	LOS	Control Delay (seconds)	LOS	Percent Increase	Significant Project Impact?
Lewis Road/Agoura Road	9.1	А	9.1	Α	N/A	NO
U.S. 101 Southbound Ramps/Chesebro/Dorothy	> 50	F	> 50	F	2.2	YES
U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon	> 50	F	> 50	F	1.8	NO
Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon	> 50	F	> 50	F	2.6	YES
Chesebro Road/Agoura Road	14.9	В	14.9	В	N/A	NO
Notes: Bold values exceed the City of Agoura Hills standard. N/A=The V/C increase is not applicable at LOS C or better. Source: Associated Transportation Engineers (August 2008).						

 Table 19

 Cumulative and Cumulative Plus Project AM Peak Hour Levels of Service

 Table 20

 Cumulative and Cumulative Plus Project PM Peak Hour Levels of Service

	Cumulative		Cumulative Plus Project		Project Added	
Intersection	Control Delay (seconds)	LOS	Control Delay (seconds)	LOS	Percent Increase	Significant Project Impact?
Lewis Road/Agoura Road	9.0	А	9.1	А	N/A	NO
U.S. 101 Southbound Ramps/Chesebro/Dorothy	> 50	F	> 50	F	3.8	YES
U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon	> 50	F	> 50	F	3.5	YES
Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon	> 50	F	> 50	F	4.0	YES
Chesebro Road/Agoura Road	24.5	С	25.6	D	1.0	NO
Notes: Bold values exceed the City of Agoura Hills standard. N/A=The V/C increase is not applicable at LOS C or better. Source: Associated Transportation Engineers (August 2008).						

As shown, the intersections of U.S. 101 Southbound Ramps/Chesebro Road/Dorothy Drive, U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon Road, and Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon Road would operate at LOS F under both the cumulative and cumulative plus project scenarios during both AM and PM peak hours. In addition, the proposed project's contribution to these cumulative traffic volumes would be greater than two percent at two intersection during

the AM peak hours and at three intersections during the PM peak hours, resulting in a significant impact, based on City standards. However this impact can be reduced to **less than significant with mitigation incorporated**.

c) As the project includes medical office and parking land uses and it is not located in the vicinity of airports or airstrips, the project would not result in a change to any air traffic patterns. **No impact** to air traffic would occur with project implementation.

d), e) The proposed project would implement frontage improvements, resulting in a change to the lane geometry at the Chesebro Road/Agoura Road and Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon Road intersections. Associated Transportation Engineers reviewed the existing and cumulative traffic volumes at these intersections in order to determine the lane geometry that would be required to accommodate future traffic. As shown in **Appendix F**, these frontage improvements would include 1) widening the west side of Chesebro Road, providing a southbound left-turn land at the Agoura Road intersection and bike lanes on both sides of the road, and 2) reconfiguring the Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon Road intersection to provide separate left-turn lanes on the northbound and southbound approaches and to improve the eastbound approach by providing a left-turn through lane and a right-turn lane. The project site parking areas would be accessed by one driveway from Chesebro Road and one driveway from Agoura Road, which are discussed in further detail below. Each driveway would meet the City's 26-foot drive aisle requirement. A LOS and gap analysis was performed to assess operations at these driveways, assuming cumulative plus project volumes. A description and the results of the analysis for each driveway are discussed below.

Chesebro Road Driveway

This driveway is located on the south side of Chesebro Road, between the intersections of Dorothy Drive to the north and Palo Comado Canyon Road to the east. The Chesebro Road cross-section allows full access at the driveway (both right- and left-turns, inbound and outbound). This driveway would provide access to the project's surface and garage parking areas, as well as connect with the Agoura Road driveway. The delays at the Chesebro Road driveway are forecast to be in the LOS A range for left-turns inbound to the project site during the peak hours and LOS C range for both left- and right-turn outbound vehicles from the project site during peak hours. Therefore, there would be sufficient gaps in the cumulative plus project scenario for vehicles to enter and exit the project site from the Chesebro Road driveway (refer to Appendix F for data sheets).

Agoura Road Driveway

This driveway is located on the north side of Agoura Road between the intersections of Lewis Road to the west and Chesebro Road to the east. The Agoura Road cross-section allows full access at the driveway (both right- and left-turns, inbound and outbound). This driveway would extend north from Agoura Road, providing access to the surface parking area and connecting with the Chesebro Road driveway. As with the Chesebro Road driveway, the delays at the Agoura Road driveway are forecast to be in the LOS A range for left-turns inbound to the project site during the peak hours; however, delays would be in the LOS B range for left- and right-turn outbound vehicles from the project site during peak hours. Therefore, there would be sufficient gaps in the cumulative plus project scenario for vehicles to enter and exit the project site from the Agoura Road driveway (refer to Appendix F for data sheets).

Proposed site access and circulation would be designed to avoid hazardous road conditions. As such, the proposed project's potential impacts to hazardous road conditions from site access (including Emergency access) and circulation are considered to be **less than significant**.

f) The City of Agoura Hills Municipal Code requires a minimum of five spaces per 1,000 square feet of medical office gross floor area and seven handicapped parking spaces for development providing between 200 and 300 parking spaces. The City of Agoura Hills Municipal Code requires a minimum of five spaces for each 1,000 square feet of gross floor area for medical office land use and requires seven handicapped parking spaces for developments providing between 200 and 300 parking spaces (Section 9645.6, Parking Allocation). As the proposed project includes 40,700 square feet of medical office space, it would be required by City to provide 204 parking spaces. Project site plans include a total of 209 parking spaces (which includes eight handicapped spaces). Therefore, the proposed project exceeds the City's parking requirement and would result in **a less than significant impact** associated with parking capacity.

g) The proposed project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation. **No impact** would occur.

Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures listed below would reduce project specific and the project's contribution to cumulative impacts to less than significant. These measures supersede the measures identified in the Traffic Study.

Project Impacts

T-1 U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon Road (AM Peak Hour) The applicant shall implement the project-specific mitigation measures which include 1) signalization of the intersection; and 2) restriping the westbound approach to provide one left-through lane and one right-turn lane.

Cumulative Impacts

- **T-2** U.S. 101 Southbound Ramps/Chesebro Road/Dorothy Drive (AM and PM Peak Hour) The applicant shall contribute their proportionate share to fund City of Agoura Hills and Caltrans improvements at the U.S. 101 Southbound Ramps/Chesebro Road/Dorothy Drive intersection resulting in LOS A during the AM peak hour and LOS C during the PM peak hour, which may include signalizing the intersection and restriping each approach, providing one left-turn lane and one shared through-right lane.
- **T-3** U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon Road (PM Peak Hour) The applicant shall contribute their proportionate share to fund City of Agoura Hills and Caltrans improvements at the U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/ Palo Comado Canyon Road intersection resulting in LOS C or better during the AM peak hour, which include 1) signalization of the intersection; and 2) restriping the westbound approach to provide one left-through lane and one right-turn lane.
- T-4 <u>Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon Road (AM and PM Peak Hour)</u> The applicant shall contribute their proportionate share to fund City of Agoura Hills

and Caltrans improvements at the Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon Road intersection resulting in LOS B during the AM peak hour and LOS A during the PM peak hour, which may include signalization of the intersection and restriping the eastbound approach to provide one left-through lane and one right-turn lane, and restriping the southbound approach to provide one left-turn lane, one through lane, and one right-turn lane.

T-5 The project developer shall pay the standard City Traffic Impact fee.

XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				V
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?			Ŋ	
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the constructions of which would cause significant environmental effects?			V	
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?			V	
e) 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?				Ø
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?			Ŋ	
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				V

a) Wastewater generated by the proposed project would be collected and transported through local, trunk, and mainline sewers to the Tapia Wastewater Reclamation Facility (TWRF), operated by the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD). The LVMWD provides

potable water, wastewater treatment, reclaimed water and biosolids composting to over 66,000 persons located within the Cities of Agoura Hills, Hidden Hills, Calabasas, Westlake Village, and unincorporated areas of western Los Angeles County.³³ Wastewater treatment at the TWRF is carried out in conformance with the requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The proposed project would not involve direct discharges and its wastewater generation is within the treatment capacity at TWRF, as described in Response XVI.b. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to exceed the applicable wastewater treatment requirements. Thus, **no impact** is anticipated.

b) The TWRF is located approximately 4.5 miles south of the project site, and is adjacent to Malibu Creek at the point where the creek crosses Malibu Canyon Road. The TWRF currently provides tertiary treatment to all wastewater received and has a capacity of 16.1 million gallons per day. However, based on estimated future wastewater flows, it is undergoing planned modifications that are expected to reduce its rated capacity to an average of 12 million gallons per day.³⁴ The modifications are necessary to improve the nutrient removal capabilities of the plant and enable to the TWRF to conform to new discharge limits on nutrients that stimulate algal growth. The TWRF currently treats approximately an average daily influent flow of 9.5 million gallons per day.³⁵

Full build out of the proposed project would add 40,700 square feet of medical building space. Based on the average wastewater generation rates provided by the Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD), the proposed project is expected to generate approximately 12,210 gallons of wastewater per day. **Table 21** outlines the proposed project's wastewater generation.

Land Use Description	Eactor (Future gal/		Gallons per Day (gpd)			
Professional Building	40,700	300 gal/1,000 sf/day	12,210 gpd			
	12,210 gpd					
¹ Source: LACSD accessed from April 2, 2008 from http://www.lacsd.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=3531						

Table 21Estimated Wastewater Generated by The Proposed Project

The 12,210 gallons per day of wastewater generated by the proposed project would represent approximately .19 percent of the current 6.6 million gallons per day of excess capacity at the TWRF. Under the future proposed capacity of 12 million gallons per day at the TWRF, the proposed project would represent approximately .49 percent of the future 2.5 million gallons per day of excess capacity. Therefore, the TWRF is anticipated to have adequate capacity (even after reductions to capacity at the plant) to serve the proposed project.

³³ Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. Accessed on October 20,2008 from http://www.lvmwd.dst.ca.us/who/who3bringing.html.

³⁴ Boyle Engineering. Integrated Water System Master Plan Updated 2007. October 2007.

³⁵ Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. Bringing Water Service Full Circle. Accessed on July 7, 2008 from http://www.lvmwd.com.

As indicated previously by City Engineer Ramiro Adeva, the City of Agoura Hills is not aware of any deficiencies in the City's sewer system.³⁶ Nevertheless, existing LVMWD facilities and trunk sewer lines are expected to be able to accommodate the incremental increase in wastewater generated by the proposed project. As such, impacts related to wastewater generation are considered to be **less than significant**.

c) Stormwater runoff is currently handled through connections to the City storm drain system. As described above (see Response VIII.d), the proposed project would decrease the quantity of runoff at the project site and, therefore, would not significantly impact the quantity of stormwater runoff generated at the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant impacts on stormwater drainage capacity. In addition, as noted in Response VIII.a, in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations, the proposed project would involve the preparation and implementation of a SWPPP and SUSMP, which would reduce the potential for adverse impacts as the result of the modification of site drainage. Thus, a **less than significant** impact is anticipated.

d) As previously mentioned in Response XVI.a, the LVMWD would provide potable water and reclaimed water for the proposed project. Most of the potable water served to LVMWD customers is purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). The LVMWD is one of 26 participating agencies that receive potable water service of MWD. Water supplies are conveyed via the MWD's pipelines throughout the LVMWD's service area that encompasses 122 square miles of western Los Angeles County and are transported via a system that contains 325 miles of water pipelines, 20 storage tanks, and 20 pump stations. Water served annually by LVMWD includes 25,772 acre-feet (AF) of potable water and 6,087 AF of recycled water.³⁷ The Las Virgenes Reservoir is filled with MWD supplies during periods of low demand and holds up to a six-month supply for emergency backup. The LVWMD also purchases water from the Ventura County Waterworks District No. 17 for Woolsey Canyon residents and from the City of Simi Valley for residents in Box Canyon.

The LVMWD potable water system consists of an elaborate system of pumps, pressure zones, supply connections and reservoirs/tanks. There are 22 main pressure zones created by numerous facilities. The 1235-foot "Main Zone" would serve the proposed project site. The "Main Zone," which distributes potable water to customers within the 1235-foot gradient (below an elevation of about 1100 feet), is the "backbone" of the District's potable water system. This zone stretches along the 101 Freeway corridor, from eastern Calabasas to the western edge of Westlake Village. The main system serves approximately 90 percent of the District's customer either directly or by distribution to smaller subsystems within the District.³⁸ Besides the Las Virgenes Reservoir, this zone has operation storage in Calabasas, Equestrian Trails, and Morrison Tanks. In the Potable Water Master Plan Update (2007), Boyle Engineering identified problems and deficiencies within the LVWMD and offered several recommendations to improve the systems in order to adequately meet the water demands now and over the next 25 years. Some which include pipeline improvements along Agoura Road and Reyes Road located west

³⁶ Gelman, Daniel, Agoura Hills working to create a sewer management program, Ventura County Star, October 30, 2007. Accessed on April 6, 2009 from: http://www.venturacountystar.com/news/2007/oct/30/agoura-hills-working-to-create-a-sewer-program/.

³⁷ Las Virgenes Municipal Water District. Bringing Water Service Full Circle. Accessed on July 7, 2008 from http://www.lvmwd.com.

³⁸ Boyle Engineering. LVMWD Potable Water Master Plan Update, 2007.

of the project site. According to the LVMWD, the existing potable water system currently operates with no significant deficiencies.³⁹

Full buildout of the proposed project would add 40,700 square feet of medical building space on a project site that consists of 79,194 square feet, inclusive of seven separate parcels. Potable water demand for the proposed buildings can be indirectly derived from standard Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts' (LACSD) wastewater (sewage) generation rates. Utilizing such indirect means to make such estimates is common practice. It is assumed that all landscape plantings would be irrigated with reclaimed water. Based on the wastewater demand land use factors provided by the LACSD, the proposed project would demand approximately 12,210 gallons of potable water per day or 8.5 gallons per minute. **Table 22** outlines the increase in demand generated by the proposed office development.

Land Use Description	Proposed Development Sq. Ft.	Water Demand Factor (Future gal/ 1000 sf/day)₁	Gallons per Day (gpd)			
Professional Building	40,700	300 gal/1,000 sf/day	12,210 gpd			
Total			12,210 gpd			
¹ Source: LACSD accessed from January 23, 2008 from <u>http://www.lacsd.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=3531</u> ₂ Estimate assumes that all landscape plantings would be irrigated with potable water.						

Table 22Estimated Water Demand by The Proposed Project

The increase in annual demand of approximately 4.5 million gallons per year, or 13.8 acre-feet (AF) represents only .05 percent of the annual demand on LVMWD potable supply, which currently serves approximately 25,772 AF of water annually.

The LVMWD recycled water system includes four pressure zones or service areas within LVMWD. The proposed project is located in the Western Recycled Water System. This system consists of the headquarters Recycled Water Pump Station West (RWPS West), the Morrison Supplement Facility (Morrison Pump Station), 24-inch and 20-inch pipelines that connect to the Indian Hills Tank, and many smaller diameter pipelines that serve many uses within the Western System. Within the Western System the major pipeline is 24 inches in diameter and extends from RWPS West to the intersection of Lindero Canyon and Agoura Road.⁴⁰ Recycled water from the district's TWRF has reduced demand for imported potable supplies by 20 percent.

The availability of recycled water is dependent on the amount of wastewater coming into the TWRF. According to the LVMWD Recycled Water Master Plan Update (2007) supply to Tapia is expected to increase by about 25 percent by estimated buildout in 2030. As discussed in Response XVI.b, the proposed project is expected to generate approximately 11,761 gallons of sewage per day. As such, the proposed project would supply wastewater for the TWRF, which in turn would produce additional recycled water that can be utilized for the proposed project site. Furthermore, the proposed project would be able to connect into the Western System's major 24-inch pipeline, which extends from RWPS West to the intersection of Lindero Canyon and

³⁹ Phone Communication with Phyllis Southard of LVMWD Planning on 12/11/08.

⁴⁰ Boyle Engineering. LVMWD Recycled Water Master Plan Update, 2007.

Agoura Road. As such, it is expected that sufficient recycled water resources and infrastructure would be available for the proposed project site.

The applicant would be required to pay for waterline connections for the proposed project. In addition, the applicant would dedicate easements and right-of-way requirements for the installation of the required waterlines. The proposed project would be required to comply with all water system and conservation requirements of the LVMWD and the California Plumbing Code, as adopted by the City of Agoura Hills. The estimated demand of potable water and reclaimed water is considered a small increase. Therefore sufficient potable and reclaimed water supplies should be available. Thus impacts are anticipated to be **less than significant**

e) As discussed above (See Response XVI.b), the proposed project would result in an incremental increase in wastewater generation within the TWRF service area. The TWRF has adequate remaining capacity to serve the proposed project in addition to its other commitments. Thus, **no impact** is anticipated.

f) The County of Los Angeles comprises 88 incorporated cities and numerous unincorporated areas within its 4,100 square miles, and has a population in excess of 9.8 million persons. Each jurisdiction of the County is responsible for its own solid waste management. Solid waste generated in Los Angeles County comprises residential waste, construction wastes, commercial and industrial wastes, and sludge residues (wastes remaining at the end of the sewage treatment process). Private contractors provide collection and hauling of solid waste services to commercial customers in Agoura Hills. Waste is transported mainly to the Calabasas Landfill for disposal. The Calabasas landfill is located in Agoura and is owned by the County of Los Angeles and operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. In 2006, the landfill operated at about 46 percent of its permitted daily capacity. As of the end of 2006, the landfill had a remaining capacity of 7.89 million tons and an estimated remaining life of approximately 15.6 years (based on 1,623 tons per day, 6 days per week).⁴¹

Much of the solid waste generated from construction of the proposed project is recyclable, such as wood and metal scrap and formed construction board (cement and dry wall board). Minimum guantities of waste would be generated by construction workers at the site, which is mostly food related (food scraps and various food packaging materials). The City of Agoura Hills has an approved Construction and Demolition Debris Program that is required for all new construction and additions, alterations, and demolitions over 1,000 square feet. Under this program, the project applicant is required to show that 50 percent of construction debris would be recycled. The applicants must complete a Pre-Construction Waste Reduction/Recycling Plan (WRRP) to demonstrate how materials will be recycled. Upon completion of work, the applicant must submit a Post Construction WRRP, indicating whether the goals for recycling and reuse were met. If less than 50 percent of the construction debris from the project was diverted from landfill disposal, the submittal must include documentation demonstrating that a "good faith" effort was made to achieve the 50 percent waste reduction goal. Given the applicant's required compliance with the City's Construction and Demolition Debris Recycling Program and the excess in permitted daily capacity at the Calabasas landfill, construction waste from the proposed project that cannot be recycled is not expected to exceed the capacity of the landfills.

⁴¹ Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. 2006 Los Angeles County Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan. Countywide Summary Plan and Countywide Siting Element.

The hazardous wastes produced by the proposed medical building uses, as well as the typical hazardous waste related to maintenance activities, such as paint thinners, solvents, and motor oil would be stored in areas consistent with current County Fire Department practices. As shown in **Table 23**, the daily average solid waste generation would be 235.2 pounds per day, or 43 tons per year. The quantities shown in Table 23 represent projected solid waste generation under worst-case conditions without any recycling activities in place.

Land Use	Size	Factor	Daily Generation (Ibs/day)	Annual Generation (tons/yr)			
Office	40,700 sf	6 lbs/1000 sq. ft./day ₁	244.2	45			
Net Increase in Solid Waste Gene	Net Increase in Solid Waste Generation244.2245						
¹ Source: Ultrasystems, Stevenson Ranch DEIR Phase IV Specific Plan, April 1992. Accessed from the California Integrated Waste Management Board. Accessed on November 17, 2008 from: http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/wastechar/wastegenrates/Commercial.htm. ² Estimate does not take into consideration that the project buildings would be designed and operated according with local regulations to promote recycling.							

Table 23 Project Generated Solid Waste

Calabasas Landfill's disposal rate is, on average, 1,877 tons per day less than its permitted daily capacity of 3,500 tons per day. The .12 tons per day generated from the project only represents .003 percent of the remaining average daily capacity of the Calabasas Landfill. Although there is an identified Countywide shortage of future landfill capacity (as reported in the Los Angeles County Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan 2006 Annual Report), substantial capacity currently exists at the landfill that would serve the project site. Nevertheless, the applicant would be required to participate in the City's Commercial Services & Recycling Program. Under this program, adequate storage areas shall be located within the proposed project site for the collection and removal of recyclable materials in order to ensure that the waste diverted to local landfills is reduced to the degree feasible. Given the limited contribution of the proposed project's incremental solid waste generation as compared to the remaining available landfill capacity, the proposed project is expected to result in a **less than significant** impact on solid waste disposal capacity.

g) The proposed project would comply with Federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, such as AB 939. The proposed project would dispose of solid waste in a manner consistent with City requirements, which reflect Federal, State and local (City of Agoura Hills) regulations. Thus, **no impact** is anticipated.

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
 a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? 		Ø		
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 the past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?		D		
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?		Ø		

XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

a) The proposed project would not have the potential to significantly degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat to a fish or wildlife species, and cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels. Although there are no known or reported archaeological or paleontological resources located on the project site, given that the city is located in a region rich in the archaeological remains of prehistoric cultures and the possibility that previously undiscovered paleontological resources would be exposed during project grading and construction activities, impacts to archaeological and paleontological resources are considered potentially significant. However, impacts would be **less than significant with mitigation incorporated** (Mitigation Measures CR-1 and CR-2).

b) The proposed project's impacts would not be cumulatively considerable with the exception of its traffic generation in relation to future nearby intersection traffic congestion. The traffic cumulative analysis indicates that project would generate a cumulative impact at the following intersections:

• U.S. 101 Southbound Ramps/Chesebro Road/Dorothy Drive (A.M. and P.M. peak hour periods);

- U.S. 101 Northbound Ramps/Palo Comado Canyon Road (P.M. peak hour period); and
- Chesebro Road/Palo Comado Canyon (A.M. and P.M peak hour periods).

However, the proposed project would be required to implement road improvements and contribute a fair share contribution to the improvement of the above intersections. As such, as discussed in Section XV. (Transportation/Traffic), impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

c) As discussed in the following sections: Geology and Soils (Section VI), Noise (Section XI), and Transportation/Traffic (XV), the project has a potential to result in conditions that may adversely affect humans. However, implementation of mitigation measures listed herein would reduce impacts to levels of insignificance. Thus, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated,

5.0 **RESPONSE TO COMMENTS**

This section provides written responses to all comments received on the Draft MND during its public review period from October 9, 2009 though November 9, 2009. Comments were received in the form of letters, and are numbered chronologically by date. Each comment letter is reproduced with comment numbering added, followed by responses to that letter.

Letter No.

- 1. Dennis Hunter, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, November 5, 2009
- 2. Chris Dellith, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, November 6, 2009



GAIL FARBER, Director

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective and Caring Service"

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: P.O. BOX 1460 ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

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IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO FILE: LD-1

November 5, 2009

Mrs. Valerie Darbouze Associate Planner City of Agoura Hills Planning and Community Development Department 30001 Ladyface Court Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Dear Mrs. Darbouze:

INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AGOURA HILLS MEDICAL PARTNERS, LLC CITY OF AGOURA HILLS

We reviewed the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Agoura Hills Medical Partners, LLC, project. The project entails 40,700-square-feet of commercial development with parking, as well as ancillary facilities on an approximately 1.8-acre site at the northwest corner of the Chesebro Road and Agoura Road intersection within the City of Agoura Hills.

The following comments are for your consideration and relate to the environmental document only.

Other-Environmental Safety

Underground Storage Tanks/Industrial Waste: Should any operation within the subject project include the construction, installation, modification, or removal of underground storage tanks and/or industrial waste treatment or disposal facilities, Public Works' Environmental Programs Division must be contacted for required approvals and operating permits.

If you have any questions regarding environmental comments, please contact Mr. Corey Mayne at (626) 458-3524 or by e-mail at <u>cmayne@dpw.lacounty.gov</u>.

Ms. Valerie Darbouze November 5, 2009 Page 2

If you have any other questions or require additional information, please contact Mr. Toan Duong at (626) 458-4945 or by e-mail at <u>tduong@dpw.lacounty.gov</u>.

Very truly yours,

GAIL FARBER Director of Public Works

Assistant Deputy Director Land Development Division

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1. Dennis Hunter, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, November 5, 2009

1-1 *Underground Storage Tanks/Industrial Waste* – This statement is included as conditions of approval for the proposed project.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office 2493 Portola Road, Suite B Ventura, California 93003



November 6, 2009

Valerie Darbouze, Associate Planner Planning and Community Development Department City of Agoura Hills 30001 Ladyface Court Agoura Hills, California 91301

Subject: Comments on the Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Agoura Medical Partners Project, City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Darbouze:

We are writing in response to the city of Agoura Hills (City) request for comments on the initial study and draft mitigated negative declaration (dMND) for the construction of the Agoura Medical Partners project pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed project includes the development of a 40,700 square-foot, two story medical building on an approximate 1.8-acre site at the northwest corner of the intersection of Chesebro Road and Agoura Road in the city of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California. The analysis in the dMND identifies potentials significant, but mitigable, environmental effects to biological resources.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) responsibilities include administering the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), including sections 7, 9, and 10. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the taking of any federally listed endangered or threatened species. Section 3(18) of the Act defines take to mean to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Service regulations (50 CFR 17.3) define harm to include significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering. Harassment is defined by the Service as an intentional or negligent action that creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. The Act provides for civil and criminal penalties for the unlawful taking of listed species. Exemptions to the prohibitions against take may be obtained through coordination with the Service in two ways. If a project is to be funded, authorized, or carried out by a Federal agency and may affect a listed species, the Federal agency must consult with the Service, pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Act. If a proposed project does not involve a Federal agency but may result in the take of a listed animal species, the project proponent should apply to the Service for an incidental take permit, pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Act.

IN REPLY REFER TO: 2010-CPA-007

Valerie Darbouze

As it is not our primary responsibility to comment on documents prepared pursuant to the CEQA, our comments on the dMND for the Agoura Medical Partners project do not constitute a full review of project impacts, nor do they represent consultation with the Service. We are providing our comments based upon a review of the sections addressing biological resources and our concerns for listed species within our jurisdiction related to our mandates under the Act.

Based on our knowledge of sensitive species and declining habitat types in Los Angeles County and the vicinity of the city of Agoura Hills, we believe that this project is not likely to have adverse impacts to federally listed, proposed, or candidate species under the Act; however, we have concerns regarding the adequacy of the biological surveys that were conducted for this project. Two deficiencies of the surveys were the species list for the site was incomplete and the surveys were not conducted during times when each potential federally listed, proposed, or 2 candidate species was present or identifiable. The dMND references a 2008 Biological Resources Assessment prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. (dated April 2, 2008 and included in Appendix C of the dMND) to support the conclusion that the project would have potentially significant, but mitigable, effects to biological resources, including federally listed, proposed, or candidate species. The 2008 Biological Resources Assessment indicates that a field survey was conducted on March 12, 2008, during which the habitat at the site was characterized and the potential to support sensitive species was evaluated. Table 1 (reproduced in Appendix C of the dMND) indicates that several federally listed, proposed, or candidate species, which are known to occur within the immediate vicinity of the project site, are not expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable habitat. The study indicates that no sensitive plant species were observed onsite during the site visit, but it states that survey efforts "...did not include definitive surveys for the presence or absence of the special-status species that may be present."

Our ability to adequately assess effects to federally listed species is compromised or lacking when biological survey information is inadequate. Our primary responsibility is the conservation of public fish and wildlife resources and their habitats. In order for the Service to determine if the proposed project would impact these species or their habitat, we recommend that biological surveys for all proposed projects in the future conform to our guidelines or protocols for the species that have the potential to occur within a project area. Our survey guidelines and protocols can be found on the internet at the following link: http://www.fws.gov/ventura/speciesinfo/protocols guidelines/.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on the Agoura Medical Partners project and look forward to working with the City in the future to address and minimize the potential impacts to federally listed species within your jurisdiction. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Mark A. Elvin of our staff at (805) 644-1766, extension 258.

Sincerely,

/s/ Chris Dellith

Chris Dellith Senior Biologist 1

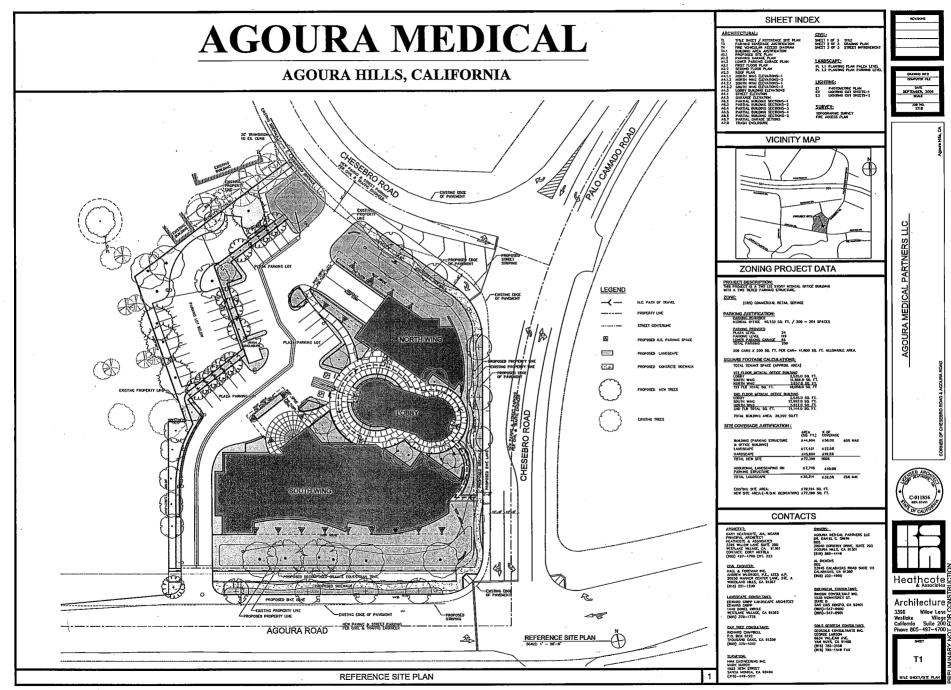
2. Chris Dellith, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, November 6, 2009

- 2-1 Incomplete Species List for the Site Two small southern California black walnuts (Juglans californica var. californica) are located on the site, but were not listed in Table 2, titled "Plant and Animal Species Observed on Agoura Medical Partners Project During a Site Visit Conducted on March 12, 2008" contained in Appendix E of the Biological Resources Assessment (dated April 2, 2008) that was prepared for the Agoura Medical Partners Project (Appendix C of MND). The two southern California black walnuts located on the project site are not associated with California Walnut Woodland; and therefore, are not considered a species of concern. In response to the above comment regarding the species list for the site, Table 2 was updated to include southern California black walnut (Juglans californica var. californica) as a species observed on the project site.
- 2-2 *Survey Timing* The comment states that the proposed project is not likely to have adverse impacts to federally listed, proposed, or candidate species under the Endangered Species Act. The commenter states that the species list for the site was incomplete and that the surveys were not conducted during times when each potential federally listed, proposed, or candidate species was present or identifiable.

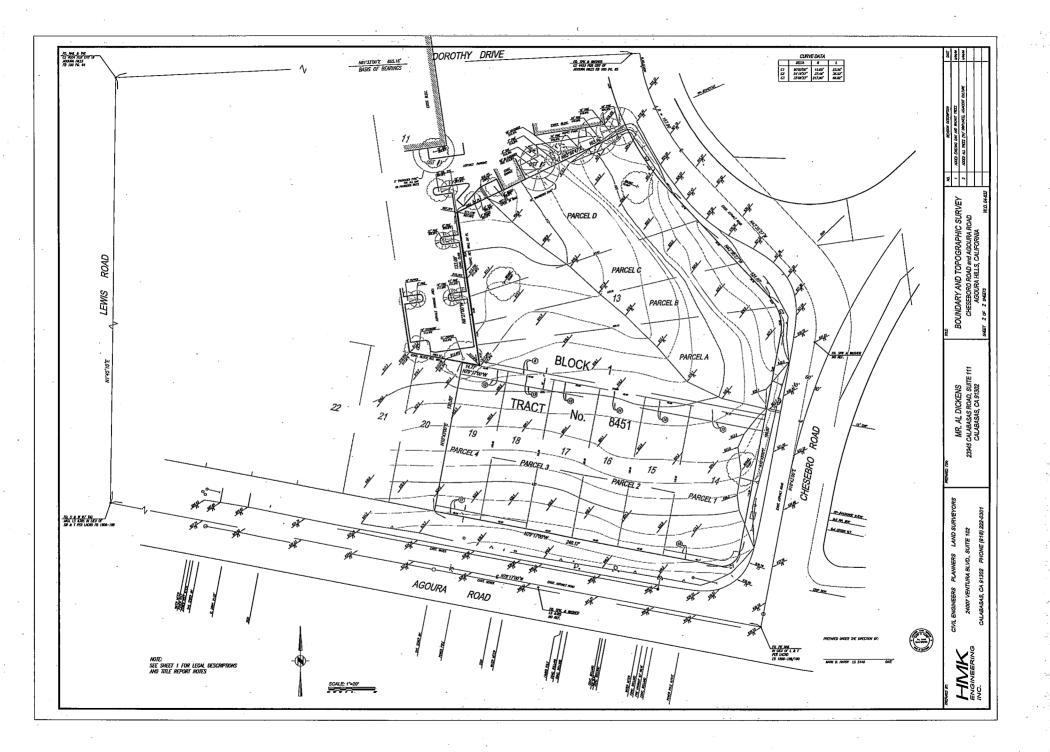
The field survey of the project site was conducted by Rincon Consultants, Inc. in early spring at the request of the client. As discussed in the Biological Resources Assessment (dated April 2, 2008) that was prepared for the Agoura Medical Partners Project, the entire project site is highly disturbed and lacking natural vegetation to support sensitive biological resources. While the field visit did not include a late spring or summer survey, the ruderal/disturbed habitat present at the site lacked the potential to contain sensitive plant and animal species due to the long-term continual disturbance of the site for weed control/fuel management. Therefore, given the present condition of site, the construction of the proposed project would not result in a significant impact to biological resources and late spring and summer surveys would not be necessary.

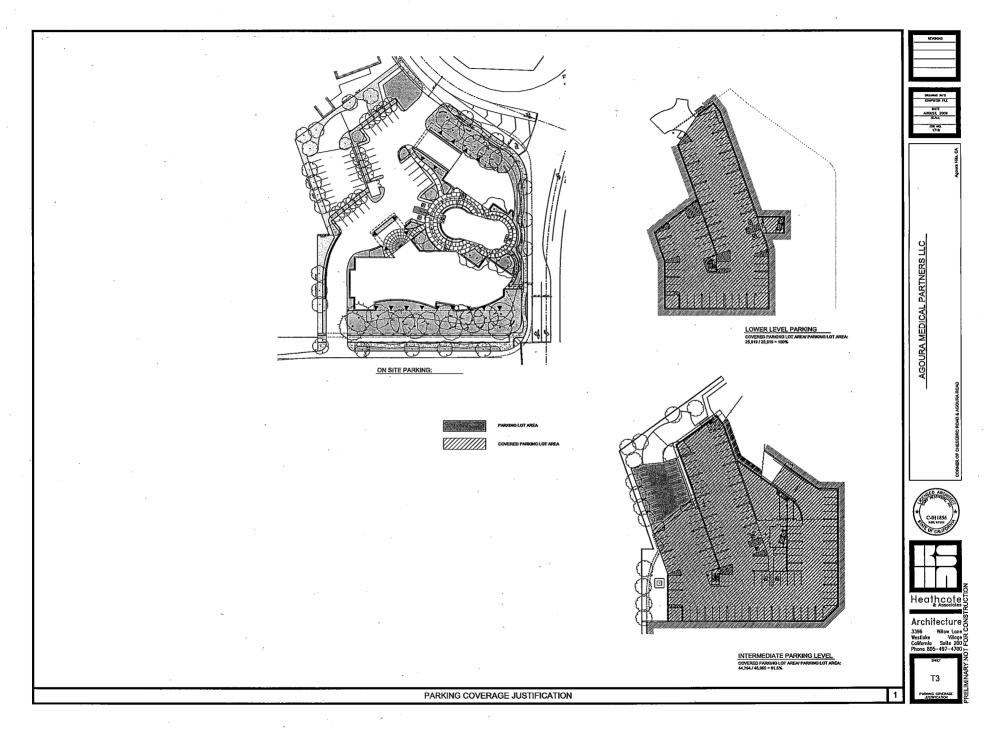
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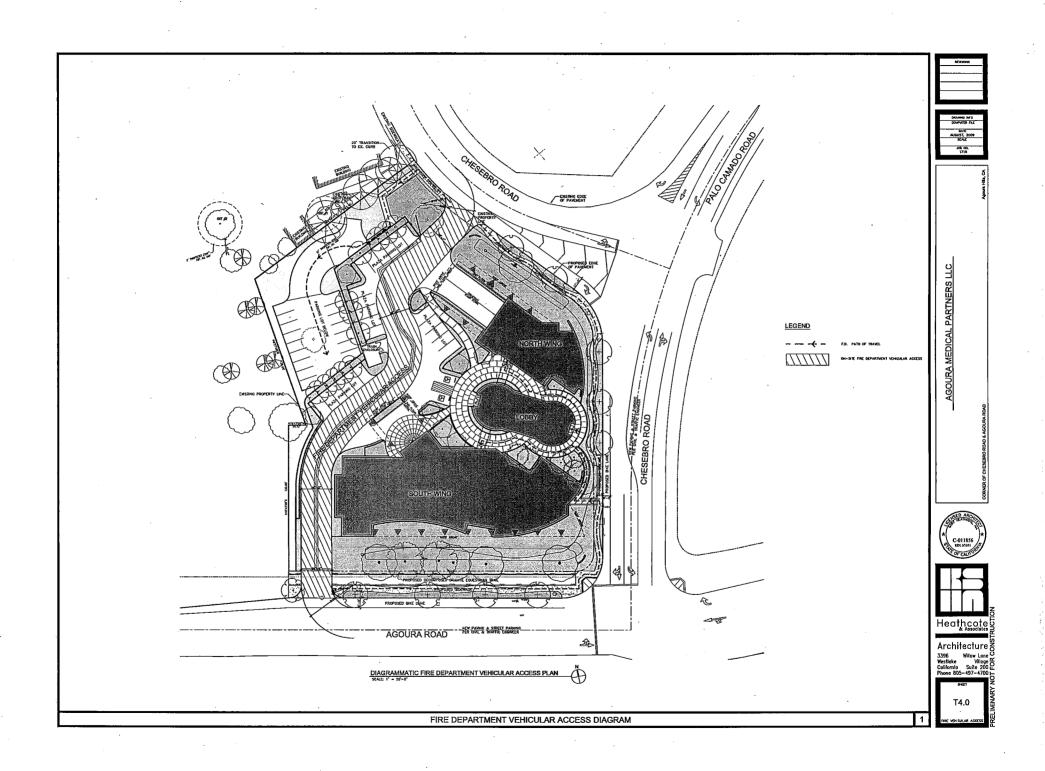


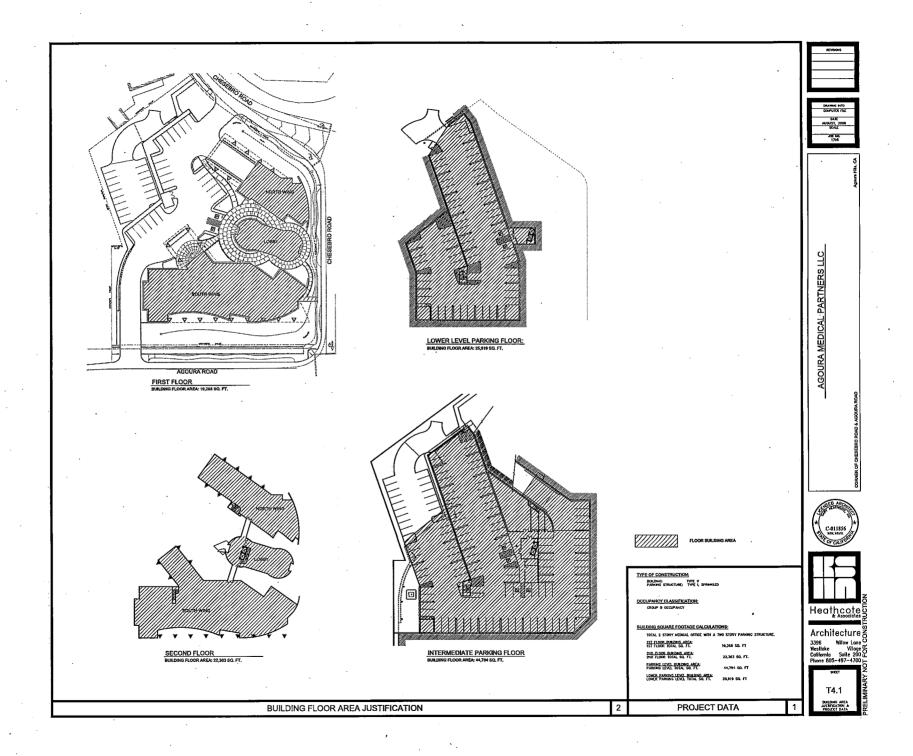
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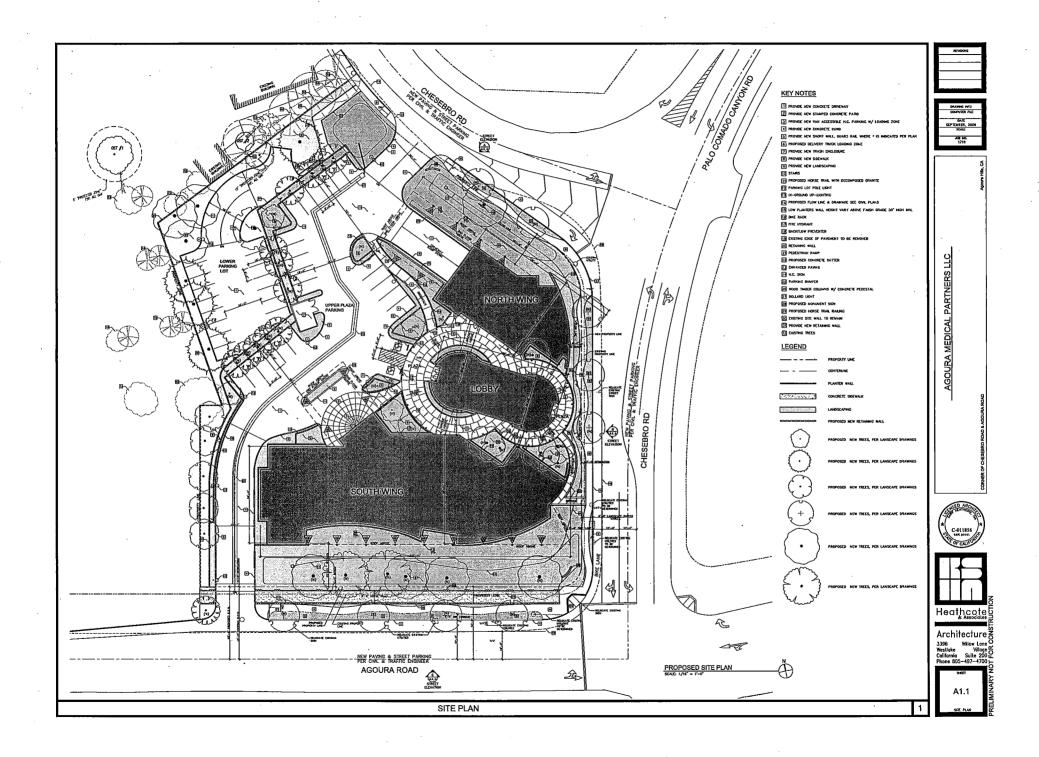


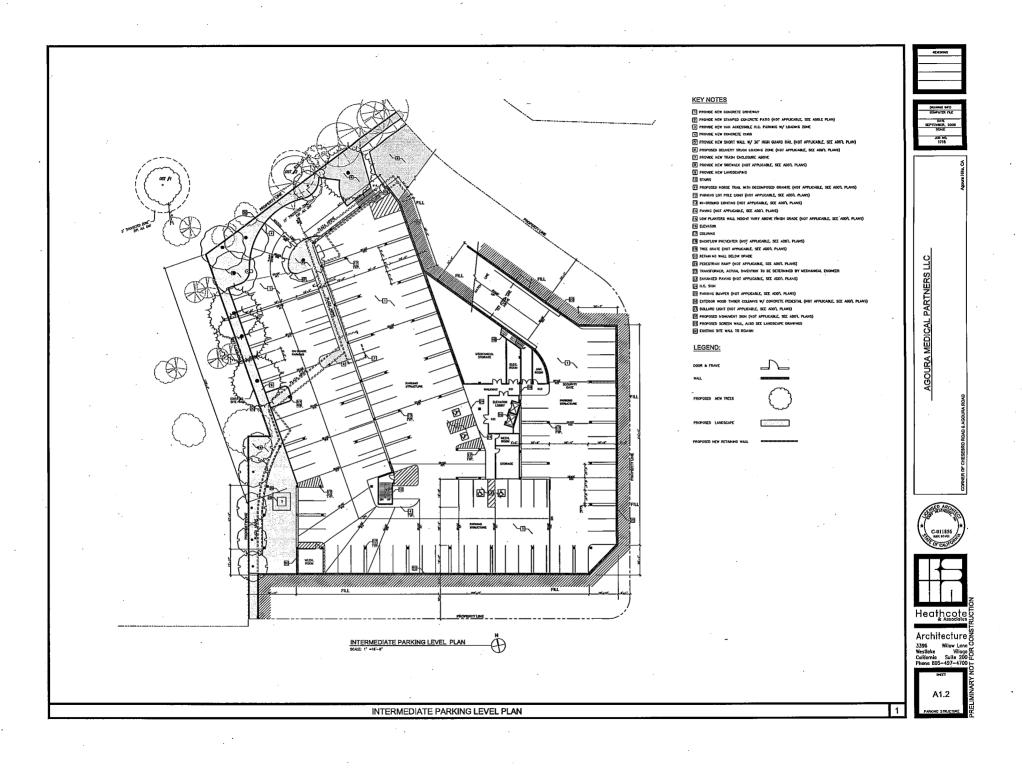


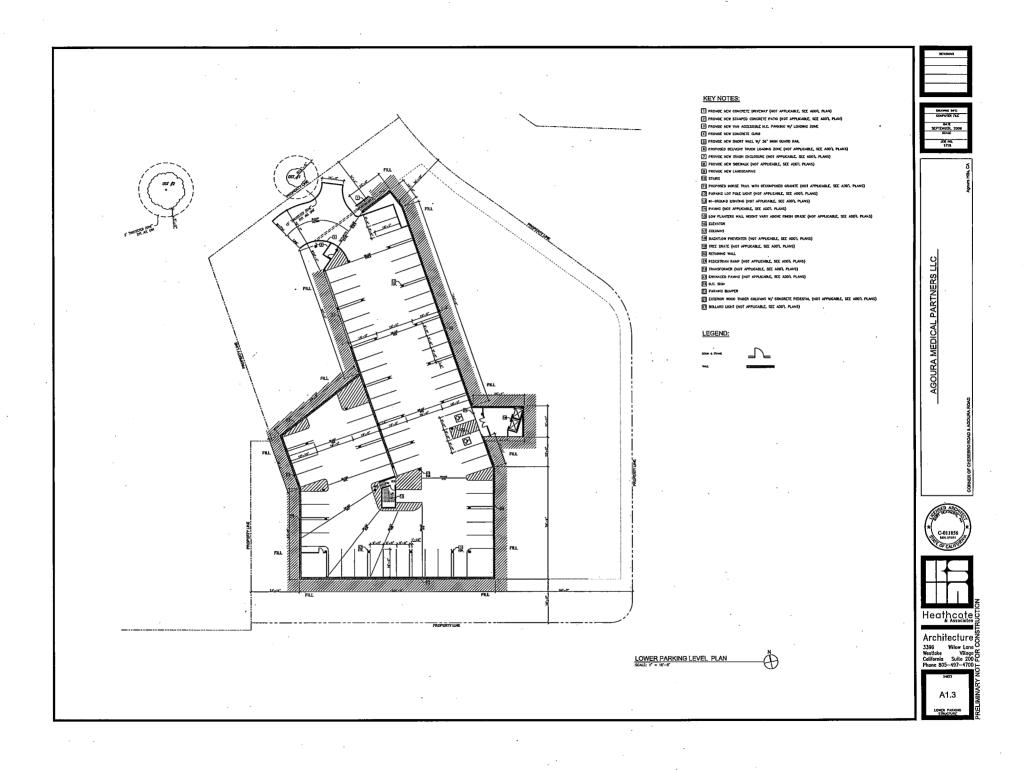
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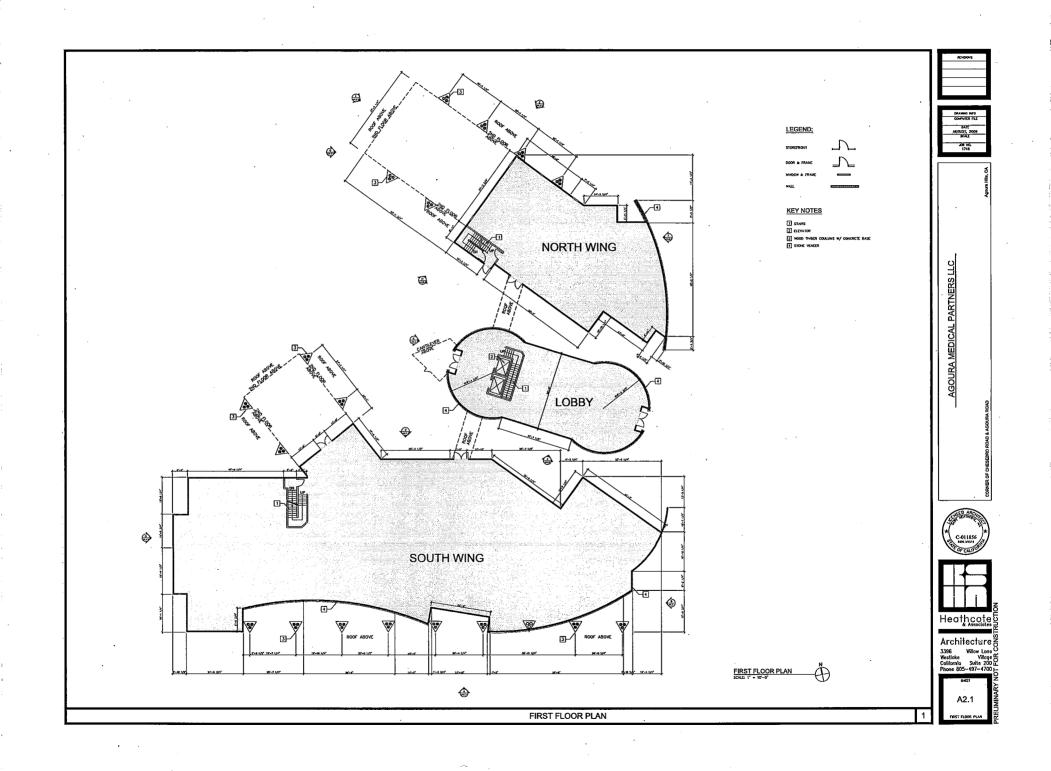


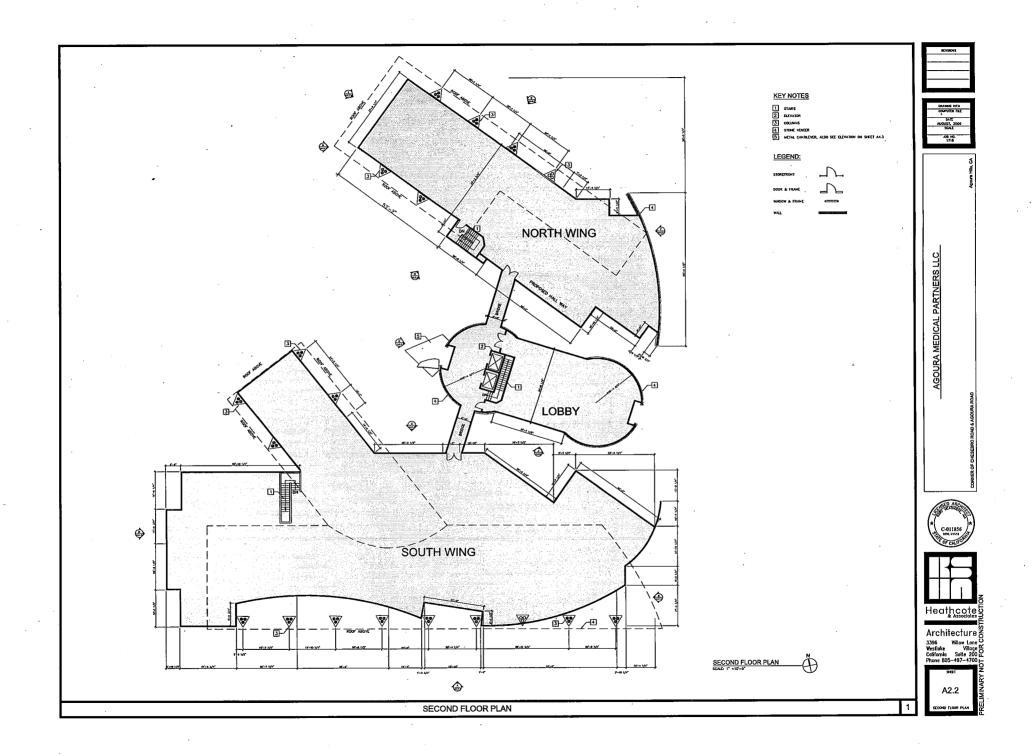


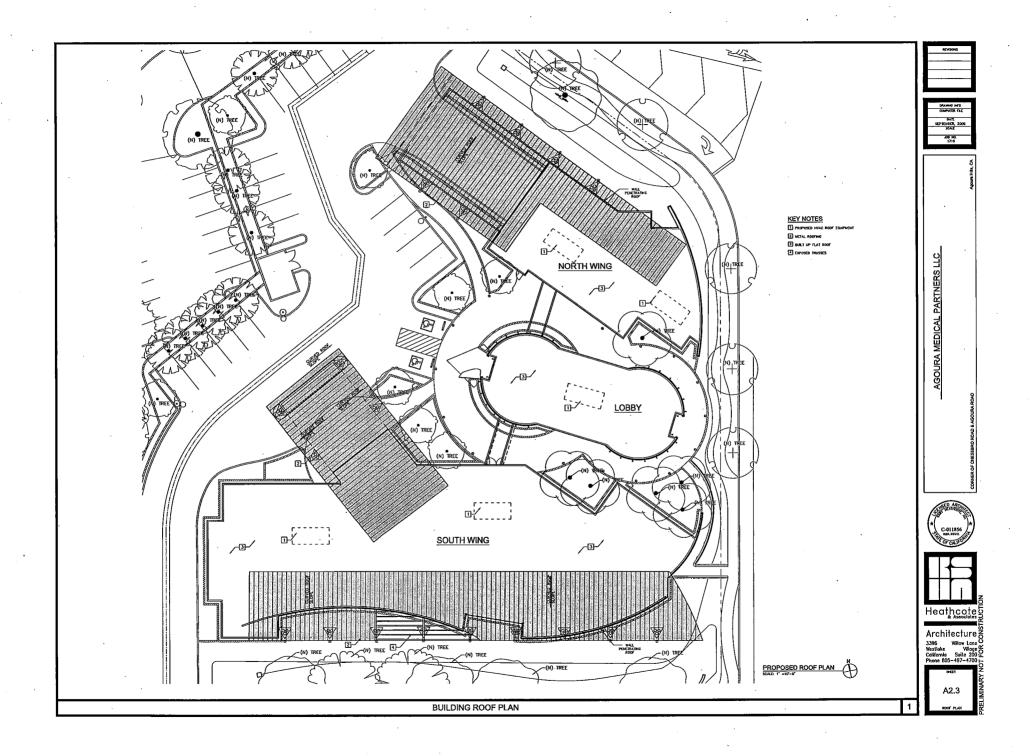


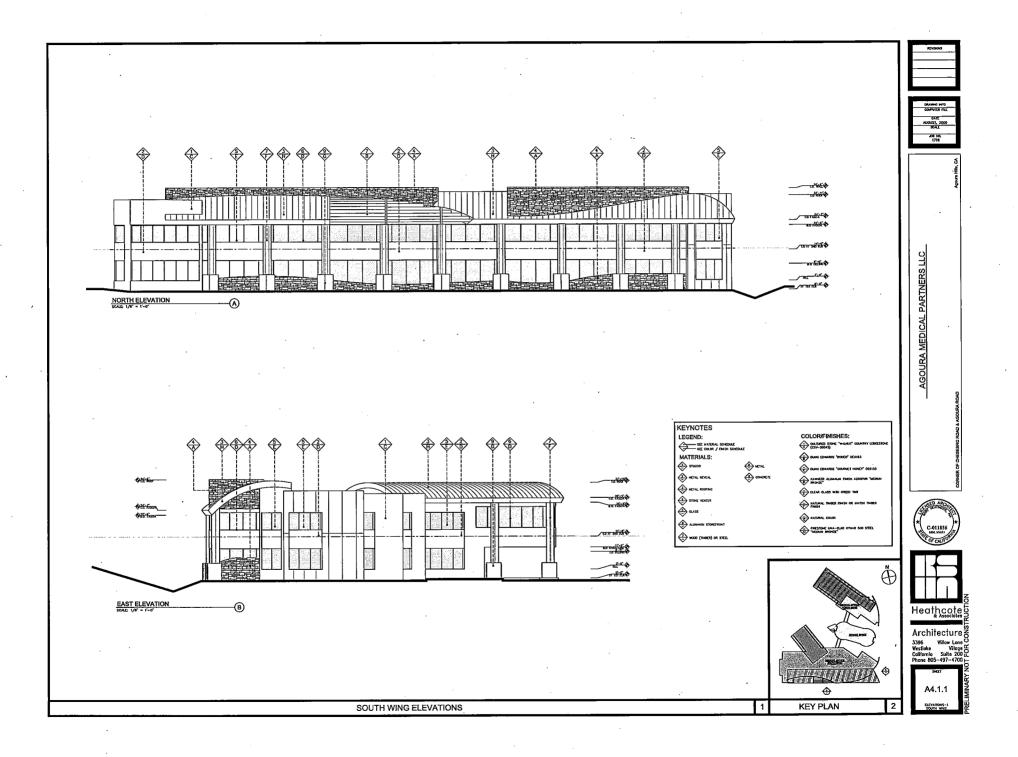




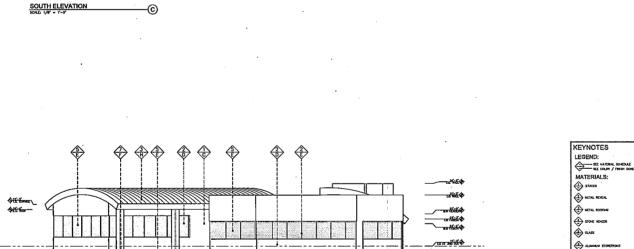








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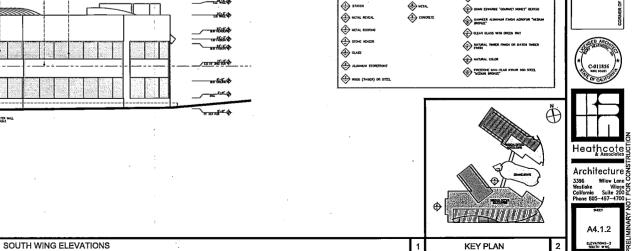
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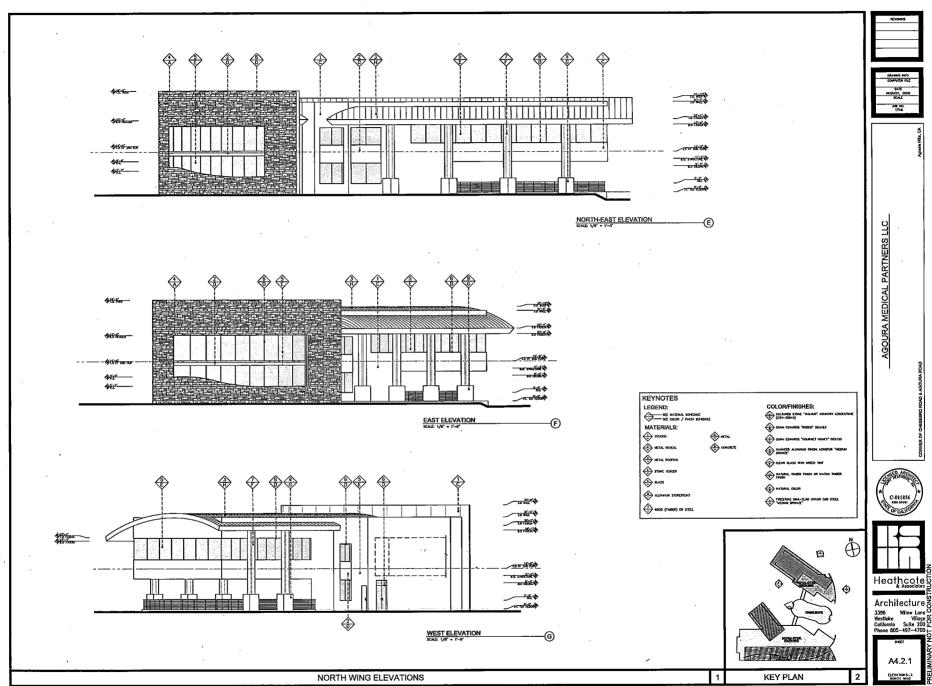
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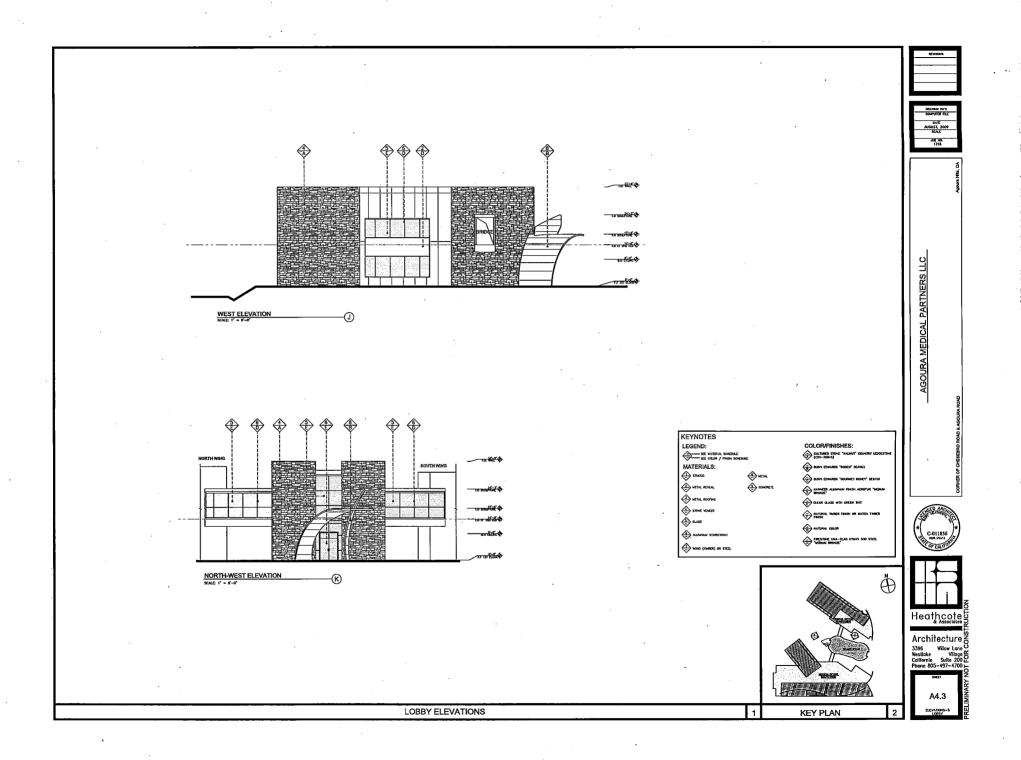
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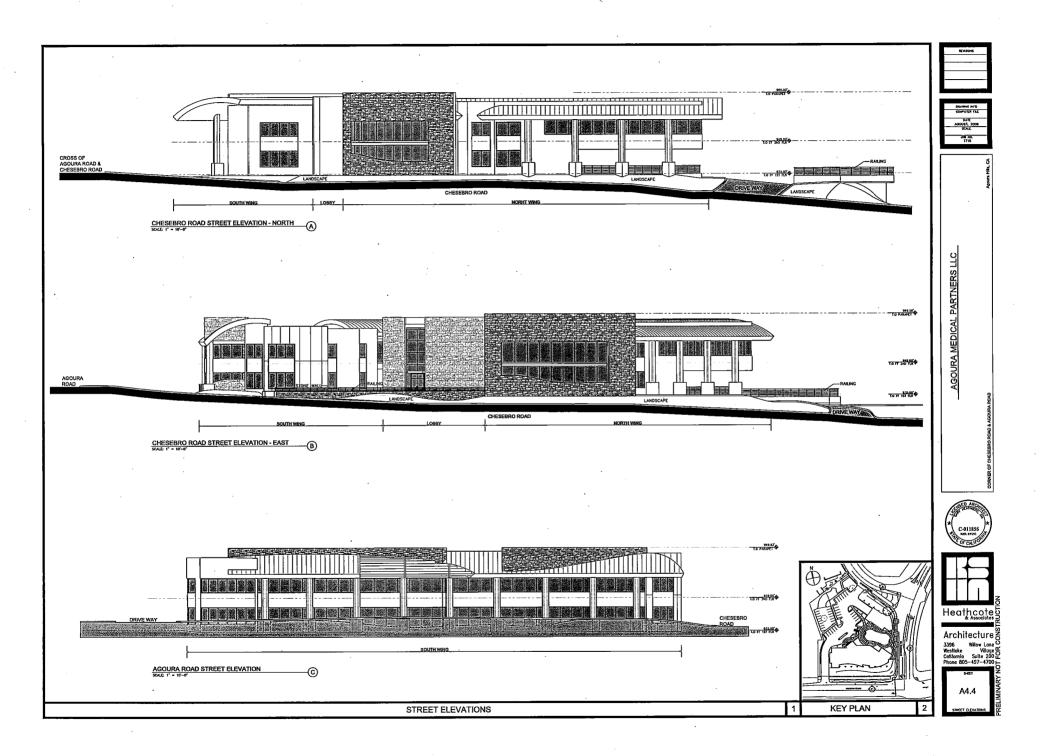
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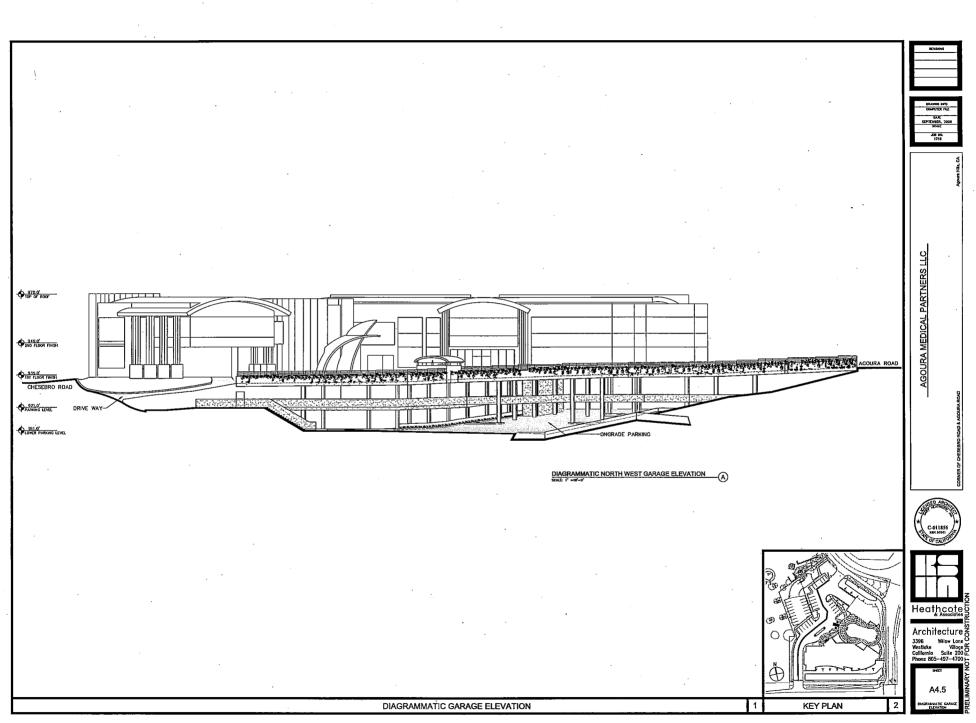
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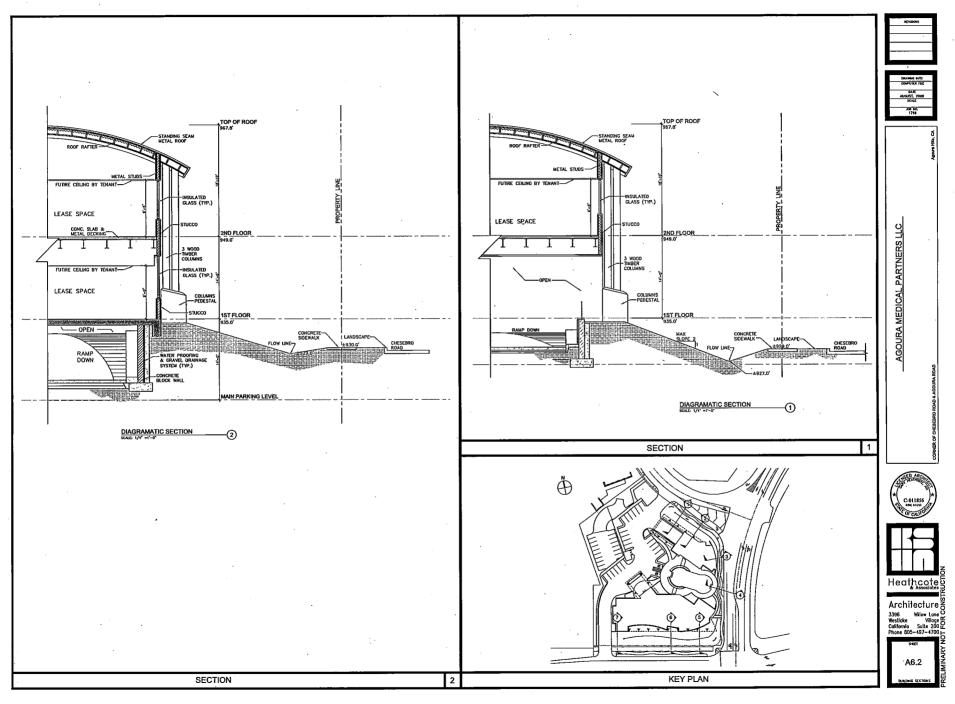


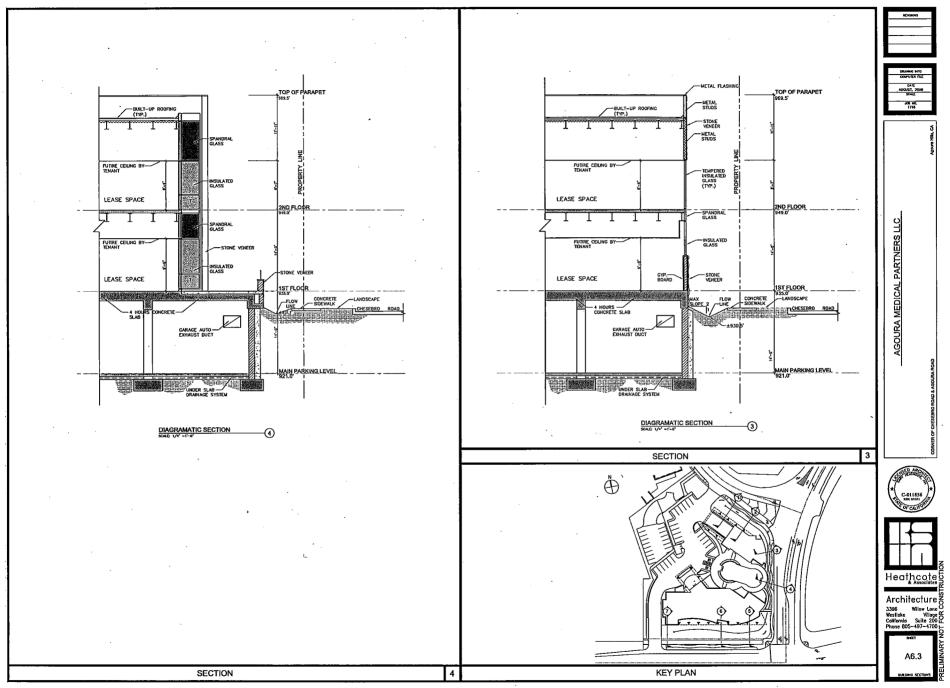
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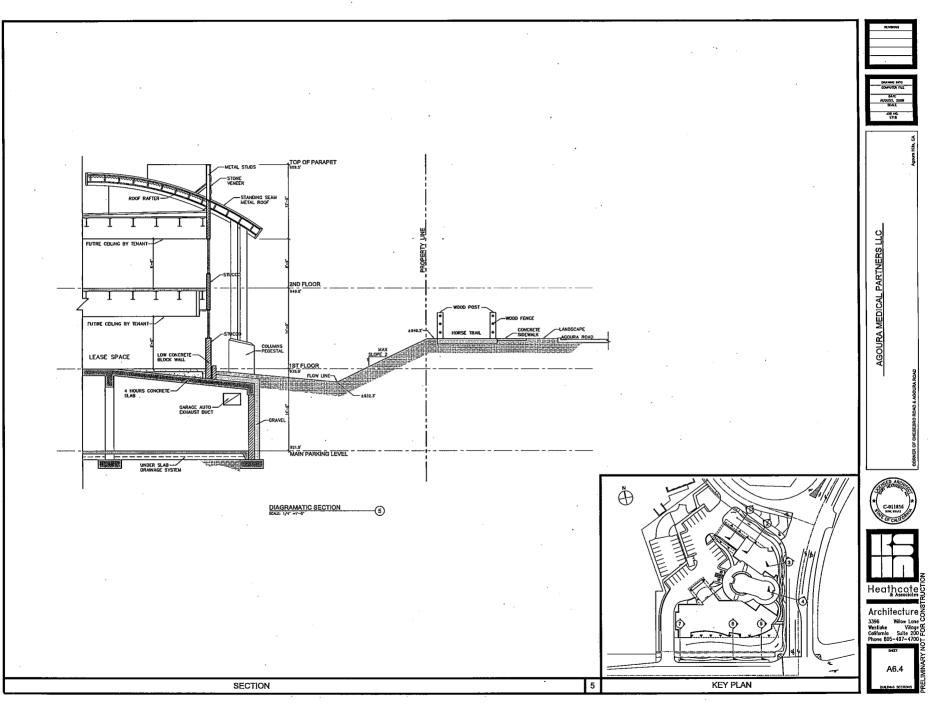


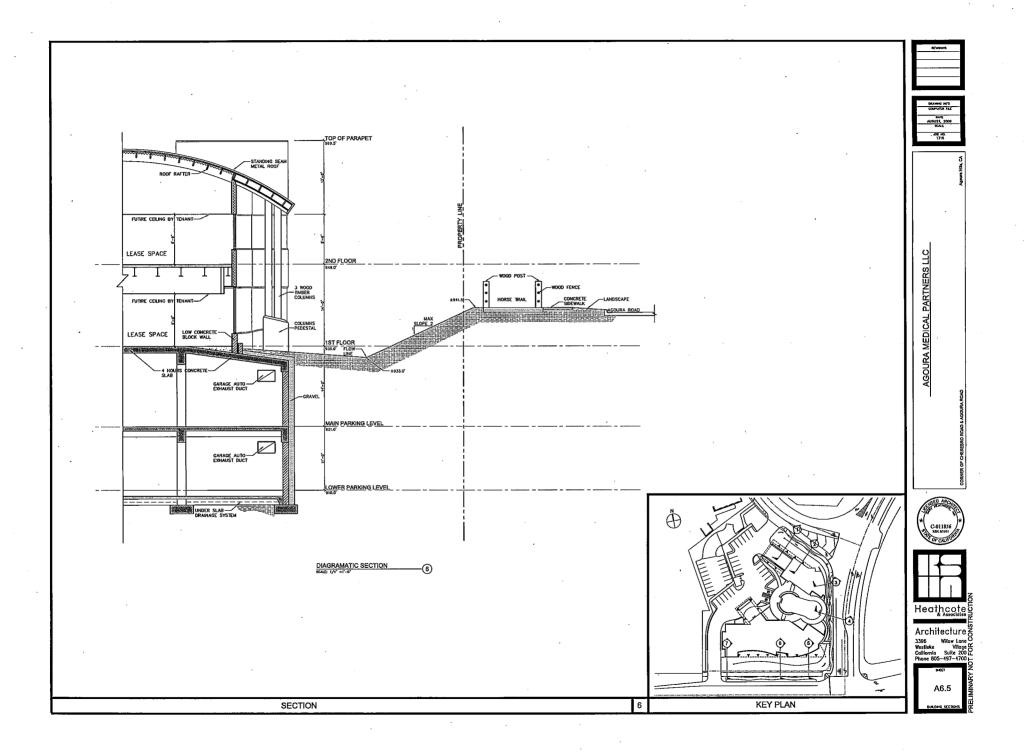


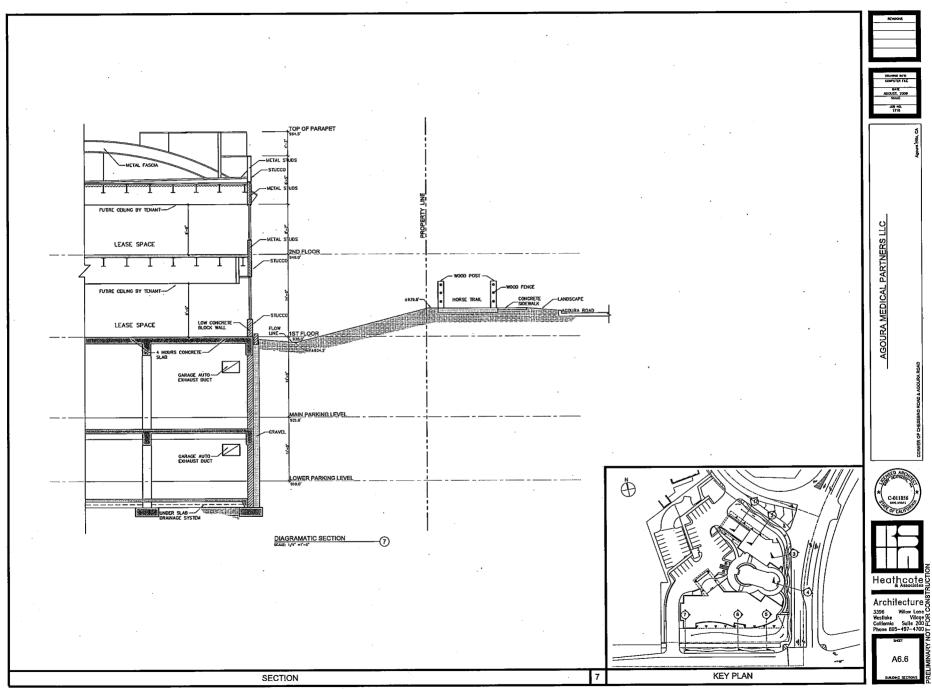


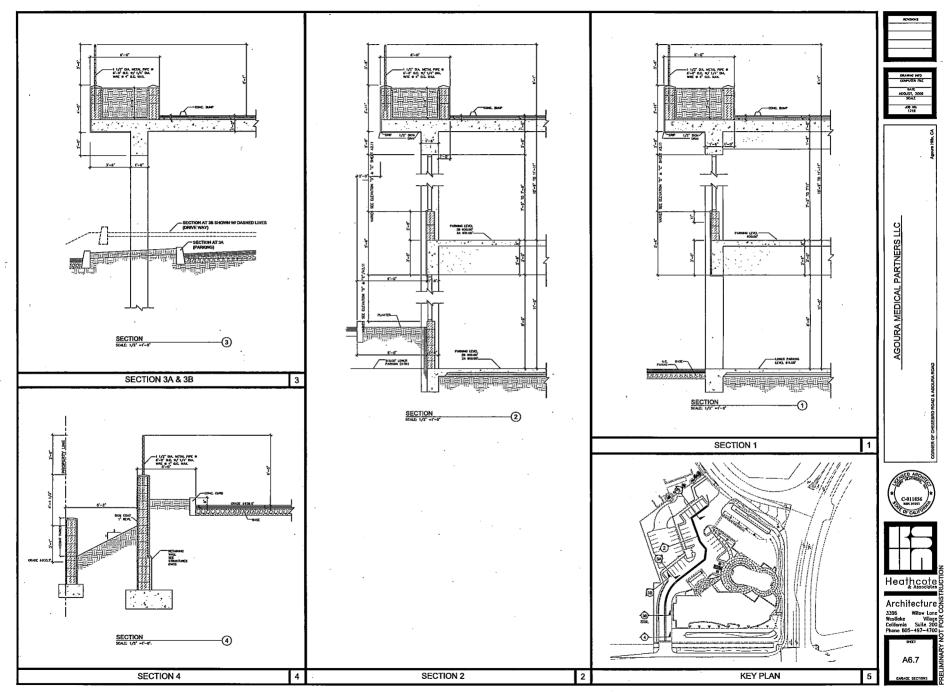




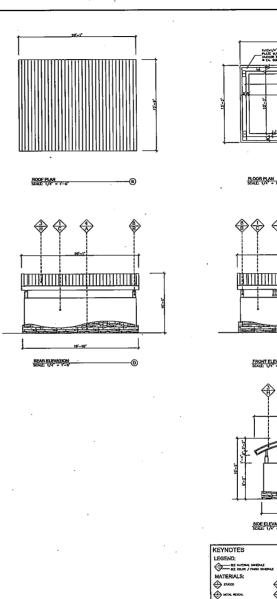


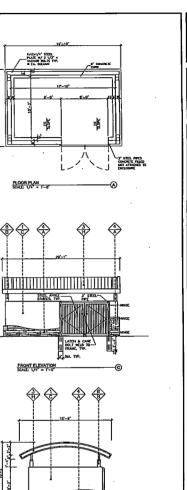












12-1 SIDE ELEVATION SCALE 1/4' = 1-5' COLOR/FINISHES: CALINE STOR "HUNT ⇔ ⇔ TTC DASS SEAMOOR ADAMA WIN BLK

LET N. MOOTHE store volume

🕀 1000 (Muller) of STD

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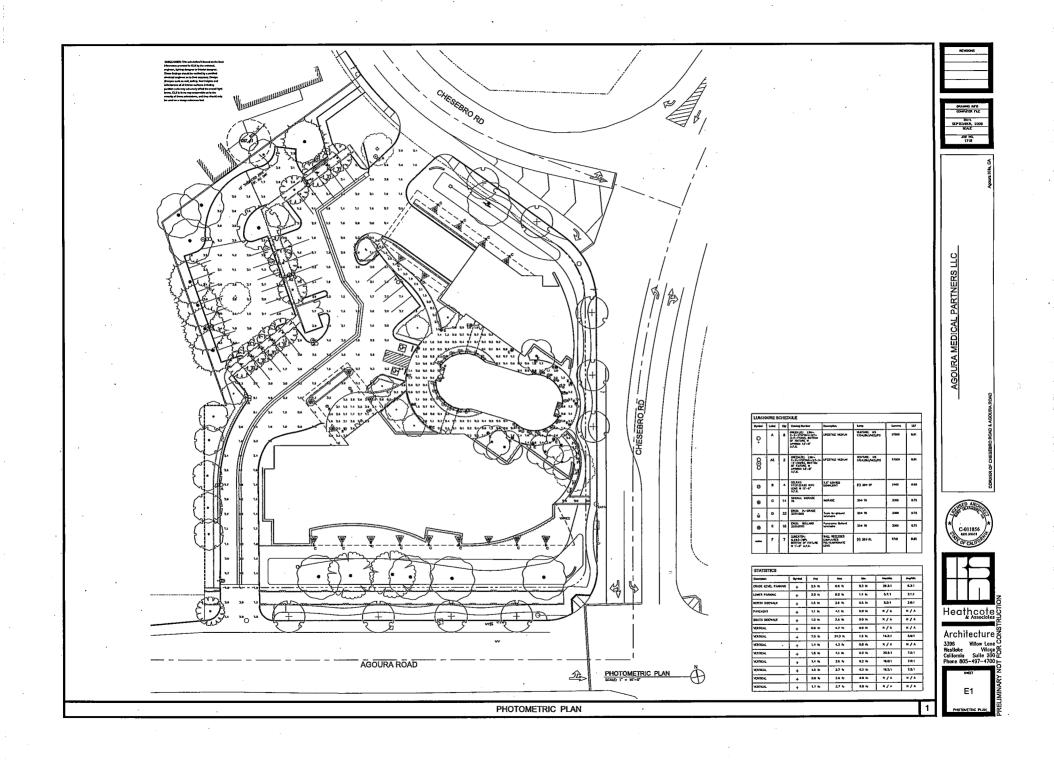
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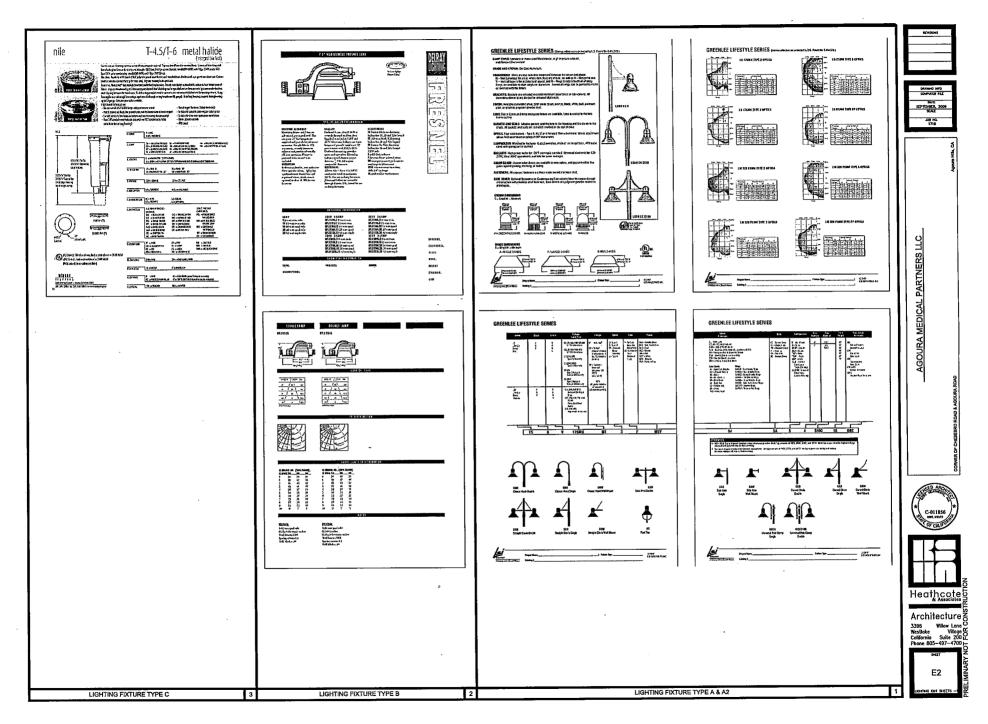
TRASH ENCLOSURE

LISED I C-011856 OF FM Heathcote Architecture 3396 Wilow Lone Westlake Viloge V Colifornia Suite 200 L Phone 805-497-4700 H A7.0

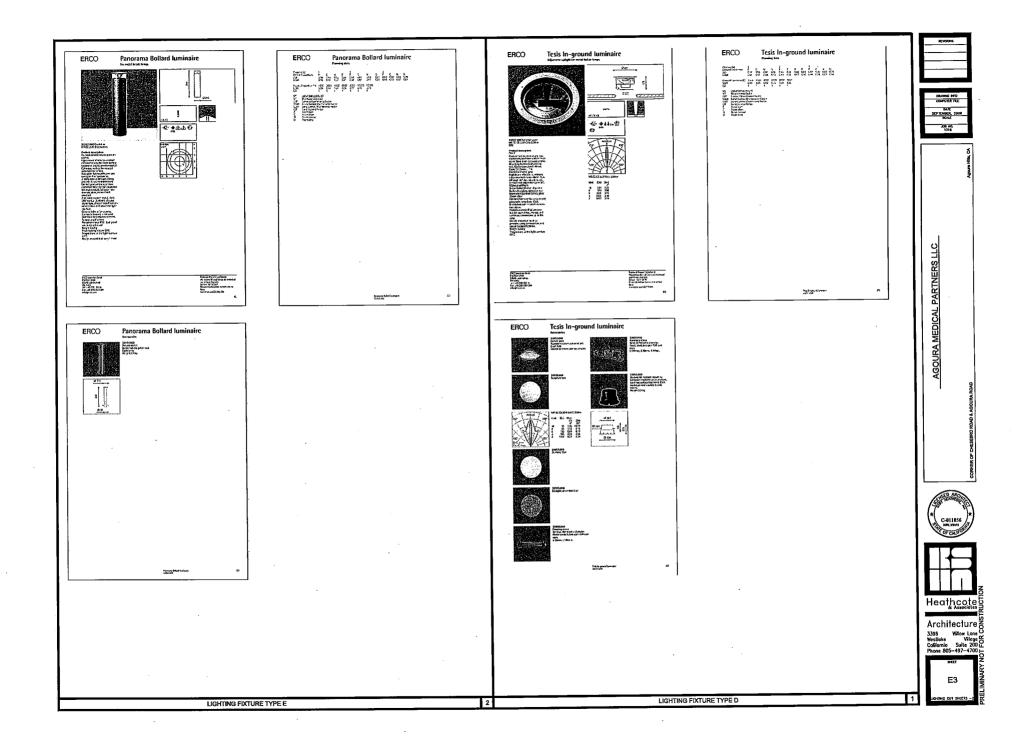
DRAWING PUTO COMPUTER FILE DATE SEPTEVBER, 2009 SCALE JC00 HQ. 1718

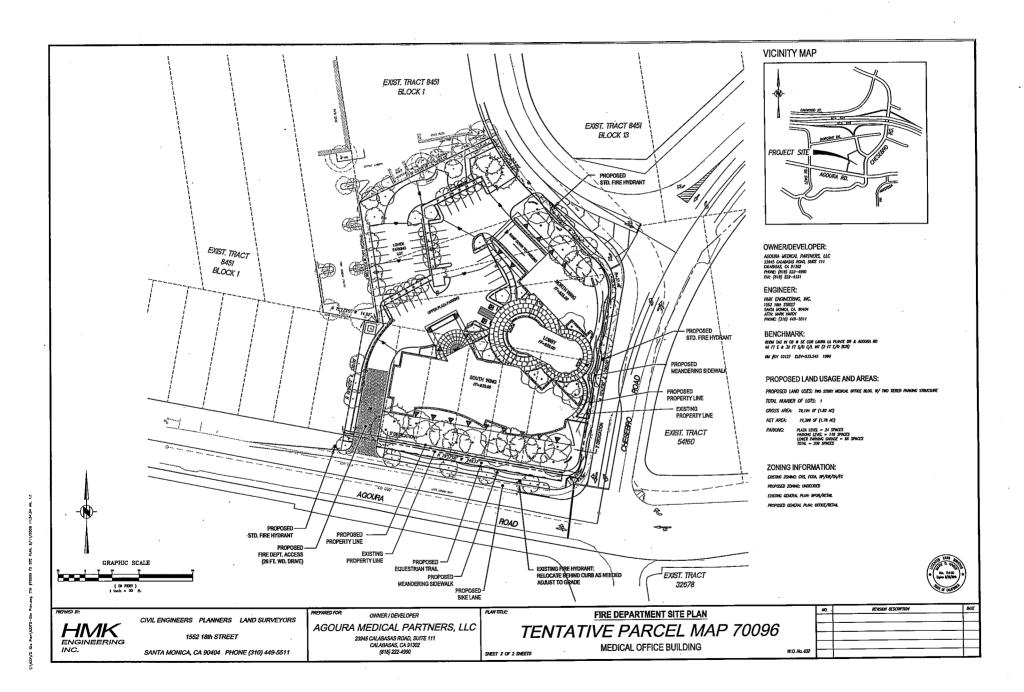
AGOURA MEDICAL PARTNERS LLC





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LEGAL DESCRIPTION (LOT 13):

parola X: That portion of Lot II, Block I, Tract Ho. 1451. In the oclamy of Los Angles, Slute of California, as fer wap recorded in Book 104, Piaz Bo of Waps, in the office of the county recorder of Sad County, descreded as follows:

ROWNE A DE SUMMET DORT OF SA US DORT AUGE AUGE AU RE RESTUR LE ROUT MAN E D'HET LA LTET, HAC HED. EXAMPLE AL LE SUMMET TO TO MAN A DE CARES DORT LE CE SA UL ROUM MONIECTOR TA SU TET AU SU DORT FOU DE SUMMETER TO DORT OF DE CARES DORT OF SA UN SUMMET. SUSTET, ANNU LE TO SU DET NOTARE OF THE CERME AUGE SOME OF SO UM S'A WANG A ROUT OF JUNT HET AND SU DORT SUSTET, ANNU LE TO SU DET NOTARE PORT RESE AUGE SOME DE SU DU SU SUMMET. SUSTET, ANNU LE TO SU DET NOTARE PORT RESE AUGE SOME DE SU DU SUMMET. SUSTET, ANNU LE TO SU DET NOTARE PORT RESE AUGE SOME DE SUSTET. SUS SUMMET AUX DE SUSTET, TO DENNE, THESE COMMENT AUX DE SUSTET. SUS SUMMET AUX DE SUSTET, TO DENNES, THESE COMMENT AND SU DE SUSTET. SUS SUMMET AUX DE SUSTET DE SUSTET DE SUSTET DE SUSTET DE SUSTET. SUSTET, ANNU LE TO SUSTET DE SUSTET. SUSTET, ANNU LE TO SUSTET DE SUSTET

PARCEL B: That points of Lot 13, Block 1, Tract No. 1651, in the county of Los Anceles, State of California, as per wap recorded in Book 10, page do ge ways, in the ottoc of the county recorder of Sud County, described as follows:

ECONNEN (JA NOVE IN DE VISTORI VIEKO 'SKO UG, KOMM HOMEN E JY KSI HAI HEI TOM IK SUMMESI CONSOL DEDIT. DIECE MON LE VIE (SKO YGALI TI DA FORT IN DA KOM IN DEGI DATIVI VIEKO IN DATIVI DATIVI DATIVI NAUG SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN DATIVI DATIVI DATIVI DATIVI DATIVI ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN DATIVI DATIVI DATIVI DATIVI ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN DATIVI DATIVI DATIVI DATIVI ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN DATIVI DATIVI DATIVI ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN DATIVI ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN DATIVI ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN DATIVI ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN DATIVI ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN DATIVI DATIVI ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUM ALU SUD LANGE TICH IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUMMESI AND LE VIEKO IN SUMESI AND LE VI

PARCEL C. That portion of Lot 13, Block 1, Tract no. Basi, n The county of Los Anceles, State of Cauchema, as fer wap recorded in Book 10, Pace do ge way, in the ontee of the county recorder of Sad County, described as follows:

ECHANGE ALL A PORT IN DE NEUTRAL DEL SANTE RELATION DE SAN CONTE, EXCERTO ÀS FUEDAS: ECHANOS AL A PORT IN DE NEUTRAL DEL SOS DO LOS CONTENTES PET NEL SAN DI CONTENTA DE SOUMEST COMPET INSTAGA RECHE ADRIM POR ST 37 DE SAT ZULLA PETT DA ADMIN IN DE NOMESCATELLE DE SAN DI CONTENTA ES AS 37 DES 38. TELET ROUTE, RECHENCIENTE TERMANO AL CONTENTATION DE SAN DE SALS TELET ROUTE, RECHENCIENTE LEM ADMINISTAT L'EL SAN DE SAN

PARCEL DE THAT PRICEN OF LOT 11, BLOCK 1, TRACT NO. 8451, N THE COUNTY OF LOS ANCELES, STATE OF CALEDRINA, AS POR WAP RECORDED IN BOOM 194, PACE DO OF WAYS, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAND COUNTY, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNE OF A PORT IN THE WITCH IN THE WITCH THE TO BE UNDER THE STUDIES OF THE STUDIES. BEGINNE OF A PORT IN THE WITCH IN OF SOL OF, DOTATION OF IT Y WIST DOTATION THE STUDIES CONFORT DESCRIPTION DIRECT DORT IN THE 'S' OF STORE AND THE A PORT IN THE STORESTORY OF STORE TO THE STORE AND THE STORESTORY OF THE DIRECT DORT IN THE 'S' OF STORESTORY OF A PORT IN THE STORESTORY OF STORE STORESTORY OF A STORE AND THE STORESTORY DIRECT DORT IN THE 'S' OF STORESTORY OF A DORT IN THE STORESTORY OF A STORE STORE AND THE STORESTORY OF A DORT OF A STORE STORE AND THE STORESTORY OF A DORT O

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (LOTS 14-19):

PAREL 1: Lot 14, Becch 1, Thach no. Bisi, ni the city of mourn hels: county of los angles state of culturen, as for wif recorded in book 104, Pare to to 80, inclusive of wifs, ni the office of the county recorder of sub county.

encept an incarced one-hulf of all ol, ous and other morecardon substances in and incer sud land links below a dopint of soo feel from the subject of sud land, mithout the reakt of subject datar, as reserved in deed recorded document 5, 1962, as doc, ma. 1883 of other protons

PARCEL 2: Lot 13 Mo 16, Block 1, Tract Ho. Basi, In the City of Acourt Hells, County of Los Angeles, State of Onledgim, As Per WA Recorded In Book 104, Parc 79 To 50, Inclusifie of Ways, In the Office of the County Recorder of Sub County:

PARCEL 3: 101 IT NO 18, BLOCK 1, TRACT HO, MASI, M THE CITY OF ADDURN HELS, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORMA, AS PER WAP RECORDED IN BOCK 104, FACE 79 TO 30, INCLUSIVE OF WAPS, IN THE GITNE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SHO COUNTY.

enery w unanded one-well of all or, gas mo other indracation substances in and under sud land ling below a defin of soo feet from the subjace of sud land, without the roart of subjace diffic, as reserved in deed receiver 4, 1963, as doc, na, 1883 of other records.

PARCL 4: LOT 19, BLOCH 1, TRACT HOL BISS, IN THE CITY OF ACOURD HULS, COUNTY OF LOG ANGLES, SURE OF CAUTORN, AS FER WAP RECORDED IN BOOK 104, PARCY TO 50, MALLISHE OF UNAPE, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDED OF SAD COUNTY. EXCEPT THE SOUNDER'S TEXT THEOREM.

LOT AREAS:

LOT 13 = 44,901 SF (1.03 AC.) LOT 14 = 8,293 SF (0.19 AC.) LOT 15 = 5,200 SF (0.12 AC.) LOT 15 = 5,200 SF (0.12 AC.) LOT 17 = 5,200 SF (0.12 AC.) LOT 18 = 5,200 SF (0.12 AC.) LOT 19 = 5,200 SF (0.12 AC.)

TOTAL = 79,194 SF GROSS AREA OR 1.82 ACRES

BASIS OF BEARINGS: THE BENANC NORTH &I' 33' 00" EAST BEING THE CENTERLINE OF DOROTHY DRIVE FER TRUCT NO. 8451, AS RECORDED IN BOOK 104, PAGE 80 OF WAPS, WAS USED AS THE BASIS OF BENRINGS FOR THIS WAP.

BENCHMARK: RDBN TAG IN CE & SE COR LAURA LA PLANTE DR & AGURA RO 45 FT E & 32 FT S/O C/L NT (2 FT E/O BOR) BN \$07 10127 ELEV=935.545 1990

EASEMENTS (LOT 13):

THE EFFECTS OF EXSEMPTITS SHOWN IN CIRCLED THE COMPANY POULY HD. 44010174-JD1, GATED FER. 9, 2004, ARE SHOWN HEREON UNLESS OTHERWISE HOTED:

(5) IN EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC UTURES AND INCIDENTIA, PURPOSES RECORDED IN BOOK 9288, PAGE 112 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, ATTECTS SAD LAND.

(5) AN EXEMPTI FOR PUBLIC UTLITES AND INCIDENTL PURPOSES RECORDED IN BOOK 17295, PAGE 78 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, INFECTS THE SOUTHERLY 4 FEET

THE EFFECTS OF TAXES, ASSESSMONTS, WHER REALLS, COMENNIES, CCAR'S, OL AND GAS LEASES, COMENNIE AND ARREAND Roars, Clamas or Metbersts, and Deedis of Trast as disclosed by Heu and's 1 through 4 and 7 through 15 incl Directory, indis South of the Stankey. WE ARE INDETERMINABLE AND

EASEMENTS (LOTS 14-19):

THE EFFECTS OF EASEMENTS SHOWH IN CHECKO THE COMPANY POLICY NO. 44010342-301, UNED WAR. 23, 2004, ARE SHOWH HEREON UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED:

- (10) AN EXEMENT FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES RECORDED JUNE 13, 1925, IN BOOK 3044, PAGE 316 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, ATTECTS 1015 17 AND 18
- (1) AN EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC UTURES RECORDED APRIL 28, 1928, IN BOOK 8509, PAGE 218 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, AFTECTS LOTS 15 AND 16

(2) AN LASSMENT FOR SMAILURT SCHER RECORDED ARE 22, 1960, AS DOCUMENT HD. 1972 OF OFTICAL RECORDS, AFTECTS THE NORTHERLY ID FEET OF LOT 19 OF SHO LAND

(3) AN DISDUCT FOR SMITHY SCHER RECORDED APRIL 22, 1969, AS DOCUMENT NO. 1974 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, AFTERS THE MORTHERY TO FEEL OF LOT 14, 17, MO 18 OF SMI LIND

AN CASENERY FOR SAVITARY SEVER RECORDED APRIL 24, 1969, AS DOCUMENT NO. 2306 OF OFTICAL RECORDS, AFTECTS THE WORTHFREY TO FEET OF LOT 15

(16) AH EASEMENT FOR PUBLIC ROAD AND HIGHWAY RECORDED JUNE 17, 1980 AS DOCUMENT NO. 80-588908 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, AFTECTS A PORTION OF LOT 14

MERSCHEIT FOR PUBLIC ROUD AND HIGHWAY RECORDED JANE 17, 1980 AS DOCUMENT NO. 80-586800 OF OFTICAL RECORDS, AFTECTS THE SOUTHERLY
 STEET OF LOT 17 AND 18

THE DITECTS OF TUDES, ASSESSMONTS, WHER ROHTS, COMDWITS, COLM'S, OL AND CAS LEASES, COMDWIT AND ARREDRINTS, PROMISIONS, UMBEDRIN Rohts, Clause or Ritectus, and Dedde of Thist as disclosed by RTLA NOS 1 THROUGH 9, 15, AND 18 THROUGH 19 MICLUSHE, ARE NOETDAW THERETORE NOT SHOWN OF THIS SHORE!

SEISMIC HAZARD ZONE NOTES:

CELOTING I TALAND LAUNDE I TALAD. THE CURSUM RODOR OF MESS NO GENERAL DE SEDER KURRE MURRE ALT INS RETAIND MES BEJEGNIE ZONES OF POIDTIN, SISME I MURRE THE CURSUM RODOR OF MESS NO GENERAL DE SEDER KURRE RESERVES SOCI, INCON J, ANTER A, SCITUS SIMO-JABA MO GAVITA A, RODOR J, SEDER J, TALADA DE SEDER J, ANTER J, ANTER J, ANTER J, SCITUS SIMO-JABA MO GAVITA A, RODOR J, DECEMBER J, DELLA DECEMBER J, ANTER J, ANTER J, SCITUS SIMO J, ANTER JA, RODOR J, DECEMBER J, DELLA DECEMBER J, ANTER J, ANTER JA, SCITUS SIMO-JABA MO GAVITA A, RODOR J, DECEMBER J, DUCA, ADORES MUR I RODAR J, DECEMBER G, INDIVISION MIR MAR J, MERS J, SCITUS SIMO-JABA MO GAVITA A, RODOR J, DECEMBER J, DUCA, ADORES MUR I RODAR J, DECEMBER G, INDIVISION MAR DA DEMOSING-ANCEL MASSING FOR INITID CONSINNE ACES DE NORDER, TURES MI COMMA MOREN SISSE AVISOR DE MURCHAR DE MERS JAME, DA DEMOSING-ANCEL MASSING FOR INITID RODORNI DE SINUED AND SINUED MIRM A MARED SISSE AVIA DA DE MURCHAR DE MESTING DE MURDIS DE LE MURDIS DE MESTING DE MURDIS DE LE MURDIS DE MUSICAS MER DA DE SUN E SUNCE SISSE AVIA DE SUNCE DE MURDIS DE LE MURDIS DE MESTING DE MURDIS DE LE MURD

nat-moleco lanosloe tames nalioe arels imere gologic maternes are carsidded susceptiele to slafe faller darma strand latikal Shuga, luso nalized are arels inti rectified past lanosloe walidati ad nasis mith norm latikaligi-moleco slafe taller olera C latikalanes streptic goltcharden, subces are reguled part de ar laccapara.

I SULDI DE MUED THUT DE LIVE THUT OF DER ALL ANCE OF FOLDIN LIGHTICISM DE REMONDAL-MOETO LIVERADARE, M KOTTOL DE MESS MENH EICH THUE HIL HET EFFETTED HINFERD HEBBE ALD OMERISMENT ANDER DI MENNE MESS MENH EICH DER ALL DER ALS DE MURA SESSEME ID DE ETTELS OF DERREMAL-MOUED MURADES. INS SHIMMEN THIOLUT DERS AL OF MAR THE THE OF DERSME LIVERALES, DOMESIA FORM ROTALL OF DERS FOR STORTER, OF ALLEROT TO STORT SHITT MENN THIOLUT DERS AL OF MAR THE THE OF DERSME LIVERALES, DOMESIA

HOTE: FOR HIT ADDITIONAL CONCERNS REGARDING THIS PROPERTY'S SEISING CONDITIONS RETER TO THE SOLES REPORT BY GED-SOLES CONSULTIVITS ONTED DEC. 16, 2005.

PROPOSED LAND USAGE AND AREAS:

PROPOSED LAND USES: TWO STORY MEDICAL OFFICE BLDG. W/ TWO THERED PARAMIC STRUCTURE

PLAN TITLE:

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

TOTAL NUMBER OF LOTS: 1

GROSS AREA: 79,194 SF (1.82 AC)

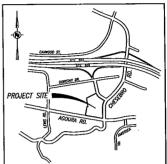
77,399 SF (1.78 MC) NET AREA: PLAZA LEVEL = 24 SPACES

PARKING LEVEL = 119 SPACES LOWER PARKING GARAGE = 66 SPACES TOTAL = 209 SPACES

ZONING INFORMATION: EOSTING ZONING: CRS, FCON, BP/OR/ON/FC PROPOSED ZONING: UNDECIDED EXISTING GENERAL PLAN: BPOR/RETAIL

PROPOSED GENERAL PLAN: OFFICE/RETAN





OWNER/DEVELOPER: AGOURA MEDICAL PARTHERS, LLC 23945 CHABISIS ROAD, SUITE 111 CHABISIS, CA 91332 PHONE: (818) 222-4390 FAX: (818) 222-4331

ENGINEER: HINK ENGINEERING, INC. 24007 VENTING BLVD. STE 102 ONABUSIS, CA 91302 ATTR: WAX HARDT PHONE: (818) 222-0301

HARK D HARDY

15 540

EXP. 9/30/2018





CIVIL ENGINEERS PLANNERS LAND SURVEYORS 24007 VENTURA BLVD., SUITE 102 CALABASAS, CA 91302 PHONE (818) 222-0301



OWNER / DEVELOPER

PREPARED FOR

GRADING NOTES

ALL GRADING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE & OF THE AGOURA HILLS

- A PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE OF ALL INTERESTED PARTIES SHALL BE HELD PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION, THIS SHALL INCLUDE ALL APPROPRIATE CITY ALL EXPORT MATERIAL SHALL BE DELIVERED TO A SITE APPROVED BY THE CITY.
- ALL, GEOLOGIC AND SOIL RECOMMENDATIONS IMPOSED BY THE CONSULTANT OR CONTAINED IN THE CONSULTANT SOILS AND GEOLOGIC REPORT ARE TO BE COMPLIED WITH AND ARE HEREBY MADE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE GRADING SPECIFICATIONS AND NOTES.
- ANY CHANGES IN THE WORK HEREON SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE
- THE PERMITTEE SHALL EMPLOY A RECEITERED CIVIL ENGINEER TO PROMOE CONSTANT ON-STIE CRADING SUPERVISION TO ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND A BOILS ENGINEER TO PROVIDE CONSTANT SOILS INSPECTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACQUIRE INLLS ANDROPAL CODE

1. ROUGH GRADING REPORT. PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF ANY STRUCTURE, A ROUGH GRADING REPORT MUST BE SUIKITTED TO THE BUILDING OFFICIAL, STATING THAT ALL ROUGH GRADING HAS BEEN COMPLETED PER THE APPROVED GRADING PLANS.

THE CITY OF AGOURA HILLS.

- На стго и продоктивности состатори пред стругов лежности и пред стругов лежности веронат, перема со трине соотсомова, сомома, таки, мост не орган, веронат, перема со трине соотсомова, сомома, таки, мост не орган, соочностихи техно, каки, веронати и пред стругования со соочностихи техно, каки, веронати и пред стругования от ац, серениту така, отощна на серематор от ац, веракома, воточа, вероната соотсоматор соотсома и состатор со соотсома соотсома соотсома соотсома соотсома, соотсома соотсома соотсома соотсома соотсома, и соотсома соотсома соотсома соотсома соотсома и соотсома соот
- TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED PRIOR TO POURING FOOTINGS AND SLABS TO DETERMINE THE EXPANSION WIDEX OF THE SUPPORTING SOLLS. IF THE EXPANSION INDEX IS GREATER THAN 130, FOUNDATION AND SLAB PLANS SHOULD BE REVISED
- EXCAVATIONS SHALL BE MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH CALJOSHA REGULATIONS
- A COPY OF THE GRADING PERMIT AND GRADING PLANS SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE AT ALL TIMES.
- ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL BE CONFINED TO THE HOURS OF 7:00 AM TO 7:00 PM, MONDAY THROUGH FRDAY, UNLESS OTHERWASE APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER. HO CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PERMITTED ON GOVERNMENT-OBSERVE HOLIDAYS.

INSPECTION NOTES

THE PERMITTEE OR HIS AGENT SHALL NOTIFY THE BUILDING AND SAFETY DEPARTMENT AT LEAST TWO WORKING DAYS IN ADVANCE OF REQUIRED INSPECTIONS.

ABBREVIATIONS

40.450	HALTIG CONCRETE	NG - NATURAL GROUND
	TOM OF FOOTING	NTS - NOT TO SCALE
	CHBASIN	PL + PROPERTY LINE
		POB - POINT OF BEGINN
CF + CUR		SDMH - STORM DRAIN M
	TERLINE	
	AIN LINK FENCE	SMH - SEWER MANHOLE
CO+CLE		33 - SANTARY SEWER
DB - DEB	RIS BASIN	TB - TOP OF BERM
D/L - DAY	LIGHT	TC - TOP OF CURB
FG . EDG	E OF GUTTER	TF - TOP OF FOOTING
EP . EDG	F OF PAYFNENT	TG - TOP OF GRATE
FF . FINIL	SHED FLOOR	TW - TOP OF WALL
	SHED GRADE	TYP - TYPICAL
	HYDRANT	WM - WATER METER
FL-FLO		WV - WATER VALVE
	SH SURFACE	
	HANDICAP RAMP	
HP HIG		
HP - HIGH		

LEGEND AND SYMBOLS

---- (1150)

- 1100

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LEPOATED PER CONVENTS BY JAY PATEL-SENIOR CIVIL ENGINEER

UPDATED PER CONVENTS BY JAY PATEL-SENIOR CARL ENGINEER

UPDATED PER CONVENTS BY JAY PATEL-SEMOR CALL EXCINER

× 1100

PROJECT BOUNDAR EXISTING GRADE CONTOU PROPOSED GRADE CONTOU SPOT ELEVATIO PROPOSED SLOPE FER PLA RETAINING WALL DAYLIGHT CUT/FILL LINE

5

4.

3

2.

REVISION # SYMBOL

DIRECTION OF FLOW (SLOPE) CONSTRUCTION NOTE NUMBER

PRELIMINARY GRADING PLAN AGOURA MEDICAL PARTNERS. LLC. **MEDICAL OFFICE BUILDING** SWC OF AGOURA RD AND CHESEBRO RD.

AGOURA HILLS. CALIFORNIA

PUBLIC UTILITIES / SERVICES

LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT 4232 LAS VIRGENES ROAD CALABASAS, CA 91302 (818) 430-4110

- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON 3589 FOOTHILL DRIVE THOUSAND OAKS, CA 91351 (805) 494-7015 ELECTRICAL
- TO EDUCA SBC (PAC BELL) 16201 RAYMER STREET, #115 VAN NUYS, CA 91405 (818) 373-6849
- SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS 9400 OAKDALE AVENUE CHATSWORTHL CA 91313 GAS:
- (111) 701-112 LA COUNTY, DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS LA COUNTY, DEPY, OF PUBLIC WORKS SEWER MAINTENANCE DIVISION 1000 S. FREMONT AVENUE, BLDG AV EAST ALHANBRA, CA 31803 (628) 300-3308
- CABLE TIME WARNER (CABLE) 2323 TELLER ROAD
- NEWBURY PARK, CA 91320 (805) 375-5213 CHARTER COMMUNICATI CABLE
- 3106 CROSSCREE WALIEU, CA 90265 (310) 456-4010



- APPLICANT IS REPORTED FOR SUMMITTED A STREAM COMP. STORDWATER CALLIDGE PRESENTION FLACE (SUPPLY) A COLLEDIE OF THE MODEL PROGRAM FOR FORDWATER WANGELENT WITHIN THE COULTY OF LOS ANGELES. THE SWPPP SINL DE SAME NO STANET DE J ATTACLESSES DOWN, ENDINEER, THE SWPPP SHALL OUTLINE TESTER MANAGEMENT FACULTS." (SMP) FROCE DOWNE TO SWPPP SHALL OUTLINE TESTER MANAGEMENT FACULTS."

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

(LOT 13)

PMCD &

HAI PERIOD OF LOT 11, BLOOK 1, RACT MD. BISI, N THE COMMY OF LOS ANELES, SAME OF OLFORDIA, AS FER WP RECORDED HI BOOK 101, PACE DD OF WPS, W THE DITCE OF THE COUNT RECORDER OF SAD COANT, DESORADD AS TOLLOWS RECEIVEN AT THE SUBJECT CONSIDERT OF SOL DUE, THERE AND THE RECEIVER AND THE STATEST THAT THE THE SUBJECT AND THE STATEST AND

THAT PORTION OF LOT 11, BROCK 1, TRICT HD. BASI, IN THE CONTRY OF LOS ANELLES. STATE OF OLITOPORA, AS PER UP RECORDED IN BOOK 104, PARZ BD OF UPS, IN THE CONTRY RECORDER OF SUD CONTRY, RESOLUCING AS TOLITORS

RECRAINS ALA FORT IN THE RESTERY LIKE OF SOD LOT, DESIM WARTH & 27 WEST HALF THE FORCE DES SUBJECTS COMPLET BLEVES, TRUCK A ROUM & 27 IS' LIST TRALL FUT FORCE DES SUBJECTS TOUR DE SUBJECTS TOUR

PHOTE C

RHF PERTORN OF 10F 13, RECORA 1, RECT MA. 6451, M THE COMMIT OF LOS ANGLES, STALE OF ULIFORMA, AS FER UMP RECORDED AN EOCH 104, FACE DO OF UMPS, M THE COMMIT RECORDED OF SUD COUNT, DESCRIPED AS FOLOMES

elect a

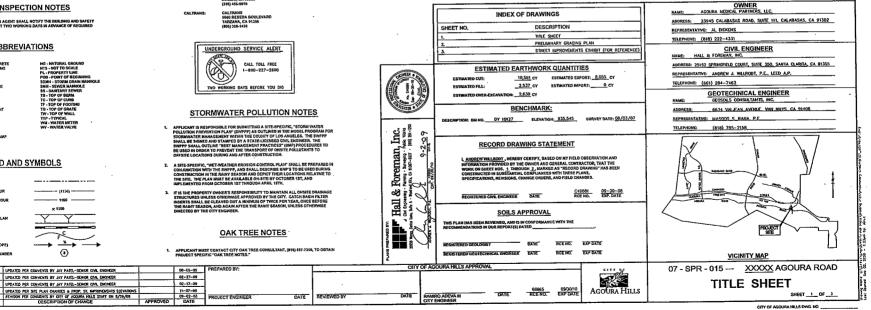
THAT FORMER OF LOT 13, BLOCK 1, THICH HO, MIST, M THE COUNTY OF LOS ARKELES, SLATE OF CULFORM, AS PER UNP RECORDED IN BOOK 100, PARE BD OF WARS, NI THE OTTACE OF THE COOKY RECORDER OF SUD COUNTY, LESSINGED AS FOLLOWS:

(LOTS 14 -19)

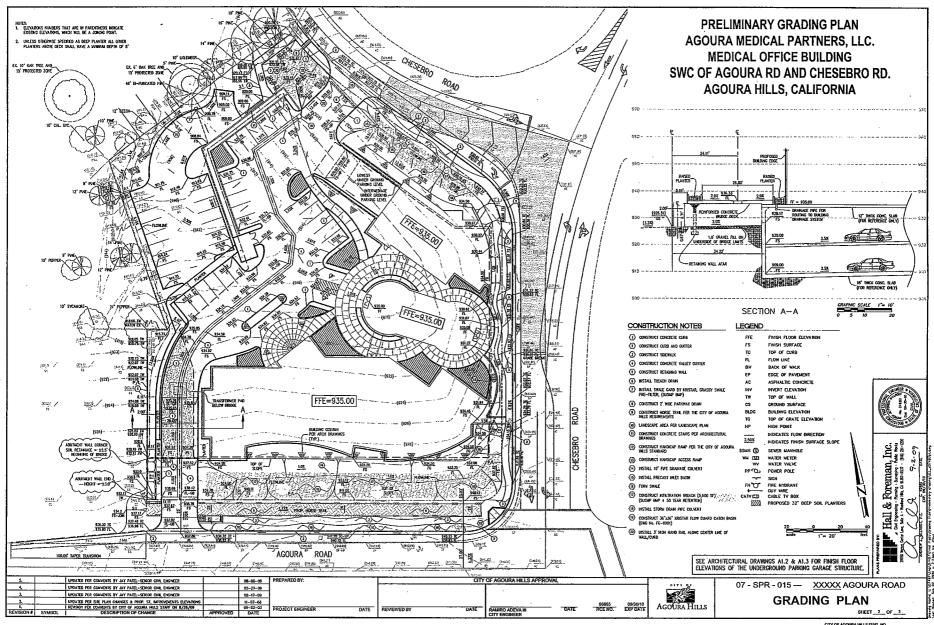
HARD I: UN I, BLOCK I, BHCH NO, BHSH, IN THE CHY & KARRAN MULS CHARTY OF CUTTERN, IS PER MAP RECORDED IN DOCK 164, FACE 79 TO PER, MELLIOF, OF MARS, IN BE CHY OF BUSINER (OF BASS EXCEPT IN MOMEND DER-MAY OF ALL DE, COS AND DIRRE MANDERED SUBSINIES IN AND INCO SAD LAND EMPLOYATION FOR THE SUBSIDIAL STATE OF ALL DE LOS AND MELLIO EXCENT RECORDER A, 1985, STATE ALL DE COS AND DIRRE MEMBERSHOND SUBSINIES IN AND INCOS SAD LAND EMPLOY A DETIN OF SUD TECHNOLOGY RECORDER A, 1985, STATE ALL DE COS AND DIRRE RECORDER RECORDER OF SAD LAND EMPLOY A DETIN OF SUD TECHNOLOGY RECORDER A, 1985, STATE RECORDER RECORDER.

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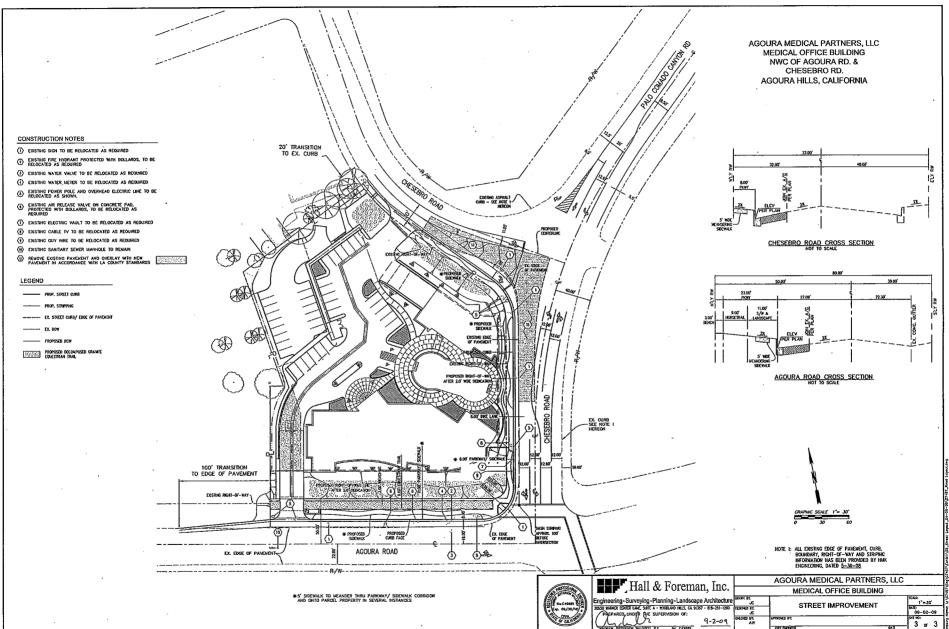
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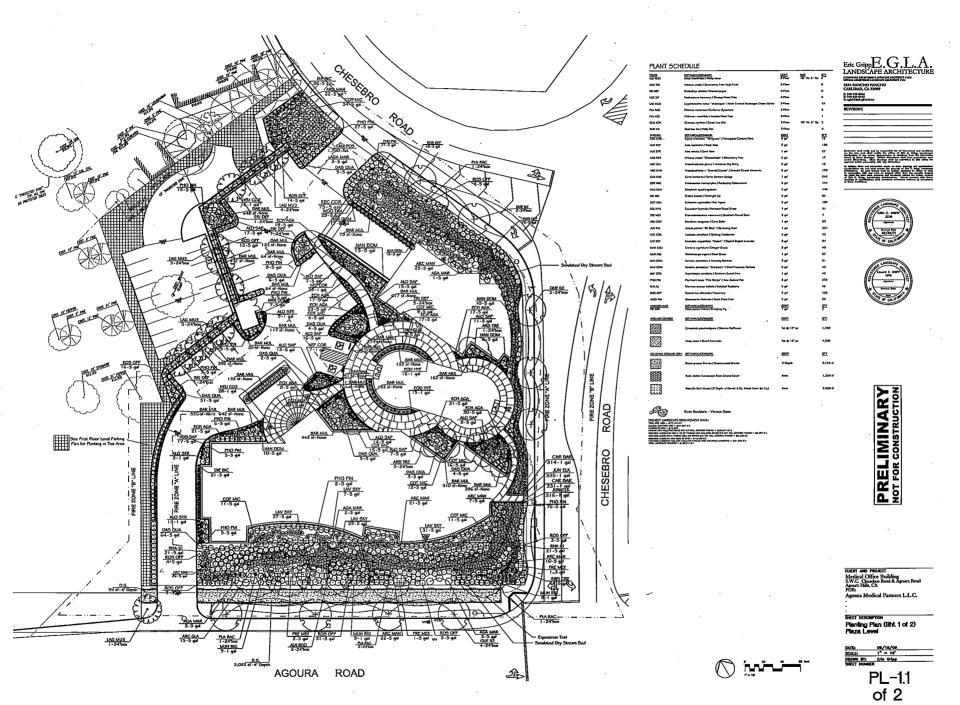


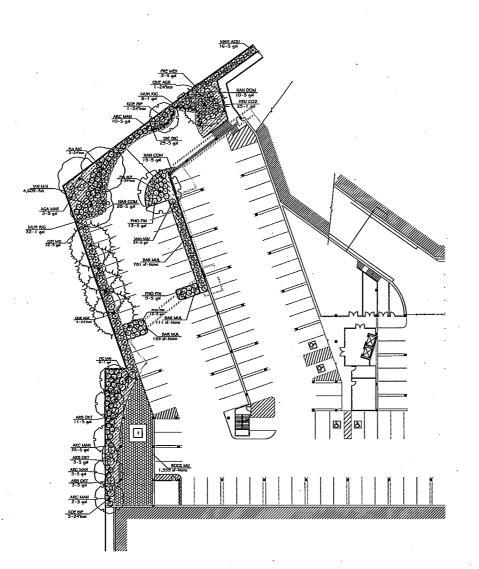
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Air Quality

• Air Quality Impact Study



October 31, 2008 Project No. 08-63420

Al Dickens Agoura Medical Partners, L.L.C. 23945 Calabasas Road, Suite 111 Calabasas, California 91302

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

790 East Santa Clara Street Ventura, California 93001

805 641 1000 FAX 641 1072

info@rinconconsultants.com www.rinconconsultants.com

NOV 0 5 2008

AIR QUALITY IMPACT STUDY Agoura Medical Partners Project Agoura Hills, California

Dear Mr. Dickens:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. is pleased to submit the attached Updated Air Quality Impact Study for a 40,700 square foot medical office building proposed in the City of Agoura Hills. The purpose of this study is to provide analysis of the proposed project and to calculate project-related air pollutant emissions using the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) most recent air quality modeling program (URBEMIS 2007, version 9.2.4). Additionally, a global climate change section is included to address the project's contribution to cumulative impacts relating to global climate change.

The impact analysis indicates that temporary construction emissions generated during construction of the proposed project would not exceed SCAQMD significance thresholds, nor would they exceed Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs). Therefore, temporary air quality impacts would be less than significant. Long-term operational impacts associated with development of the proposed project would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds or CAPCOA suggested thresholds for greenhouse gas emissions. Project development would not result in significant CO "hotspot" impacts, nor would it be inconsistent with the AQMP. Thus, the project's long-term operational impacts would be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation identified in the Traffic and Circulation Study (ATE, 2008). If you have any questions regarding these studies or if we can provide you with other environmental consulting services, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Joe Power, AICP Principal

Potel Nicho

Patrick Nichols Environmental Planner/Scientist

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Air Quality Impact Study Agoura Medical Partners Office Project Page 1 of 20

This report is an analysis of the potential air quality impacts of a 40,700 square foot medicaloffice development project proposed on approximately 1.8 acres in the City of Agoura Hills, Los Angeles County, California. The report has been prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc. under contract to Heathcote & Associates for use by the City of Agoura Hills, Planning and Community Development Department in preparation of environmental analyses pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report analyzes both temporary impacts relating to construction activity and possible long-term impacts associated with development of the medical office buildings. The analyses herein are based on a revised Traffic and Circulation Study, dated August 27, 2008, that was prepared by Associated Transportation Engineers (ATE), as well as a preliminary site plan dated October 8, 2008 prepared by Heathcote & Associates. The analysis also includes a global climate change discussion that addresses the project's contribution to cumulative impacts relating to global climate change.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the development of 40,700 square feet of medical office use and associated infrastructure on 1.82 acres. The project site is located at the northwest corner of the Agoura Road/Chesebro Road intersection in the City of Agoura Hills. Based on a traffic study prepared for the project, approximately 1,472 average daily trips would be generated. The site is currently undeveloped and project development would not involve any demolition. The project site trends upward from approximate elevation 914 feet at the northwestern corner of the parcel to approximate elevation 935 feet on the southeastern corner of the parcel.

Project access is proposed at one driveway on Chesebro Road and one driveway at Agoura Road. Two two-story office buildings separated by a lobby and connected with walkways are proposed along the east side of the driveways which connect with a surface parking lot and a subterranean parking garage.

The majority of the project site would be graded. Project grading activities would involve approximately 13,057 cubic yards (CY) of cut and 2,536 CY of fill, resulting in a net export of 10,521 CY of cut.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Both construction and operation of the proposed project would generate air pollutant emissions. The project site is within the South Coast Air Basin, which is a non-attainment area for ozone and fine particulate matter (PM₁₀); therefore, projects that increase these air pollutant emissions within the region have the potential to create significant air quality impacts. Construction emissions would not exceed South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) significance thresholds nor would they exceed Localized Significance Threshold (LST) for particulate matter < 10 microns (PM₁₀) without mitigation. Therefore, the project's temporary construction impacts would be less than significant.

Emissions associated with long-term operation of the project would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds for any criteria pollutant. Project development would not result in significant CO

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"hotspot" impacts, nor would it be inconsistent with the AQMP. Therefore, the project's longterm operational impacts to local and regional air quality would be less than significant.

The proposed project would add approximately 3,238 metric tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CDE) to the environment each year, with the majority of these coming from existing automobiles traveling to and from the project site. The project's greenhouse gas contribution represents approximately 0.00062% of the State of California's annual CDE inventory.

AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

Climate and Meteorology

The semi-permanent high-pressure system west of the Pacific coast strongly influences California's weather. It creates sunny skies throughout the summer and influences the pathway and occurrence of low-pressure weather systems that bring rainfall to the area during October through April. As a result, wintertime temperatures in Agoura Hills are generally mild, while summers are warm and dry. During the day, the predominant wind direction is from the west and southwest, and at night, wind direction is from the north. These predominant wind patterns are occasionally broken during the winter by storms coming from the north and northwest and by episodic Santa Ana winds. Santa Ana winds are strong northerly to northeasterly winds that originate from high-pressure areas centered over the desert of the Great Basin. These winds are usually warm, dry, and often full of dust. They are particularly strong in the mountain passes and at the mouths of canyons.

Daytime summer temperatures in the area average from the high 70s to mid 90s. Nighttime low temperatures during the summer are typically in the high 50s to low 60s, while the winter high temperature tends to be in the 60s. Winter low temperatures are in the 40s. Annual average rainfall in Agoura Hills ranges from about 14 to 16 inches, nearly all of which occurs between October and April.

Air Pollution Regulation

Federal and state standards have been established for six criteria pollutants, including ozone (O_3) , carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulates less than 10 and 2.5 microns in diameter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), and lead (Pb). California has also set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. Table 1 lists the current federal and state standards for criteria pollutants.

The local air quality management agency is required to monitor air pollutant levels to assure that the air quality standards are met and, in the event they are not, to develop strategies to meet these standards. Depending on whether the standards are met or exceeded, the local air basin is classified as being in "attainment" or "non-attainment." The South Coast Air Basin (Basin), in which the project site is located, is a non-attainment area for both the federal and state standards for ozone and particulate matter. The basin is also classified as a non-attainment area for the federal standard of carbon monoxide. However, the basin is in

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Air Quality Impact Study Agoura Medical Partners Office Project Page 3 of 20

attainment for the state and federal standards for nitrogen dioxide, and the state standards of carbon monoxide. The Basin exceeded the federal CO standard once in 2002. Added to a perfect record in 2001 (no exceedances), this fulfills the compliance requirement of no more than one day exceeding the standard in two consecutive years.

Pollutant	Federal Standard	California Standard
Ozone	0.075 ppm (8-hr avg)	0.09 ppm (1-hr avg) 0.07 ppm (8-hr avg)
Carbon Monoxide	9.0 ppm (8-hr avg) 35.0 ppm (1-hr avg)	9.0 ppm (8-hr avg) 20.0 ppm (1-hr avg)
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.053 ppm (annual avg)	0.18 ppm (1-hr avg)
Sulfur Dioxide	0.03 ppm (annual avg) 0.14 ppm (24-hr avg) 0.5 ppm (3-hr avg)	0.04 ppm (24-hr avg) 0.25 ppm (1-hr avg)
Lead	1.5 μg/m ³ (annual avg)	1.5 μg/m ³ (30-day avg)
Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	150 μg/m ³ (24-hr avg)	20 μg/m ³ (annuai avg) 50 μg/m ³ (24-hr avg)
Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	15 μg/m ³ (annual avg) 35 μg/m ³ (24-hr avg)	12 μg/m ³ (annual avg)

Table 1
Current Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

ppm= parts per million

 $\mu g/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter$

Source: California Air Resources Board, <u>http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aags/aags2.pdf</u>, April 1, 2008.

Non-attainment status within the Basin is a result of several factors, primarily the naturally adverse meteorological conditions that limit the dispersion and diffusion of pollutants (surface and subsidence inversions), the limited capacity of the local airshed to eliminate pollutants from the air, and the number, type, and density of emission sources within the South Coast Air Basin. The potential health effects of pollutants for which the South Coast Air Basin is in nonattainment are described below.

<u>Ozone</u>. Ozone is produced by a photochemical reaction (triggered by sunlight) between nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and reactive organic gases (ROG). ¹ Nitrogen oxides are formed during the combustion of fuels, while reactive organic gases are formed during combustion and evaporation of organic solvents. Because ozone requires sunlight to form, it is formed primarily

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¹ Organic compound precursors of ozone are routinely described by a number of variations of three terms: hydrocarbons (HC), organic gases (OG), and organic compounds (OC). These terms are often modified by adjectives such as total, reactive, or volatile, and result in a rather confusing array of acronyms: HC, THC (total hydrocarbons), RHC (reactive hydrocarbons), TOG (total organic gases), ROG (reactive organic gases), TOC (total organic compounds), ROC (reactive organic compounds), and VOC (volatile organic compounds). While most of these differ in some significant way from a chemical perspective, from an air quality perspective two groups are important: non-photochemically reactive in the lower atmosphere, or photochemically reactive in the lower atmosphere (HC, RHC, ROG, ROC, and VOC). SCAQMD uses the term VOC, while the URBEMIS program uses ROG. For the purposes of this analysis, these two terms are used as equivalents.



between the months of April and October. Ozone is a pungent, colorless toxic gas with direct health effects on humans including respiratory and eye irritation and possible changes in lung functions. Groups most sensitive to ozone include children, the elderly, persons with respiratory disorders, and people who exercise strenuously outdoors.

<u>Suspended Particulates</u>. Atmospheric particulate matter is comprised of finely divided solids and liquids such as dust, soot, aerosols, fumes, and mists. The particulates of primary concern are fine particulate matter less than 10 or 2.5 microns in diameter (PM₁₀ and PM₂₅). These small particles have the greatest likelihood of being inhaled deep into the lungs. Shortand long-term exposure to PM has been associated with increased mortality and cardiopulmonary disease in a number of epidemiological studies. Major man-made sources of PM₁₀ are agricultural operations, industrial processes, combustion of fossil fuels, construction, demolition operations, and entrainment of road dust into the atmosphere. Natural sources include wind blown dust, wildfire smoke, and sea spray salt. The finer PM_{2.5} particles are derived from combustion processes, and are secondary pollutants formed by chemical processes in the atmosphere.

<u>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</u>. CO is a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas that is only found in high concentrations very near its source. The major local source of CO is automobile traffic with elevated concentrations usually only found near areas of high traffic volumes and congestion. The adverse effect of CO on human health is a function of its affinity for hemoglobin in the blood. At high concentrations, CO reduces the amount of oxygen in the blood, causing heart difficulties in people with chronic diseases, reduced lung capacity, and impaired mental abilities.

<u>Greenhouse Gas (GHG)</u>. Executive Order S-3-05 established statewide GHG emissions reduction targets. S-3-05 provides that by 2010, emissions are to be reduced to 2000 levels; by 2020, emissions are to be reduced to 1990 levels; and by 2050, emissions are to be reduced to 80% of 1990 levels (CalEPA 2006a). Additionally, Governor Schwarzenegger signed AB 32, the "California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006," into law in the fall of 2006. AB 32 requires the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to adopt regulations by January 1, 2008 to require reporting and verification of statewide GHG emissions. ARB is to produce a plan by January 1, 2009 to indicate how emission reductions will be achieved from significant GHG sources via regulations, market mechanisms and other actions. In addition, this law requires ARB to adopt regulations by January 1, 2010 to implement the early action GHG emission reduction measures that can be implemented before the adoption of those recommended by the 2009 plan. The bill requires achievement by 2020 of a statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to 1990 emissions (essentially a 25% reduction below 2005 emission levels; same requirement as under S-3-05), and the adoption of rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emissions reductions.

Local Air Quality

The SCAQMD monitors air pollutant concentrations throughout the basin at various monitoring stations. The SCAQMD has divided the basin among 38 separate monitoring stations. The nearest SCAQMD monitoring station lies 13 miles away in Reseda in the San

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Fernando Valley; however, the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) monitoring station located in Thousand Oaks is closer at eight miles to the west. The air quality data gathered at the Thousand Oaks station more accurately reflects the pollutant concentrations present in Agoura Hills because both are in inter-mountain valleys north of the Santa Monica Mountains. Table 2 on the following page summarizes exceedances of the federal and/or state standards for ozone, PM₁₀ and NO_x at the Thousand Oaks station.

Table 2 indicates that locally, the federal standards for ozone and PM₁₀ have been met the last three years; however, the state standard for ozone and PM₁₀ was exceeded at the Thousand Oaks monitoring station during the past three years. Nitrogen dioxide and PM_{2.5} have not been exceeded at the state or federal level during the past three years.

Since the project is located within the Los Angeles County jurisdiction of the SCAQMD, ambient air quality data from the Reseda and Burbank monitoring stations in the San Fernando Valley are included in this analysis as well. Reseda is the closest location with a monitoring station; however, the Reseda Station does not monitor particulate matter, so the Burbank station was used to obtain this information. Summaries of this information are presented in Table 3. As illustrated, federal and state standards for ozone are regularly exceeded in the San Fernando Valley, as is the state standard for PM₁₀.

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors most likely to be affected by air quality impacts associated with project construction include single family residences located approximately 175 feet southwest of the project site, and approximately 200 feet southeast of the project site across Agoura Road. Conerstone Preschool is located approximately 600 feet west of the project site. Additionally, Born Learners School, Woodcrest Pre-School, Partners in Learning, Montessori School and Agoura High School are also all located within one mile of the project site. Air pollutant emissions associated with long-term use of the site are not location specific, but rather are a contribution to the airshed as a whole and the location of specific sensitive receptors is not relevant unless the project contributes substantially to carbon monoxide concentrations at locally congested intersections. In this instance, sensitive receptors would be pedestrians in the vicinity of the intersection, whose presence would be represented by sidewalks and/or bus stops.

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Pollutant ¹		2006	2007
Ozone, ppm - Worst Hour	0.109	0.096	0.112
Number of days of State exceedances (>0.09 ppm)	2	2	2
Number of days of Federal exceedances (>0.12 ppm)	0	0	0
Ozone, ppm – Maximum 8-Hour (8-hr avg)	0.082	0.082	0.101
Number of days of Federal exceedances (>0.08 ppm)	0	0	2
Carbon Monoxide, ppm - Worst 8 Hours	-	-	-
Number of days of State/Federal exceedances (>9.0 ppm)		-	-
Nitrogen Dioxide, ppm - Worst Hour	0.063*	0.055*	0.064*
Number of days of State exceedances (>0.25 ppm)	0*	0*	0*
Particulate Matter <10 microns, µg/m ³ Worst 24 Hours	76.0*	56.9*	118.5*
Number of samples of State exceedances (>50 µg/m ³)	1*	1*	4*
Number of samples of Federal exceedances (>150 μ g/m ³)	0*	0*	0*
Particulate Matter <2.5 microns, μg/m ³ Worst 24 Hours	27.8	28.4	31.5
Number of samples of Federal exceedances (>65 µg/m ³)	0	0	0

Table 2 Ambient Air Quality Data for Thousand Oaks, Ventura County

Source: California Air Resources Board, Air Quality Data Statistics, 2005-2007. www.arb.ca.gov/adam/welcome.html

Data from the Thousand Oaks monitoring station except as indicated.
* Data from Simi Valley monitoring station; Thousand Oaks station data not available.
- Insufficient or no data to determine a value
1 SO₂ is not monitored in the Thousand Oaks area

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Table 3
Ambient Air Quality Data for the San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County

Pollutant	2005	2006	2007
^a Ozone, ppm - Worst Hour	0.138	0.158	0.129
Number of days of State exceedances (>0.09 ppm)	30	34	21
Number of days of Federal exceedances (>0.12 ppm)	2	6	1
^a Ozone, ppm – Maximum 8-Hour (8-hr avg)	0.113	0.109	0.105
Number of days of Federal exceedances (>0.08 ppm)		17	28
^a Carbon Monoxide, ppm - Worst 8 Hours	3.46	3.48	2.76
Number of days of State/Federal exceedances (>9.0 ppm)	0	0	0
^a Nitrogen Dioxide, ppm - Worst Hour	0.086	0.073	0.081
Number of days of State exceedances (>0.25 ppm)	0	0	0
^b Particulate Matter <10 microns, µg/m ³ Worst 24 Hours	92.0	71.0	109.0
Number of samples of State exceedances (>50 μg/m ³)	5	10	. 5
Number of samples of Federal exceedances (>150 μ g/m ³)	Ó	0	0
^e Particulate Matter <2.5 microns, μg/m ³ Worst 24 Hours	39.5	44.0	43.3
Number of samples of Federal exceedances (>65 μg/m ³)	· 0	0	0

Source: California Air Resources Board, Air Quality Data Statistics, 2005-2007. <u>/www.arb.ca.gov/adam/welcome.html</u> *Reseda Monitoring Station

^bBurbank Monitoring Station

Impact Analysis

<u>Methodology and Significance Thresholds</u>. Emissions estimates for the proposed project were calculated using URBEMIS 2007 version 9.2.4, which was developed by the ARB to evaluate construction emissions, operational emissions and trip emissions associated with new development. The modeling results are included as an attachment at the end of this report. The SCAQMD defines a project's impact as significant and adverse when a project individually or cumulatively:

- Interferes with progress towards the attainment of the ozone standard by releasing emissions which equal or exceed the established long term quantitative thresholds for pollutants; or
- Causes an exceedance of a state or federal ambient air quality standard for any criteria pollutant (as determined by modeling).

Table 4 lists the significance thresholds recommended by the SCAQMD for projects within the Basin. Localized significance thresholds (LSTs; Table 5) were established by the SCAQMD in

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Table 4
SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds

- <u></u>	Mass Daily Thresholds			
Pollutant	Operation Thresholds			
NO _x	55 lbs/day			
ROC	55 lbs/day			
PM ₁₀	150 lbs/day			
PM _{2.5}	55 lbs/day			
SO _x	150 lbs/day			
CO	550 lbs/day			
Lead	3 lbs/day			
T	oxic Air Contaminants (TACs) and Odor Thresholds			
TACs (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment) Hazard Index ≥ 3.0 (facility-wide)			
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ambient Air Quality for Criteria Pollutants ^a			
NO ₂ 1-hour average annual average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.25 ppm (state) 0.053 ppm (federal)			
PM ₁₀ 24-hour average annual geometric average annual arithmetic mean	10.4 μg/m ³ (recommended for construction) ^b & 2.5 μg/m ³ (operation) 1.0 μg/m ³ 20 μg/m ³			
PM2.5				
24-hour average	10.4 μ g/m ³ (recommended for construction) ^b & 2.5 μ g/m ³ (operation)			
Sulfate				
24-hour average	1 ug/m ³			
со	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards:			
1-hour average 8-hour average	20 ppm (state) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)			

Source: SCAQMD, CEQA handbook (SCAQMD, 1993), <u>http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hdbk.html</u> accessed March 12, 2007 ^a Ambient air quality thresholds for criteria pollutants based on SCAQMD Rule 1303, unless otherwise stated.

Ambient air quality threshold based on SCAQMD Rule 403.

KEY:

Lbs/day = pounds per day ppm = parts per million

ug/m³ ≈ microgram per cubic meter

≥ greater than or equal to

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	Allowable emissions (lbs/day) as a function of receptor distance from a two acre site boundary					
Pollutant	82 Feet	164 Feet	328 Feet	656 Feet	1,640 Feet	
	lbs/day					
Gradual conversion of NO _x to NO ₂	147	143	156	187	263	
СО	633	887	1,497	2,629	4,460	
PM ₁₀	6	17	33	66	162	
PM _{2.5}	4	5	9	21	84	

Table 5 SCAQMD LSTs for Construction in SRA-6

Source: <u>http://www.aqmd.gov/cega/handbook/LST/LST.html#Appendix%20C;</u> July 2008. With Links to: 1) SRA/Oity Table; and 2) <u>Appendix C - Mass Rate LST Look-up Tables</u>

response to the Governing Board's Environmental Justice Enhancement Initiative (1-4), which was prepared to update the SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook.

The LSTs were devised in response to public concern regarding exposure of individuals to criteria pollutants in local communities. The LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that will not cause or contribute to an air quality exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard at the nearest sensitive receptor, taking into consideration ambient concentrations in each source receptor area (SRA), project size, distance to the sensitive receptor, etc. However, the LSTs only apply to emissions within a fixed stationary location, including idling emissions during both project construction and operation, and LSTs have only been developed for NO_x, CO, PM₁₀ and PM₅ pollutants. Furthermore, LSTs are only applicable for project areas up to 5 acres in size, with air pollutant dispersion modeling recommended for activity within larger areas. Additionally, it should be noted that LSTs are not applicable to mobile sources such as cars on a roadway. As such, LSTs for operational emissions would not apply to the proposed project as the majority of emissions would be generated by cars on the roadways. Table 5 includes LSTs for construction for projects of two acres in size in Source Receptor Area 6 (SRA-6), which is designated by the SCAQMD as the west San Fernando Valley, including the city of Agoura Hills.

As previously indicated, construction and operational emissions associated with the proposed 40,700 square foot medical office development were calculated using the URBEMIS 2007 v. 9.2.4 computer program (see Attachment for modeling results). Trip generation rates were applied based on default values offered in the URBEMIS model, but were verified as consistent with those indicated in the traffic report that was prepared for this project. The estimate of operational emissions includes both emissions from vehicle trips (1,472 average daily trips) and from electricity and natural gas consumption.

The global climate change analysis is based on the guidance from the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in their CEQA and Climate Change white paper (January

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2008) and the OPR in their Technical Advisory, entitled *CEQA* and *Climate Change: Addressing Climate Change Through California Environmental Quality Act Review* (June 19, 2008). The OPR Technological Advisory provides the overarching structure of climate change discussions, while the CAPCOA document provides the technological methodologies to assess GHG emissions.

GHG emission estimates were provided for the operational phase, which include direct² and indirect³ emissions for stationary and mobile sources. Mobile sources are the main cause of emissions and are attributable to vehicular transportation. Emissions from all of these sources are estimated using URBEMIS 2007 v.9.2.4 and then adjusted based on their global warming potential (gwp) and guidance from the above mentioned documents. Construction-generated GHG emissions are also estimated; however, construction-generated GHG emissions are a one time occurrence and do not contribute to the daily operational GHG emissions scenario.

<u>Construction Impacts</u>. Project construction would generate temporary air pollutant emissions. These impacts are associated with fugitive dust (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and exhaust emissions from heavy construction vehicles, in addition to ROG that would be released during the drying phase upon application of architectural coatings. Construction would generally consist of site preparation (grading) and erection of the proposed office buildings.

The site preparation phase would involve the greatest amount of heavy equipment and the greatest generation of fugitive dust. Project development would involve 13,057 cubic yards (CY) of cut and 2,536 CY of fill, resulting in a net export of 10,521 CY of cut. For purposes of modeling a realistic maximum daily emissions scenario analysis, it was presumed that exported cut would be transported to a development within a 10-mile radius. For purposes of analysis, it was presumed that the project would require 3 months of grading and 9 months of building construction. Table 6 summarizes the maximum daily air pollutant emissions that would be generated by construction activity and compares these emissions to SCAQMD significance thresholds. Table 7 compares total emissions to applicable LSTs.

Construction emissions would not exceed SCAQMD daily thresholds or LSTs for ROG, NO_x , CO, PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$; therefore, construction-related impacts relating to these pollutants would be less than significant.

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² Direct emissions are those emissions which are created onsite by the project itself. For the proposed project, direct emissions would include emissions generated by the building's heating system and air conditioning system as well as emissions generated by landscaping activities or other maintenance activities.

emissions generated by landscaping activities or other maintenance activities. ³ The main source of indirect emissions generated by the proposed project would be emissions generated by vehicular transportation to and from the project site. Electricity used to operate the proposed building would be another source of indirect emissions as the electricity would be generated at an offsite power plant.