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5.15 Water Resources

This section provides a discussion of the existing water resources near the MREC site and assesses the potential effects of construction and operations on water resources. Specifically, this section discusses the MREC and its potential effects in the following areas:

- Water supply and quality
- Disposal of wastewater
- Compliance with state water policies
- Stormwater discharge
- Flooding

Section 5.15.1 discusses the existing hydrologic environment. Potential environmental effects of the MREC construction and operation on water resources are presented in Section 5.15.2. A discussion of cumulative project effects is presented in Section 5.15.3. Section 5.15.4 discusses proposed mitigation measures that will prevent significant impacts. Section 5.15.5 presents applicable LORS related to water resources. Section 5.15.6 describes permits that relate to water resources, lists contacts with relevant regulatory agencies, and presents a schedule for obtaining permits. References cited are listed in Section 5.15.7.

5.15.1 Affected Environment

5.15.1.1 Water Features, Rainfall, and Drainage

The MREC site is located within unincorporated Ventura County approximately 7 miles east of Ventura and 4 miles west of Santa Paula. The site is paved, approximately 9.79 acres in area, and surrounded by a mixture of agricultural and industrial areas. Adjacent to the MREC site is the northern bank of the Santa Clara River, approximately 10 miles upstream from its confluence with the Pacific Ocean. Major surface water features in the vicinity of the MREC site include the Santa Clara River and the Pacific Ocean (Figure 5.15-1). The Santa Clara River is the only natural perennial surface water within 1 mile of the site.

The Santa Clara River is the largest river system in Southern California that remains in a relatively natural state. The surrounding basin covers approximately 1,634 square miles (Los Angeles RWQCB, 2006). The river originates in the northern portions of the San Gabriel Mountains of Los Angeles County and crosses through Ventura County to discharge into the Pacific Ocean near the City of Ventura. The area along the Santa Clara River floodplain is biologically rich, with extensive high quality riparian habitat present along the length of the river. Although agricultural development has transformed areas adjacent to the river, the floodplain itself remains in a relatively natural state. Tributaries to the Santa Clara River are also known to preserve natural riparian habitats. One of the largest habitats, Sespe Creek, has been designated as Wild and Scenic (Los Angeles RWQCB, 2006).

The RWQCBs make critical water quality decisions for their designated region, including setting standards, issuing waste discharge requirements, determining compliance with those requirements, and taking appropriate enforcement actions. The RWQCB adopts water quality control plans, or Basin Plans, which establish water quality objectives to ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives within the Basin Plans. For those

waters not attaining water quality standards, the RWQCB establishes total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) and a program of implementation to meet the TMDL.[1]

The MREC site is within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Los Angeles RWQCB. Beneficial uses for the Santa Clara River in the vicinity of the MREC site include contact and noncontact water recreation; wildlife habitat; preservation of rare and endangered species; migratory habitat; wetlands habitat; municipal supply; industrial service and process supply; agricultural supply; groundwater recharge; freshwater replenishment; warm freshwater habitat; and cold freshwater habitat (Los Angeles RWQCB, 2015). Table 5.15-1 lists the pollutants for which the Santa Clara River does not meet water quality objectives and the proposed TMDL completion dates.

Table 5.15-1 CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Impairments in the Santa Clara River

Pollutant/Stressor	Potential Sources	Proposed TMDL Completion
Ammonia	Point Source	2004[a]
Ammonia	Nonpoint Source	2004[a]
Chloride	Point Source	2002[a]
Chloride	Nonpoint Source	2002[a]
Total Dissolved Solids	Source Unknown	2015
Toxicity	Source Unknown	2021

Source: SWRCB, 2010

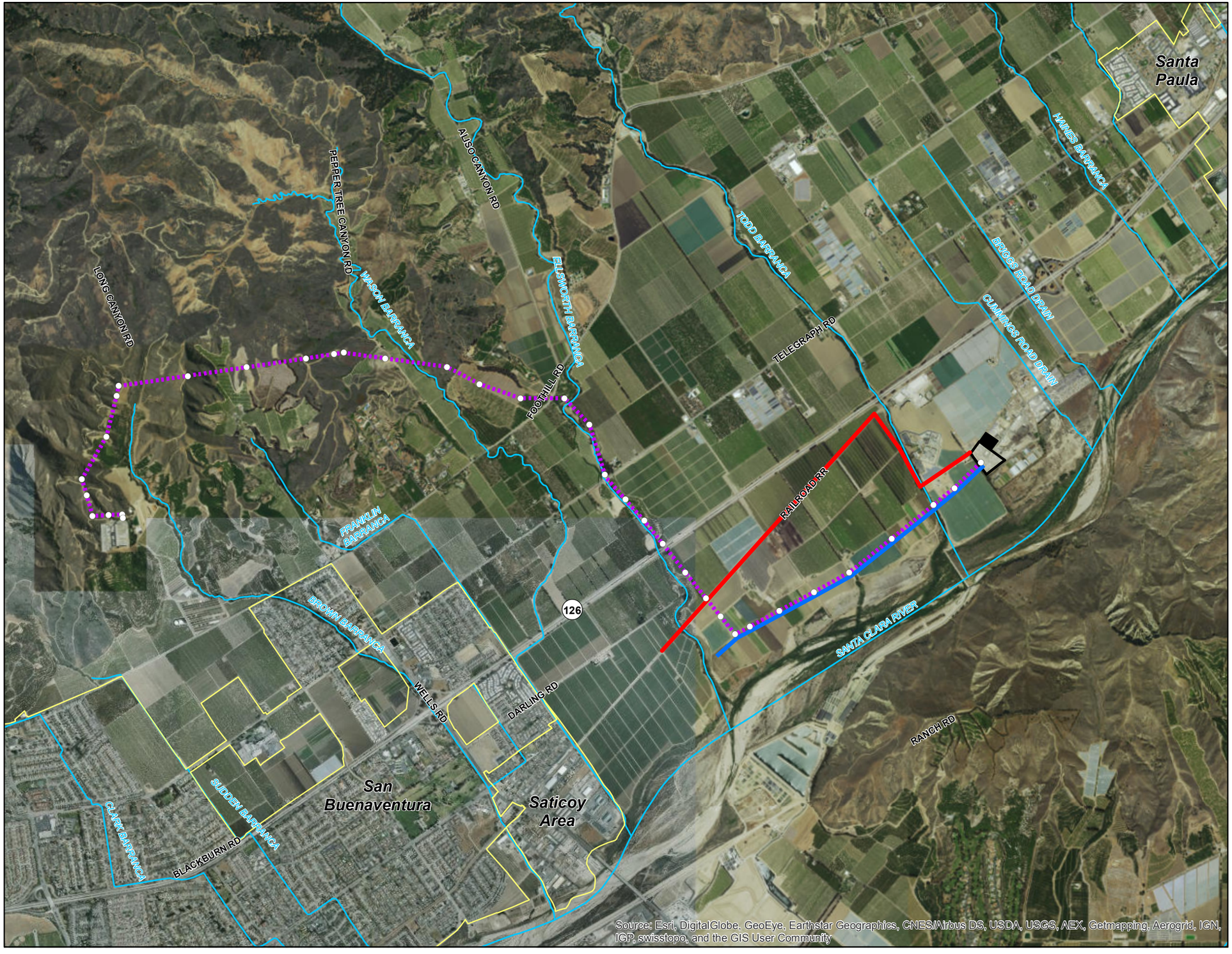
Note:

[a] In progress

Downstream of the project site lies the Santa Clara River Estuary (SCRE). Currently, the SCRE is protected under the Basin Plan for the Los Angeles RWQCB as it supports many ecosystem functions, including flow regulation, sediment storage and beach building, water quality regulation, and aquatic habitat and wildlife habitat maintenance. Furthermore, the SCRE supports the following 11 of 24 beneficial uses described by the Los Angeles RWQCB:

- Navigation
- Water Contact and Non-contact Recreation
- Commercial and Sport Fishing
- Marine Habitat
- Estuarine Habitat
- Wetland Habitat
- Migratory Habitat
- Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species

[1] Section 303(d) of the CWA requires that the states make a list of waters that are not attaining water quality standards. For waters on this list, the states are to develop total maximum daily loads (TMDLs). A TMDL must account for all sources of the pollutants that caused the water to be listed. Federal regulations require that the TMDL, at a minimum, account for contributions from point sources (federally permitted discharges) and contributions from nonpoint sources. TMDLs are established at the level necessary to implement the applicable water quality standards. In California, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has interpreted state law (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, California Water Code Section 13000 et. seq.) to require that implementation be addressed when TMDLs are incorporated into water quality control plans (Basin Plans). The Porter-Cologne Act requires each Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to formulate and adopt Basin Plans for all areas within its region. It also requires that a program of implementation be developed that describes how water quality standards will be attained. TMDLs can be developed as a component of the program of implementation, thus triggering the need to describe the implementation features, or alternatively as a water quality standard. When the TMDL is established as a standard, the program of implementation must be designed to implement the TMDL (SWRCB, n.d.).



LEGEND

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- Natural Gas Pipeline Route
- Generator Tie-Line
- Process Water Supply Line
- Rivers/Streams
- Tower
- Urban Areas

Source:
Ventura County GIS, (2015).
ArcGIS Online Census Designated Places, (2010).

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Figure 5.15-1
Surface Waters
Mission Rock Energy Center
Ventura County, California

- Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development
- Migration of Aquatic Organisms
- Wildlife Habitat (City of Ventura, 2014)

Because of both the ecosystem functions and the beneficial uses of the SCRE, water quality of the estuary is regularly monitored and reviewed (City of Ventura, 2014).

Ventura County has a moderate climate, similar to a Mediterranean climate, with dry, warmer summers, and wetter, colder winters. The mean annual precipitation (January 1948 to December 2005) is 18.07 inches per year. The minimum and maximum annual precipitation for the period is 5.02 inches and 38.60 inches, respectively. Table 5.15-2 provides average historical rainfall from the nearest meteorological station to the project site in Santa Paula, California (WRCC, 2005).

Table 5.15-2 Rainfall near the Proposed Project Site (1948-2005), inches

Precipitation	Annual	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average	18.07	4.17	4.19	2.97	1.11	0.31	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.22	0.47	1.90	2.60
Maximum	38.60	18.63	20.89	11.79	5.48	3.46	0.64	0.17	1.11	4.06	3.73	10.37	8.20
Minimum	5.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: WRCC, 2005.

5.15.1.2 Groundwater

The MREC site is within the Santa Clara River Valley Basin, Santa Paula subbasin (Figure 5.15-2). The Santa Paula subbasin is 35.7 square miles in area and lies in the northwestern portion of the Santa Clara River Valley Basin. Elevation varies from 140 feet in the west to approximately 1,000 feet above sea level along the Santa Paula Creek drainage. The subbasin is bounded by the Topatopa Mountains to the north and the Oak Ridge and Saticoy fault lines to the south. Bedrock construction defines the eastern boundary, and the distinct change in slope of the water table to the southwest separates the Santa Paula subbasin from the Mound and Oxnard subbasins (CDWR, 2004). Since 1996, the subbasin has been adjudicated with groundwater rights being awarded to the Santa Paula Basin Pumpers Association.

The primary water-bearing formations comprising the Santa Paula subbasin are upper Pleistocene to Holocene alluvium and lower Pleistocene San Pedro Formation (CDWR, 2004). These alluvium deposits consist of silts and clays and reach a maximum thickness of approximately 200 feet. The San Pedro Formation is thicker, extending as deep as 4,000 feet and consisting of finer sands and gravel, when compared to the alluvium (CDWR, 2004). The subbasin is considered to be in hydraulic connection with the neighboring Fillmore subbasin which serves as the main source of recharge for the Santa Paula subbasin. However, water levels are not as recoverable in the Santa Paula subbasin as in the Fillmore subbasin. Although underflow occurs, the Santa Paula has showed a steady long-term decline (City of Ventura, 2014).

In general, the water quality of the subbasin is considered to be highly variable, with the worst water quality occurring in the western portion of the basin. Here, TDS levels average around 1000 milligrams per liter (mg/L), with sulfates a major contributor. Deeper wells have also caused elevated levels of iron and manganese concentrations (City of Ventura, 2014).

Unless otherwise designated by the Los Angeles RWQCB, all groundwater is considered suitable or potentially suitable, at a minimum, for municipal and domestic water supply, agricultural supply, industrial service supply, and industrial process supply (Los Angeles RWQCB, 1994).

5.15.1.3 Flooding Potential

The MREC site is currently located within Zone X (shaded) as defined by FEMA, which is within the 100-year floodplain (FEMA, 2010) (Figure 5.15-3). A preliminary study, including floodplain mapping, has been conducted in which it was determined that a revision in the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) was needed: the BFE for the 100-year floodplain is approximately 9 feet higher than the current projected BFE at the project site's southeastern corner. To elevate the MREC site above the BFE, the project site will be raised with fill by up to 10 feet.

This process will include a necessary Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) to modify FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM): this will allow the FIRM to indicate the property is at an elevation outside of the existing regulatory floodway.

5.15.1.4 Water Supply

This subsection describes the quantity of water required, the sources of the water supply, water treatment requirements, and the water quality of the source and treated water.

Process Water

Process water for the MREC site will be supplied by the agricultural firm, Limoneira Company. The Limoneira Company will provide recycled lemon wash and sanitary sewer wastewater from their packing house and sanitary sewer discharges. This water will be delivered to the project site via a new, approximately 1.7-mile-long pipeline. This pipeline will be built along the MREC transmission route for most of its length, connecting the project site to an existing Limoneira Company irrigation water supply pipe.

The Limoneira Company's wastewater treatment facility uses a lagoon and sludge treatment process to produce recycled water. This recycled water will be used for a cooling system comprised of 2 chillers, with 6 cooling tower fans on top of each chiller, for a total of 12 fans. A will-serve letter from the Limoneira Company, included as Appendix 2C, shows that a maximum of 180,000 gpd, or an average of approximately 150,000 gpd, approximately 170 acre-feet per year, of recycled water will be available for use at the MREC.

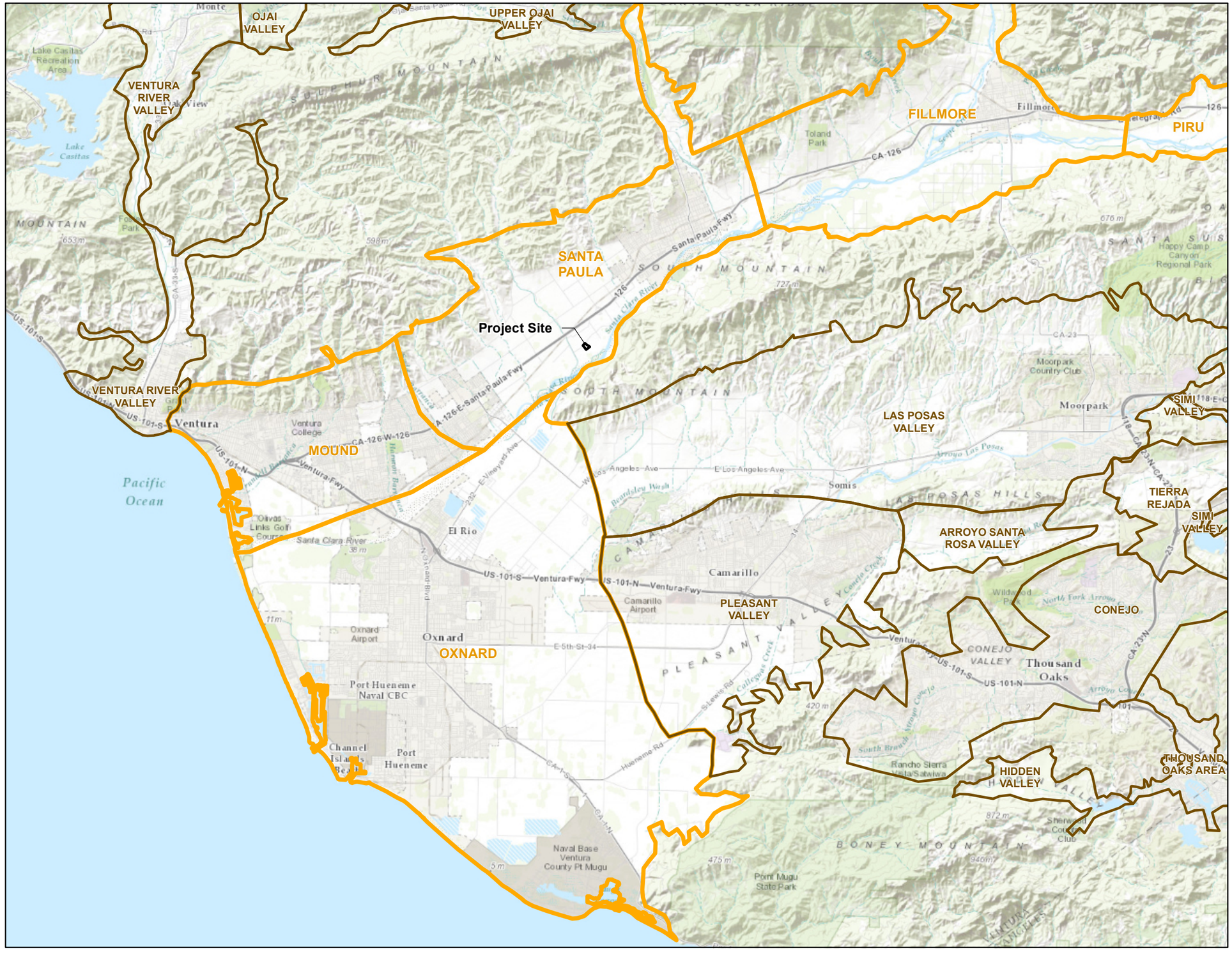
Table 5.15-3 shows the expected water quality of the MREC process water being supplied by the Limoneira Company.

Domestic and Sanitary Water Use

Water for domestic and sanitary uses will be provided by an existing agreement with the City of Santa Paula. This water is supplied onsite by a 1-inch pipeline that currently serves the project site. A minimal amount of potable water will be used for sanitary use, drinking, eye wash, and safety showers, as well as fire protection water.

5.15.1.5 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, Discharge, and Disposal

The MREC will discharge reverse osmosis reject water to Green Compass Environmental Solutions (Green Compass, formerly known as Southern California Waste Water Company). This wastewater will be discharged to an adjacent pipe rack along Shell Road, owned by Green Compass.



VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

- Project Site
- Groundwater Basin (Santa Clara River Valley Groundwater Basin)
- Groundwater Basin

Source:
Ventura County GIS, (2015).
ArcGIS Online Census Designated Places, (2010).
DWR Bulletin 118 "California's Groundwater" (2003) and updated (June 2014).

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Figure 5.15-2
Groundwater Basins
Mission Rock Energy Center
Ventura County, California

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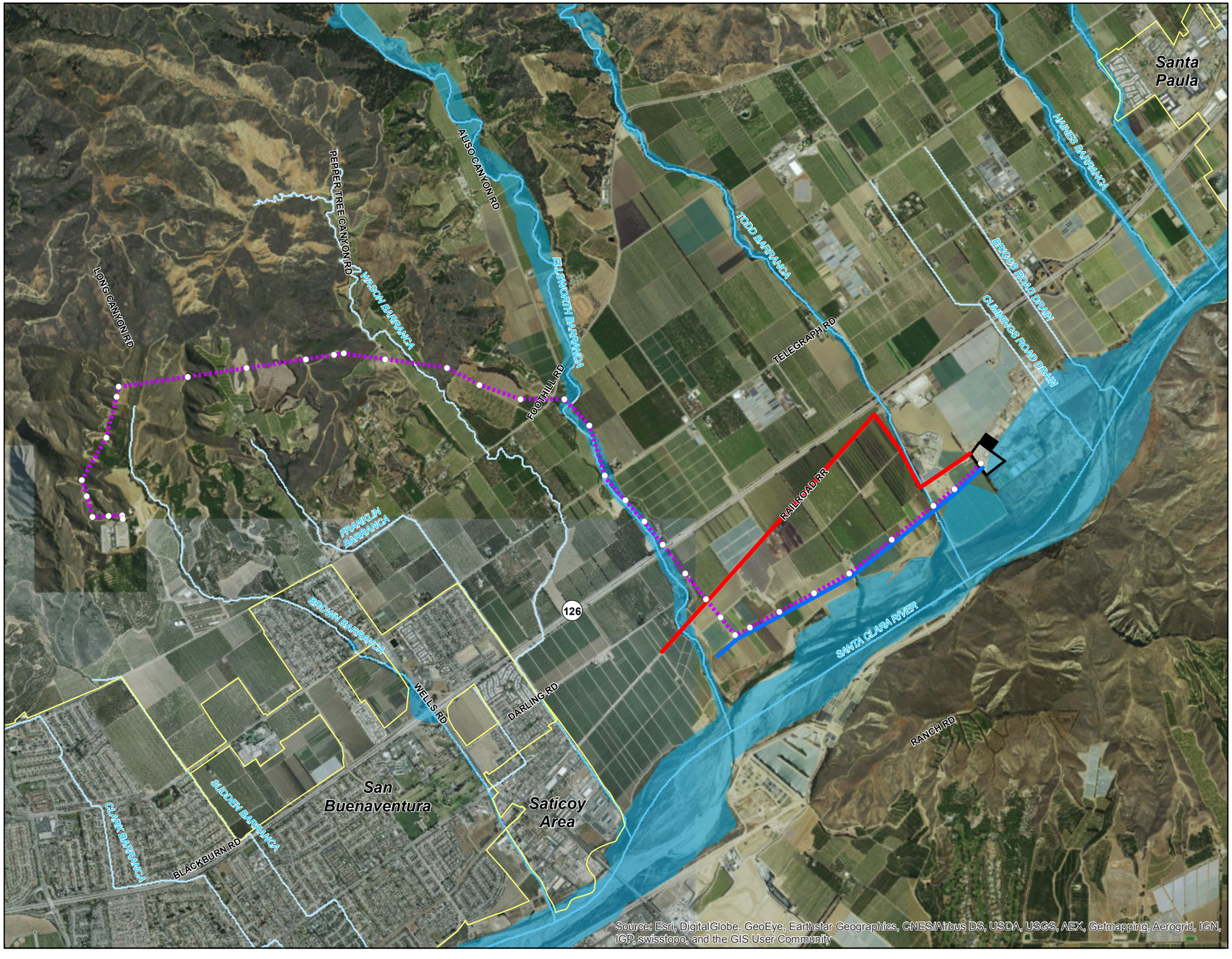

VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

- Project Site
- Laydown Area
- Natural Gas Pipeline Route
- Generator Tie-Line
- Process Water Supply Line
- Rivers/Streams
- Tower
- 100 Year Flood Zones
- Urban Areas

Source:
Ventura County GIS, (2015).
ArcGIS Online Census Designated Places, (2010).
FEMA, ESRI Online (2011)

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Figure 5.15-3
FEMA Floodplains
Mission Rock Energy Center
Ventura County, California

Table 5.15-3 Expected Water Quality from Limoneira

Parameter	Units[a]	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
$BOD_5$20ºC	mg/L	30	45
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45
Total Nitrogen[b]	mg/L	--	10
Nitrate as N	mg/L	--	10
Nitrite as N	mg/L	--	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	--	2,000
Sulfate	mg/L	--	800
Chloride	mg/L	--	110
Boron	mg/L	--	1.0
MBAS[c] (Surfactants)	mg/L	--	0.5
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	--	0.01
Glyphosate	mg/L	0.7	--
Simazine	mg/L	0.004	--
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	--	2.2
E. coli	MPN/100mL	--	2.2

Notes:

[a] mg/L = milligrams per liter; MPN/100 mL = most probable number (MPN) per 100 milliliters
[b] Total Nitrogen = nitrate-N + nitrite-N = ammonia-N = Organic Nitrogen
[c] MBAS = Methylene blue active substances

Before this discharge, general plant drains will collect containment area washdown, sample drains, and drainage from facility equipment drains. Water from these areas will be collected in a system of floor drains, hub drains, sumps, and piping and then routed through an oil-water separator before discharge. Any oily waste produced during the separator process will be transferred to drums and hauled offsite for proper disposal.

A will-serve letter stating that Green Compass (formerly known as Southern California Waste Water Company) will receive wastewater from the MREC is included as Appendix 2D. Table 5.15-4 shows the expected wastewater quality from the MREC site.

Table 5.15-4 Expected MREC Wastewater Quality

Contaminant	Units	Discharge Quality
Alkalinity-Bicarbonate	mg/L	29.69
Alkalinity-Carbonate	mg/L	0.38
Alkalinity-OH	mg/L	0.00
Barium	mg/L	0.15
Chloride	mg/L	292.71
Fluoride	mg/L	1.24
Calcium	mg/L	473.07

Table 5.15-4 Expected MREC Wastewater Quality

Contaminant	Units	Discharge Quality
Magnesium	mg/L	144.88
Iron	mg/L	0.14
Nitrate	mg/L	31.40
pH	standard unit	6.50
Phosphate	mg/L	29.57
Potassium	mg/L	47.31
Silica	mg/L	106.44
Sodium	mg/L	768.73
Sulfate	mg/L	2,886.04
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	26.65
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	4,811.74
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	8,637.17
Free CO_2	mg/L	16.21
Total Cations	mg/L $CaCO_3$	3,516.31
Total Anions	mg/L $CaCO_3$	3,514.64
Total Hardness	mg/L $CaCO_3$	1,779.56

5.15.1.6 Stormwater

The MREC site is a former recreational vehicle/boat storage facility. It is currently paved, but does not contain any process equipment or other industrial facilities. The primary wastewater collection system will also collect stormwater runoff from all plant equipment areas and route it to sumps and the onsite oil-water separator before discharging. Appendix 5.15A is a drainage study and drainage plan for the facility.

5.15.1.7 Construction

Construction/commissioning of the MREC is scheduled to last 23 months. The MREC site is currently paved, and consists of approximately 9.79 acres. Temporary construction facilities will include a 2.89-acre worker parking and laydown area.

During construction of the MREC, minimal water will be required - primarily for dust suppression (8 hours per day for approximately 23 months). Construction activities will require a relatively limited amount of water (an average of approximately 50 gallons per minute per 1 hour for dust control and soil compaction, and approximately 200 gallons per minute at peak use). The construction water supply will be provided by Limoneira Company.

5.15.2 Environmental Analysis

Project effects on water resources can be evaluated relative to significance criteria derived from the CEQA Appendix G checklist. Under CEQA, the project is considered to have a potentially significant effect on water resources if it would:

- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the course of a stream or river, in a manner which will result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or offsite, or in flooding on- or offsite.
- Create or contribute runoff water which will exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems, or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.
- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade water quality.
- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there will be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (for example, the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells will drop to a level which will not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).
- Place structures that will impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area.
- Cause inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

5.15.2.1 Wastewater Collection, Treatment, Discharge, and Disposal

Wastewater from the MREC will be discharged via a new pipe rack to a sanitary sewer system operated by Green Compass. A will-serve letter stating that Green Compass (formerly known as Southern California Waste Water) will receive wastewater from the project site is included as Appendix 5.15B. Furthermore, wastewater discharges from the MREC will meet all requirements set forth by Green Compass. Because wastewater from the MREC is permitted for discharges under Waste Discharge Requirements set by the Los Angeles RWQCB, impacts related to wastewater collection, treatment, discharge, and disposal will be less than significant.

5.15.2.2 Stormwater Runoff and Drainage

Construction Effects on Water Quality

Potential water quality impacts from construction will be controlled through implementing a SWPPP and associated BMPs, and practicing proper housekeeping at the construction site. The site grading and drainage will be designed to comply with all applicable LORS. The general site grading will establish a working surface for construction and plant operating areas, and will provide positive drainage from buildings and structures.

Successful implementation of the SWPPP will ensure that construction impacts on water resources are mitigated to a less-than-significant level. SWPPP procedures include submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Los Angeles RWQCB and developing the SWPPP before the start of construction activities.

Water used for dust control and soil compaction during construction will not result in discharge. During the construction period, sanitary waste will be collected in portable toilets (no discharge) supplied by a licensed contractor for collection and disposal at an appropriate receiving facility. Equipment wash water will be collected and disposed of offsite. With the implementation of the SWPPP and BMPs, described in Section 5.15.4, construction effects on water quality will be less than significant.

Water Supply during Construction

During MREC construction, water will be required primarily for dust suppression (8 hours per day for approximately 17 months). Because of the short duration of construction activities and the relatively limited water requirements (an average of approximately 50 gallons per minute per 1 hour for dust control and soil compaction and approximately 200 gallons per minute at peak use) of the construction phase of the project, no significant adverse impacts on water supply are expected to result.

5.15.2.3 Groundwater

The MREC will make no direct use of groundwater resources and will have no effect on groundwater quantity or quality.

5.15.2.4 Flooding Potential

The MREC is located within Zone X of the FEMA-designated floodplain, placing it within the 100-year floodplain. Preliminary studies, including floodplain mapping, indicated that the BFE elevation at the project site is 9 feet higher than the current BFE. During construction, MREC will import fill to raise the elevation of the site by a maximum of 10 feet, raising it above the BFE for the 100-year floodplain. This process will include submitting an application for a LOMR-F to FEMA.

5.15.3 Cumulative Effects

A cumulative impact refers to a proposed project's incremental effect together with other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects whose impacts may compound or increase the incremental effect of the proposed project (PRC §21083; CCR, Title 14, §15064[h], 15065I, 15130, and 15355).

The MREC will have little or no adverse impact on stormwater runoff/erosion, groundwater resources, or wastewater discharge. Therefore, the project is very unlikely to cause cumulative impacts when its effects are considered in combination with those of other projects.

5.15.4 Mitigation Measures

This subsection presents mitigation measures proposed to reduce impacts to water resources. The following mitigation measures are prescribed by stormwater and erosion control management programs mandated under the NPDES permitting system:

- Implement BMPs designed to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport during construction of the plant site in compliance with the statewide General Construction Permit. Design appropriate erosion and sediment controls for slopes, catch basins, culverts, stream channels, and other areas prone to erosion.
- Implement a suite of good housekeeping requirements during operations including steps to identify and mitigate pollutants and conditions of concern. Select BMPs to address material loading and storage areas, spill and leak prevention, waste handling, and employee training. Conduct inspections, monitoring, and sampling per the permit requirements.

Under the General NPDES Permits for Construction Stormwater, various specific measures are prescribed and a monitoring program is required. Implementation of these measures should ensure that all residual impacts associated with the proposed project are mitigated to a less-than-significant level. To qualify for the General NPDES Permits for Construction Stormwater before construction, MREC will be required to develop a Construction SWPPP to prevent the offsite migration of sediment and other pollutants, and to reduce the effects of runoff from the MREC site to offsite areas. MREC will also implement operational BMPs to minimize storm water exposure to potential pollutants and to prevent offsite migration.

5.15.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

Federal and state LORS applicable to water resources and anticipated compliance are discussed in this subsection and summarized in Table 5.15-5.

Table 5.15-5 LORS for Water Resources

Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards	Requirements/Applicability	Administering Agency	AFC Section Explaining Conformance
Federal			
CWA/Water Pollution Control Act. P.L. 92-500, 1972, amended by Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4 (33 USC 466 et seq.) NPDES (CWA, Section 402)	Prohibits discharge of pollutants to receiving waters unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. Applies to all point-source discharges, including stormwater runoff from construction (including demolition). Applies to non-point sources through municipal NPDES permits	Los Angeles RWQCB	Compliance with existing statewide NPDES permit for construction stormwater (Section 5.15.5.1)
State			
Federal CWA (implemented by State of California)	Implements and enforces the federal NPDES permit program	Los Angeles RWQCB	NPDES permits for construction (including demolition) stormwater before construction (Sections 5.15.5.2.1 and 5.15.5.2.2)
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act	Controls discharge of wastewater to surface water and groundwater of California	Los Angeles RWQCB	MREC will discharge industrial and sanitary wastewater to Green Compass (Section 5.15.1.5)
California State Constitution, Article X, Section 2	Prohibits waste or unreasonable use of water	Los Angeles RWQCB	MREC will use potable water for plant processes because no recycled water is available (Section 2.1.8)
California Water Code, Section 13550	States that use of potable water for non-potable purposes is an unreasonable use of water	Los Angeles RWQCB	MREC will use recycled water from Limoneira for plant processes (Section 2.1.8)
State Water Board Resolution 75-58	Encourages use of wastewater for power plant cooling	Los Angeles RWQCB	MREC will use recycled water from Limoneira for plant processes (Section 2.1.8)

5.15.5.1 Federal LORS

In California, discharges of wastewater and stormwater into surface waters are regulated by the SWRCB and RWQCBs under the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Relevant NPDES permits for stormwater quality management are discussed in Section 5.15.5.2.

5.15.5.2 State LORS

Industrial Stormwater NPDES Permit

The SWRCB implements regulations under the federal CWA requiring that point source discharges of stormwater (which is a flow of rainfall runoff in some kind of discrete conveyance such as a pipe, ditch, channel, or swale) associated with specified industrial activities that discharge either directly to surface

waters or indirectly through municipal separate storm sewers must be regulated by an NPDES permit (SWRCB, 2014). The General Industrial Stormwater Permit (SWRCB Order 2014-0057-DWQ) regulates industrial storm water discharges from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in the permit. One of the categories requiring coverage under the General Industrial Permit is Steam Electric Power Generating Facilities, which generate steam for electric power. MREC is a simple-cycle combustion turbine facility that will not generate steam and does not require coverage by the General Industrial Stormwater Permit.

Construction Stormwater NPDES Permit

The federal CWA effectively prohibits discharges of stormwater from construction sites unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The SWRCB is the permitting authority in California and has adopted a statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ [SWRCB, 1999]) that applies to projects resulting in 1 acre or more of soil disturbance. The proposed project will result in disturbance of more than 1 acre of soil. Therefore, the project will require the preparation of a construction SWPPP that will specify site management activities to be implemented during site development. These management activities will include construction stormwater BMPs, dewatering runoff controls, and construction equipment decontamination. The Los Angeles RWQCB requires an NOI to be filed before any stormwater discharge from construction activities, and that the SWPPP be implemented and maintained onsite. A Construction Drainage Erosion and Sediment Control Plan/SWPPP will be completed before the beginning of construction activities.

5.15.6 Agency Contacts, Permits, and Permit Schedule

Agency contacts and required permits are listed in Table 5.15-6.

Table 5.15-6 Agency Contacts, Permits, and Permit Schedule for Water Resources

Permit	Agency Contact	Schedule
Letter of Map Revision – Based on Fill	FEMA FMIX 1-877-336-2627	Finalize LOMR-F 30 days before construction
NPDES Construction Activities Stormwater General Permit	SWRCB – submit SWPPP and NOI to the SMARTS database	Submit NOI to use the permit at least 30 days before construction

Notes:

FMIX = FEMA Map Information exchange

5.15.7 References

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