

FINAL

**Addendum No. 3 to the
North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition Regional Recycled
Water Project Program Environmental Impact Report
(State Clearinghouse No. 2014081028)
for the
Upper and Lower San Luis Rey Water Reclamation Facility
Recycled Water Conveyance System**

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1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 CEQA Requirements

Sections 15162 and 15164 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines discuss a lead agency's responsibilities in handling new information that was not included in a project's final environmental impact report (EIR).

Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines provides the following:

- (a) When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration for a project has been prepared, no subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall be prepared for that project unless the City determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:
 - 1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
 - 2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
 - 3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
 - (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
 - (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
 - (D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant

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effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

- (b) If changes to a project or its circumstances occur or new information becomes available after adoption of a negative declaration, the lead agency shall prepare a subsequent EIR if required under subdivision (a). Otherwise the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation.

Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines provides the following:

- (a) The lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously certified EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.
- (c) An addendum need not be circulated for public review but can be included in or attached to the final EIR or adopted negative declaration.
- (d) The decision making body shall consider the addendum with the final EIR or adopted negative declaration prior to making a decision on the project.
- (e) A brief explanation of the decisions not to prepare a subsequent EIR pursuant to Section 15162 should be included in an addendum to an EIR, the lead agency's finding on the project, or elsewhere in the record. The explanation must be supported by substantial evidence.

1.2 Project Background and Setting

The City of Oceanside (City) is expanding the production and conveyance of recycled water to reduce dependence on imported water supplies, improve water supply reliability, and allow the City to meet its strategy of developing a diverse portfolio of water resources.

The City prepared its Integrated Master Plan Recycled Water Master Plan (RWMP) in 2015. The RWMP proposes a series of projects (RWMP project) to expand tertiary recycled water treatment capacity at the San Luis Rey Water Reclamation Facility (SLRWRF) from 0.7 MGD to 3.0 MGD initially and up to 6.0 MGD in the future and create two distribution systems, referred to as the Lower SLRWRF and Upper SLRWRF systems. The City of Oceanside is a member of the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition (NSDWRC). Oceanside's RWMP is a component of the North San Diego Water Reuse Coalition Regional Recycled Water Project Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). The Final PEIR was certified by Olivenhain Municipal Water District (the Lead Agency) in October 2015 (2015). A breakdown of the proposed facilities, as analyzed in the 2015 PEIR, are outlined below.

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Group G -SLRWRF/SRTTP Supply

This RWMP project component includes construction of approximately 92,100 linear feet of recycled water distribution pipelines, as well as service connections for recycled water end-users. Other facilities such as recycled water pump stations, storage tanks, pressure reducing stations and valves, and other appurtenances and facilities necessary to deliver recycled water may be constructed as part of the RWMP project.

Further, four separate potential pipeline alignments were proposed in 2015. The first alignment would provide recycled water to users within the Morro Hills Development, located in the northern portion of Oceanside's service area. The second alignment would extend east from the SLRWRF to serve at least two separate groups of users located north of Mission Basin. The third alignment would include facilities necessary to deliver recycled water to users adjacent to or within proximity of the El Corazon site. For purposes of the 2015 PEIR analysis, it was assumed that the recycled water would be produced at the SLRWRF and that the El Corazon site would be limited to pumping and storage facilities. The fourth alignment would extend south from the El Corazon site and east to the Ocean Hills Area. Pipelines were proposed to extend south from El Corazon along El Camino Real and east on Vista Way. At the intersection of Vista Way at College Boulevard, the pipeline would extend south on College Road and east onto Lake Boulevard to serve the Ocean Hills area. The changes to the project components outlined in the 2015 PEIR are addressed in Section 1.3, below.

Group G - SLRWRF – AWT (Potable Reuse) Supply

This RWMP project component includes an upgrade to SLRWRF in order to implement potable reuse at Mission Basin. Upgrades would include advanced treatment components necessary to treat recycled water to levels suitable for indirect potable reuse. It is anticipated that new pipelines would be required to convey purified water from the SLRWRF to spreading facilities or injection wells at Mission Basin; it is possible that other facilities such as pump stations and other appurtenances would also be required to implement potable reuse at Mission Basin and deliver water to end-users. The proposed modifications would not involve changes to the SLRWRF – AWT (Potable Reuse) Supply, as described in the PEIR, and therefore are not analyzed further in this addendum (refer to the summary of the 2017 Addendum below).

2016 Addendum

The City adopted an addendum to the 2015 PEIR in February 2016 (2016 Addendum) to address minor technical changes, a Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Program (MMRP), and CEQA Findings of Fact and Statement of Overriding Considerations for its recycled water program. The

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2016 Addendum addressed several minor changes to the project as analyzed in the 2015 PEIR, which include:

1. Adoption of the 2015 Integrated Master Plan Recycled Water Master Plan (RMWP)
 - a. The 2016 Addendum clarifies that the City is proposing to implement the recycled water infrastructure improvements identified in its RMWP
 - b. The RMWP identifies the construction of 183,050 linear feet of pipeline, compared to the 92,100 linear feet of pipeline proposed in the 2015 PEIR.
2. Deletion of the potential El Corazon Water Reclamation Facility
3. Refinement of mitigation measures
4. Clarification of relationship between the 2015 PEIR and exempt project
 - a. The 2016 Addendum clarifies that RMWP project elements have stand-alone utility and qualify for exemptions under CEQA.

2017 Addendum

The City adopted a second addendum to the 2015 PEIR in April 2017 to address minor alternations to the project related to the SLRWRF expansion that include the following four components:

- A 3.0 mgd (maximum daily flow) recycled water treatment plant that can accommodate future expansions up to 10.5 mgd without relocating existing infrastructure.
- A recycled water pump station that can service existing demands and that has the space and capacity for adding additional pumps to accommodate future demands and system changes.
- A 2.0 million gallon prestressed concrete tank reservoir.
- Retrofitting of the existing irrigation and non-potable water systems.

In addition to the expansion, the 2017 Addendum addressed the decommissioning, demolition, and disposal of the existing tertiary treatment facilities.

The 2017 Addendum, 2016 Addendum, and the 2015 PEIR will be collectively referred to throughout this document as the “PEIR”, unless otherwise specified or referred to individually.

1.3 Proposed Modifications to the Project

This Addendum to the PEIR addresses minor changes to the locations and sizes of the RWMP proposed pipelines and facilities (proposed modifications). The changes are the result of additional

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planning and preliminary design efforts undertaken by the City to maximize recycled water delivery, minimize costs and impacts during construction and operation of the systems, and meet the goal of bringing new customers online beginning in 2021. The analyses that form the basis of the proposed pipelines and facilities are documented in two reports entitled *Upper and Lower SLRWRF Recycled Water Conveyance System Planning Study* (Dated May 2018) and *Draft Preliminary Design Report for the Upper and Lower SLRWRF Recycled Water Conveyance System (forthcoming)*.

This Addendum, prepared in accordance with the CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and implementing CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 15000 et seq.), addresses changes from what was previously assessed in the original PEIR.

Similar to what was analyzed under the PEIR, the proposed modifications are located throughout various areas in the City of Oceanside (see Figure 1, Project Location). The PEIR analyzed the potential for pipeline, storage tanks and pump stations to be constructed. The PEIR assumed 183,050 linear feet of pipeline, one 2.0 MG reservoir, two 1.0 MG reservoirs, and seven pump stations would be constructed, along with other facilities such as pressure reducing stations and valves, and other appurtenances that may be required to deliver water and meet anticipated water demand for the City's users. The PEIR identified one potential site for recycled water pumping, storage, and equalization facilities. Under the proposed modifications, the facilities at this site known as the El Corazon site would be reduced to a pump station known as the Mesa Pump Station. The specific locations, size, and capacity of other potential facilities were not disclosed at the time of the PEIR, as this information was not known at the time and was assumed to be determined during project-specific design. The proposed modifications provide the details on the location of these facilities that were not known at the time the PEIR was written. At the time of preparation of this Addendum, final design is ongoing. As part of the final design process, minor alterations to the design of the proposed modifications may occur; however, the final design would generally conform to the descriptions below.

Proposed Facilities

The proposed modified reservoirs and pump stations (proposed facilities) are discussed in detail below.

Morro Heights Reservoir

One approximately 3.0-million gallon (MG) reservoir is proposed, to be located on a vacant 3-acre, City-owned parcel (APN 122-170-42) (see Figure 2, Morro Heights Site Plan). The

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reservoir would be pre-stressed concrete, with an approximate diameter of 144 feet and an approximate height of 30 feet. The reservoir would be partially buried. Construction of the reservoir would require temporary excavations of up to approximately 25 feet deep. The reservoir would be accessed by an asphalt concrete pavement driveway off Morro Heights Road. A crushed rock perimeter road and parking pad for operations and maintenance would be constructed. The facility would also include appurtenant buried recycled water and drainage piping and vaults. A stormwater detention basin would be constructed on site to mitigate impacts to stormwater flows caused by the new facilities. The site would be enclosed by a perimeter fence with exterior lighting and an the entrance gate (see Figure 2, Morro Heights Site Plan).

Morro Heights Pump Station

An approximately 3,100-gallons per minute (gpm) packaged pump station (expandable to up to 4,100-gpm) would be located on the same parcel as the Morro Heights Reservoir. The facility would consist of approximately seven 100-horse power (hp) and four 30-hp inline multi-stage vertical pump units in duty service (see Figure 6, Pump Station Layout/Design). The facility would be housed in a grade-level, approximately 1,760 square foot single story concrete masonry unit (CMU) block building, with an approximate height of 14 feet, and appurtenant buried recycled water piping (see Figure 2, Morro Heights Site Plan). The structure would include one exterior light. The pump station would be accessed by an asphalt concrete paved driveway off Morro Heights Road and surrounded by a crushed rock area for parking and operations.

Fire Mountain Reservoir

One approximately 2.2-MG reservoir is proposed on a portion of a 5.7-acre City-owned parcel with the Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 165-021-02 (see Figure 3, Fire Mountain Site Plan). The reservoir would be pre-stressed concrete with an approximate diameter of 124 feet and approximate height of 30 feet. The reservoir would be partially buried. Construction of the reservoir would require temporary excavations up to approximately 8 feet deep. The proposed reservoir would be located adjacent to the City's 3.0-MG pre-stressed concrete potable Fire Mountain Reservoir and would include a crushed rock perimeter road and parking pad for operations and maintenance. Access to the reservoir would be provided by an existing site access road off Fire Mountain Drive. The reservoir would include appurtenant recycled water and drainage piping, and vaults. A stormwater detention basin would be constructed on site to mitigate impacts to stormwater flows caused by the new facilities. All new facilities would be located within an existing perimeter fence. A new chain link fence would be constructed parallel to an existing decorative fence along the eastern property line to better secure the site. The reservoir would include a roof-mounted light.

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Fire Mountain Pump Station

An approximately 1,150-gpm packaged pump station would be located on the same parcel as Fire Mountain Reservoir (APN 165-021-02) (see Figure 3, Fire Mountain Site Plan). This facility would consist of approximately three 25-hp inline multi-stage vertical pump units in duty service and appurtenant above and below ground piping and electrical equipment (see Figure 6, Pump Station Layout/Design). The facility would be housed in a grade-level, approximately 490 square foot single-story CMU block building with an approximate height of 14 feet. The structure would include one exterior light. The pump station would be accessed from the crushed rock perimeter road around the recycled water reservoir and surrounded by a crushed rock area for parking and operations.

Mesa Pump Station

An approximately 1,500-gpm packaged pump station would be located on a small portion of City-owned parcel (APN 162-082-51), which is the El Corazon site (See Figure 4, Mesa Site Plan). This facility would consist of approximately three 40-hp inline multi-stage vertical pump units in duty service and appurtenant above and below ground piping and electrical equipment (see Figure 6, Pump Station Layout/Design). This facility would be housed in a grade-level, approximately 400 square foot single story CMU block building with an approximate height of 14 feet. The proposed pump station would be accessed by an existing dirt road into El Corazon off of Mesa Drive and would include a small crushed rock parking area for operations and maintenance. The site would be enclosed by a perimeter fence with screening.

Old Grove Reservoir

One approximately 2.2-MG reservoir is proposed on a vacant 2.15-acre City-owned parcel (APN 161-512-36). The reservoir would be pre-stressed concrete with an approximate diameter of 124 feet and height of 30 feet. The reservoir would be partially buried. Construction of the reservoir would require temporary excavations up to approximately 8 feet deep. Access to the reservoir would be provided by a new driveway off of Trestle Street and/or Rocky Point Dr. and would include a crushed rock perimeter road and parking pad for operations and maintenance. The proposed reservoir would include appurtenant buried recycled water and drainage piping, and vaults. A stormwater detention basin would be constructed on site to mitigate impacts to stormwater flows caused by the new facilities. The site would be enclosed by a perimeter fence with exterior lighting and an entrance gate. See Figure 5, Old Grove Site Plan.

Old Grove Pump Station

An approximately 2,200-gpm packaged pump station would be located on the same parcel as the Old Grove Reservoir (APN 161-512-36) (see Figure 5, Old Grove Site Plan). This facility would

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consist of approximately four 30-hp inline multi-stage vertical pump units in duty service and appurtenant above and below ground piping and electrical equipment (see Figure 6, Pump Station Layout/Design). The facility would be housed in a grade-level, approximately 510 square foot single-story CMU block building with an approximate height of 14 feet. The structure would include one exterior light. The pump station would be accessed from the crushed rock perimeter road around the recycled water reservoir and surrounded by a crushed rock area for parking and operations.

Proposed Pipeline Alignments

Similar to what was analyzed under the PEIR, the proposed pipelines are located along various alignments throughout the City of Oceanside, primarily within existing roadways. As discussed above, the proposed modifications would be located in different areas of the potential pipelines identified in the PIER. The proposed modifications would include approximately 134,900 linear feet of pipeline, which is smaller than the overall 183,050 linear feet of pipeline proposed in the PEIR (see Figure 1, Project Location). Similar to that described in the PEIR, pipeline sizes would range from 6 to 18 inches. The proposed modified pipelines and their alignments are discussed in detail below, and shown on Figures 7-1 through 9-2.

L1B

An approximately 16,000 linear foot (LF) pipeline (L1B) is proposed. The pipe would extend from SLRWRF and continue south across Pilgrim Creek (bridge crossing), east along North River Road, and south on Douglas Drive. L1B would cross the San Luis Rey River and bike path (microtunnel or horizontal directional drilling crossing) in a new City easement, turn west on Pala Road, south on Coco Palms Drive, south on El Camino Real across Mission Avenue (auger boring crossing) and SR-76 undercrossing, and continue south on El Camino Real to the intersection with Mesa Drive. From this intersection, a pipeline would extend west in Mesa Drive and connect to the existing recycled watermain near the intersection of Mesa Drive and Garrison Street. The pipeline along Mesa Drive would include a pressure reducing station (PRS) in a buried vault near the intersection with Garrison Street. L1B would be located within existing paved roadways, except at trenchless pits for river crossing, which would be located in disturbed areas on each side of the crossing. The PRS vault would be located in a new easement

L2B

An approximately 5,600 LF pipeline (L2B) is proposed, to begin at the intersection of El Camino Real and Mesa Drive, and continue east along Mesa Drive, and south on Rancho Del Oro Drive to the intersection with Ocean Ranch Boulevard. L2B would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

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L3

An approximately 6,200 LF pipeline (L3) is proposed running from Mesa Drive south along El Camino Real, across Oceanside Boulevard, and across North County Transit District (NCTD) tracks (auger boring crossing) to the intersection with Fire Mountain Drive. L3 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

L4B

An approximately 3,500 LF pipeline (L4B) is proposed, to extend south along Rancho Del Oro Drive from the intersection with Glaser Drive to the intersection with Vista Way. L4B would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

L8

An approximately 10,800 LF pipeline (L8) is proposed, to extend south along Rancho Del Oro Drive from its intersection with Mesa Drive, continuing past Ocean Ranch Boulevard and through the intersection with Oceanside Boulevard. The pipe would then continue south along Rancho Del Oro Drive, and cross NCTD tracks (auger boring crossing) to the intersection of Glaser Drive. The pipe would then run from Rancho Del Oro Road intersection east on Glaser Drive to the intersection of Barnard Drive. L8 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

L9A

An approximately 4,700 LF pipeline (L9A) is proposed, to extend east along Ocean Ranch Boulevard from the intersection with Rancho Del Oro Drive to the intersection with Corporate Centre Drive, and continue south on Corporate Centre Drive to the intersection with Avenida De La Plata. The pipeline would include a pressure reducing station (PRS) in a buried vault. L9A would be located entirely within existing paved roadways. The PRS vault would be located in existing disturbed right-of-way adjacent to Ocean Ranch Boulevard.

L10

An approximately 4,400 LF pipeline (L10) is proposed, extending east on Avenida De La Plata from the intersection of Corporate Centre Drive, crossing Avenida Del Oro to the intersection with Avenida Plaza Real, and extending along Avenida Plaza Real to serve the existing business park. L10 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

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L11A

An approximately 3,000 LF pipeline (L11A) is proposed, extending south along Avenida Del Oro Drive from the intersection with Old Grove Road to the intersection with Avenida De La Plata. L11 would be located entirely within an existing paved roadway.

L12

An approximately 2,100 LF pipeline (L12) is proposed, extending east along Old Grove Road from the intersection with Avenida Del Oro to the intersection with College Boulevard. L12 would be located entirely within an existing paved roadway.

L15B

An approximately 3,300 LF pipeline (L15B) is proposed, to extend north along College Boulevard from the intersection with Old Grove Road to the intersection with Mesa Drive. L15B would be located entirely within an existing paved roadway.

L17

An approximately 8,800 LF (L17) pipeline is proposed, to extend east along Mesa Drive from the intersection with Rancho Del Oro Drive to the intersection with Old Grove Road, and continue south along Old Grove Road to the intersection with Avenida Del Oro. L17 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

L18

An approximately 3,600 LF pipeline (L18) is proposed, to extend west along Fire Mountain Drive from the intersection with El Camino Real to the Fire Mountain Reservoir and Pump Station site. L18 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

L19

An approximately 2,700 LF pipeline (L19) is proposed, to extend west along Pala Road from the intersection with Coco Palms Drive to the dead end of the road. The pipe would continue within the City's right of way through a grass field, cross an unnamed drainage channel (auger boring or horizontal directional drilling crossing), and continue to the connection with the existing 16-inch Fallbrook Outfall Pipe. The pipeline would include a pressure reducing station (PRS) in a buried vault. L19 would be located within the existing paved roadways, a grass field at the west end of Pala Road, and existing disturbed easement. The PRS vault would be located within an existing disturbed easement.

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L20

An approximately 60 LF pipeline is proposed to connect the existing 16" Fallbrook Outfall to the existing 24" Oceanside Land Outfall for the purposes of converting the 16" Fallbrook Outfall to a recycled water distribution pipeline. The connection would include a vault (which would house a flow meter and flow meter bypass) and a pole mounted solar array and telemetry radio. The Pala Road Outfall Connection would be located in undeveloped City Right of Way within an existing disturbed easement.

L21

An approximately 20 LF pipeline is proposed to connect the existing 10" Brine Line with the existing 16" Fallbrook Outfall for the purposes of converting these lines to recycled water distribution pipelines. The Pala Road Recycled Water Connection would be located in undeveloped City Right of Way within an existing disturbed easement.

L22

An approximately 60 LF 10-inch pipeline is proposed to connect an existing 16" pipeline (16" Fallbrook Outfall) to a 10" pipeline (10" Brine Line) for the purposes of converting these lines to recycled water distribution pipelines. The Crosswaithe Street Connection would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

U1

An approximately 11,900 LF pipeline (U1) is proposed, to extend from SLRWRF and run east and north along North River Road to the intersection with Vandegrift Boulevard/North Redondo Drive. U1 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

U2

An approximately 6,900 LF pipeline (U2) is proposed, to extend north along Vandegrift Boulevard from the intersection with North Redondo Drive to the intersection with Douglas Drive east of Luiseno Park. U2 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

U3

An approximately 7,200 LF pipeline (U3) is proposed, to extend east along N. River Road from the Vandegrift Boulevard/North Redondo Drive intersection Road to the intersection with Wilshire Road. U3 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

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U5

An approximately 11,800 LF pipeline (U5) is proposed, to extend east along N. River Road from the intersection with Wilshire Road to the intersection with Sleeping Indian Road, and continue north on Sleeping Indian Road. U5 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

U7

An approximately 3,100 LF pipeline (U7) is proposed, to extend from the end of U5, north on Sleeping Indian Road. U7 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

U8

An approximately 3,400 LF pipeline (U8) is proposed, to extend from the end of U7 at Sleeping Indian Road, run southwest in a new City water easement, cross an unnamed stream (auger boring crossing), and continue to the intersection of the easement with Wilshire Road. The pipeline would include a pressure reducing station (PRS) in a buried vault. U8, including the PRS vault, would be located within a new disturbed easement through agricultural fields.

U9

An approximately 4,200 LF pipeline (U9) is proposed, to extend from the end of U7 and U8 north on Sleeping Indian Road, to the intersection with Indian Hill Way. U9 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

U12

An approximately 4,900 LF pipeline (U12) is proposed, to extend from the end of U9, north along Sleeping Indian Road to the intersection with Wilshire road, and continue southwest along Wilshire Road to the end of the paved roadway. The pipeline would include a pressure reducing station (PRS) in a buried vault. U12 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways. The PRS vault would be located in existing disturbed right-of-way adjacent to Wilshire Road.

U13

An approximately 1,000 LF pipeline (U13) is proposed, to extend north along Morro Heights Road from the intersection with Sleeping Indian Road to the Morro Heights Reservoir and Pump Station site. U13 would be located entirely within existing paved roadways.

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U14

An approximately 3,800 LF pipeline (U14) is proposed, to extend east along Douglas Drive from the intersection with Vandegrift Boulevard to Village Drive, and continue east along Village Drive to the location of Arrowood Golf Course meter. U14 would be located within the existing paved roadways and Arrowood Golf Course property.

U15

An approximately 1,600 LF pipeline (U15) is proposed, to extend southeast along College Boulevard from the intersection with North River Road, crossing the San Luis Rey River on College Boulevard Bridge, to the location of the Mance Buchanon Park meter. U15 would be located within existing paved roadways and routed through an available cell in the College Boulevard Bridge, over San Luis Rey River.

Construction

The proposed reservoir and pump station facilities would be constructed using conventional equipment such as backhoes, dump trucks, excavators, concrete trucks, and cranes. Construction activities on facility sites would be confined to the limits of the City-owned property and right-of-way or the area shown on the contract documents (whichever is more restrictive). The proposed pipelines would be primarily constructed using conventional cut and cover techniques in existing paved roads using equipment such as backhoes, dump trucks, excavators, and cranes. Trench widths would generally be the pipe outside diameter, with an additional 12 to 18 inches (i.e., ranging from 2 ft. for 8-inch pipe to 3 ft. for 20-inch pipe). Trench depths would be on the order of 5 feet to 8 feet, depending on the location. Work area limits would vary from location to location depending on pipe location and right-of-way configuration, but would generally encompass no more than one lane of travel (approximately 10 to 12 feet in width).

As indicated in the descriptions of the proposed pipeline alignments, trenchless construction methods are proposed to construct pipes at five (5) locations to reduce impacts to busy intersections, railroad tracks, and surface waters. These methods and locations are described in more detail below.

- **Microtunneling – Potential Alignment L1B Crossing of San Luis Rey River.** Microtunneling is a steerable trenchless method of pipeline construction that utilizes a remotely controlled underground tunnel boring machine to install a carrier or casing pipe with a typical diameter of 36 inches or larger. Staging areas and pits are required on each side of the tunnel for launching and receiving the tunnel boring machine. Construction would include utilization of an auger for pit construction, dump trucks, a crane, backhoe,

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fluid recycler, mud pump, and excavator. The areas disturbed by construction would be returned to existing conditions.

- **Horizontal Directional Drilling –Potential Alignment L1B Crossing of San Luis Rey River.** Horizontal directional drilling is a steerable trenchless method of pipe installation that utilizes a surface-launched drilling rig to bore and enlarge a path along a prescribed shallow arc alignment and pull a carrier or casing pipe through the bore hole. The installed pipe is typically HDPE or fusible PVC. Staging areas are required on each side of the alignment. On the drill-side, equipment consists of a drill rig, slurry storage and piping equipment, and spoils separation equipment. A staging/work area of approximately 100 feet by 200 feet enclosed by temporary fencing is typically required on the drill-side. On the opposite side, the pipe string to be pulled into the hole is fused and laid out, requiring a narrow staging area ideally equal in length to the alignment (allowing the pipe to be installed in a single pull). The areas disturbed by construction would be returned to existing conditions.
- **Auger Boring – Alignment L1B Crossing of Mission Ave, Alignment L3 and L8 Crossings of NCTD Sprinter Tracks, Alignment L19 Crossing of Unnamed Drainage, and Alignment U8 Crossing of Unnamed Stream.** Auger boring is a trenchless method of pipeline construction that simultaneously jacks the casing pipe while the rotating augers remove the excavated soil. It is a dry boring process because no slurry is generated. Staging areas and pits are required on each side of the bore path for launching and receiving the auger boring machine. Construction would include utilization of an excavator or auger for pit construction, dump trucks, and a crane. The areas disturbed by construction would be returned to existing conditions.

The following two pipelines are proposed to cross waterways on existing bridges:

- Alignment L1: On the bridge across Pilgrim Creek immediately south of the SLRWRF
- Alignment U15: On the College Boulevard Bridge across the San Luis Rey River.

Construction of these bridge crossings will be performed without entering the limits of the creek/river.

Additionally, the following measures are incorporated into project design for the purposes of avoidance and minimization of potential impacts to biological resources:

- Prior to the start of construction, sensitive vegetation communities adjacent to work areas, as shown on Figure 2a-2i of the Biological Resources Technical Report (Appendix B), will be demarcated in the field by a qualified biologist approved by the City of Oceanside. Where necessary to prevent construction activities from entering

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sensitive vegetation areas, environmental fencing will be installed around sensitive areas for avoidance.

- Prior to the start of construction, a qualified biologist will prepare and train construction staff, including subcontractors, regarding the worker environmental awareness program (WEAP). The WEAP will including information on the avoided adjacent biological resources.
- Industry-standard construction and storm water best management practices will be implemented during construction and during operations of the proposed project to avoid and minimize the potential effects of erosion and sedimentation on adjacent biological resources.
- Consistent with the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the PEIR, a qualified biologist approved by the City of Oceanside will monitor construction activities resulting in ground disturbance that is adjacent to sensitive vegetation communities. The qualified biologist will submit monthly monitoring reports to the City to document measure implementation and resource avoidance.

Construction work hours will generally be between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday unless additional hours or nighttime work is approved by the City in non-residential areas.

Operation and Maintenance

Operation of the proposed buried pipelines would be entirely underground, with the exception of occasional maintenance. Operation of reservoirs and pump stations would be performed remotely through the City's SCADA system and by water department operations staff at the site. Approximately one (1) site visit per day is anticipated for reservoir and pump inspections. Bi-annual maintenance of valves, flow meters, and pumps and cleaning and recoating the reservoir structure would be performed every five (5) to ten (10) years.

Construction Phasing and Schedule

The City plans to design and construct the project facilities in the four phases and in the approximate time frames identified in Table 1.

**Table 1
Construction Phasing and Schedule**

Construction Phase	Scope	Estimated Schedule
1	Upper System: Morro Heights RW Reservoir and Pump Station and pipelines U1, U3, U5, U7, U8, U9, U12, U13, and U15 Lower System: Fire Mountain RW Reservoir and Pump Station and pipelines L1B, L3, L18 and L19	July 2019 – December 2022

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**Table 1
Construction Phasing and Schedule**

Construction Phase	Scope	Estimated Schedule
2	Lower System: Mesa RW Pump Station, Old Grove RW Reservoir and pipelines L2B, L4B, L8, L9A, and L17.	January 2028 – December 2028
3	Lower System: Old Grove Pump Station and pipelines L10, L11A, L12, and L15B	January 2030 – December 2030
4	Lower Ssystem: L20, L21 and L22	October 2019 – December 2019

No substantial changes have occurred that warrant preparation of subsequent or supplemental negative declarations pursuant to Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines.

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2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

The modified alignment compared to the original proposed project discussed in Section 1 does not result in an increase in severity of impacts or new significant adverse environmental impacts beyond those identified in the PEIR.

To ensure that no significant environmental impacts occur, the modified alignment would adhere to the applicable mitigation measures from the previously adopted PEIR. As detailed in the following sections, certain mitigation measures are no longer required and certain mitigation measures have already been completed. A summary of compliance with the MMRP based on the analysis presented below is included as Appendix A to this Addendum. The exclusion or revision of these mitigation measures would not result in new or more severe environmental impacts or require new mitigation measures.

2.1 Aesthetics

Proposed Facilities

The proposed facilities sites are zoned Agriculture, Open Space, and El Corazon Specific Plan (Residential), and Rancho del Oro Planned Development (City of Oceanside 2018) and are not within a designated coastal zone or special overlay zone, including scenic or historic overlays (City of Oceanside 2002). As discussed in the PEIR, no officially designated State Scenic Highways are present within the RWMP project area.

The proposed facilities would be located within urban, suburban, and semi-rural areas. Fire Mountain Reservoir and Pump Station would be located adjacent to an existing reservoir, while Old Grove Reservoir and Pump Station would be located near existing industrial uses. Thus, the locations of these proposed facilities are consistent with existing surrounding utility and industrial uses. Morro Heights Reservoir and Pump Station would be located within a semi-rural setting, and surrounded by largely open space and a few residences. The reservoir would be partially buried and mostly shielded from view by surrounding residences by existing and proposed vegetation, proposed grading, and fencing. Although the Mesa Pump Station would be located in close proximity to residential uses, the pump station would be shielded from view by intervening elements, such as hillsides, vegetation, and fencing.

Thus, the proposed facilities would not be located within viewshed corridors and visually sensitive areas, and would be consistent with existing uses. The proposed reservoirs would be partially buried and would range from a height of approximately 10 feet to 27 feet above ground. The proposed pump stations would be approximately 14 feet in height. Thus, the proposed facilities are not expected to be of great scale compared to existing development. Further, as described in

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the PEIR, MM 3.1-1b, Screening Analysis and Mitigation for Protection of Scenic Resources, shall be implemented for above-ground facilities. The screening analysis described in MM 3.1-1b was performed as part of the site selection for the proposed facilities and has been incorporated into this Addendum. Because the above-ground facilities proposed would not be located within these scenic vistas, mitigation for protection of scenic resources, described in MM 3.1-1b is no longer applicable or required. As such, the project would not result in significant adverse alterations to the existing visual environment.

During construction, installation activities could potentially affect the existing visual character of the project area due to the presence of construction equipment, such as trucks and trenching equipment, materials, such as soils, fencing around work areas, and workers. However, this impact would be temporary and not considered significant.

The proposed facilities will include new permanent exterior lighting, limited to a light at the entrance gate and as needed by Water Operations Staff at the reservoir and pump station access point. Mitigation measure MM 3.1-3, Minimize Light and Glare, as described in the PEIR, shall apply to all above-ground components. MM 3.1-3, which requires that any light source be directed downward and oriented away from neighboring residential areas and restricts the use of reflective materials, would be implemented for the proposed modifications. The proposed facilities would be constructed of pre-stressed concrete, which would not result in light and glare impacts.

Proposed Pipelines

All proposed pipelines would be located below-ground, or underneath existing bridges, out of direct public views, and thus not be visible. During construction, installation of pipelines could potentially affect scenic vistas/resources, or the existing visual environment due to the presence of construction equipment, such as trucks and trenching equipment, materials, such as soils, fencing around work areas, and workers. However, this impact would be temporary. Thus, in the long term, the proposed pipelines would not result in substantial adverse effects on any scenic vistas or resources. To ensure that short-term visual impacts associated with construction do not become long-term significant impacts, mitigation measure MM 3.1-1a, Restoration to Pre-construction Conditions, as described in the PEIR, would require that all areas disturbed for the construction of pipelines are restored to pre-construction conditions.

Conclusion

No new substantial or significant impacts to aesthetics and visual resources beyond those analyzed in the PEIR would occur, and no new mitigation is required.

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2.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Proposed Facilities

The proposed Fire Mountain Reservoir and Pump Station, Mesa Pump Station, and Old Grove Reservoir and Pump Station, are not located on land designated or zoned as farmland.

The proposed Morro Heights Recycled Water Reservoir and Pump Station would be located on land zoned Agriculture (City of Oceanside 2018). This site is designated farmland by the Department of Conservation (DOC) (DOC 2015). The PEIR assumed that part of the RWMP project would be partially constructed across Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Local Importance. However, as described in the PEIR, the RWMP project would serve some agricultural customers, and enable agriculture to continue, by providing recycled water, which is a less expensive and more reliable source of water than the potable water generated from imported sources, currently being used. Further, this land is currently undeveloped and does not support agricultural uses. As such, rather than conversion of farmland of this site, the RWMP project is likely to protect farmland from conversion in some portions of the RWMP area, benefiting agricultural uses.

Further, the project would be consistent with relevant policies from the City's General Plan, which states that proposed actions converting agricultural lands to other uses shall consider the loss of those lands to the potential agricultural productivity to the community, and shall assure that land use compatibility to agricultural lands is fully defined and assured. As described in the PEIR and above, the RWMP project would serve some agricultural customers and support existing agricultural use zoning, and thus would benefit agriculture and would be consistent with this General Plan goal. As described in the PEIR, there are no forest lands within the RWMP project area. None of the proposed facilities sites would be located on forest land. Thus, is not anticipated that the proposed modifications would conflict with agriculture and forestry resources. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Proposed Pipelines

Proposed pipelines would be constructed mostly within existing roadways. However, U8 would cross an easement through agricultural fields. This small easement would be temporarily fallowed to allow for pipeline construction. However, this area would be small, and is not anticipated to impact agricultural operations on a long-term basis. As described above, by providing a more reliable water source, the project would result to benefits to agricultural uses. None of the proposed pipelines would occur within forestland. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

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Conclusion

No new substantial or significant impacts to agriculture and forestry resources beyond those analyzed in the PEIR would occur, and no new mitigation is required.

2.3 Air Quality

Proposed Facilities

As discussed in the PEIR, the RWMP project would exceed the applicable emissions standards during construction. As such, mitigation measures, including MM 3.3-2, Implementation of Practicable Air Pollution Control Measures, would be required. MM 3.3-2 requires incorporation of measures that minimize emissions, such as imposing speed limits on unpaved roads, covering haul trucks, and limit daily grading to control PM₁₀ emissions, and using VOC-free coatings and VOC ERCs to control VOC emissions. The proposed modifications shall implement air quality control measures, compliant with San Diego Air Pollution Control District rules and regulations, to the extent practicable, even where such components do not individually violate air quality standards, due to the cumulative impact on air quality from the RWMP project. As stated in the PEIR, although MM 3.3-2 would reduce impacts to air quality emissions during construction, air quality impacts from the proposed modifications are anticipated to remain significant and unavoidable during construction. Further, even with implementation of MM 3.3-2, sensitive receptors within the project area could be exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations during construction, and impacts would be significant and unavoidable.

During operation, the proposed modifications would not produce direct emissions. Emissions could involve indirect emissions from energy use and vehicle trips to and from the pump station and reservoir sites for normal operations and maintenance. However, as stated in the PEIR, although there are emissions associated with operation of the treatment facilities and pump stations, the water delivered by the proposed modifications would offset imported water supplies to the Coalition partners, including the City, and could help offset overall air quality impacts from operation. Lastly, as described in the PEIR, it is unlikely that the project would result in continued exposure to high concentrations (above federal and State standards) of criteria air pollutants. Impacts to human health from proposed modifications operations are considered less than significant.

No odors will be generated by recycled water storage reservoirs, pump stations, or distribution pipelines. As such, MM 3.3-5, Incorporate Odor Control into Facility Design, included in the PEIR, would not be applicable.

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Proposed Pipelines

As discussed above, MM 3.3-2 would be implemented to reduce impacts to air quality emissions during construction. However, even with implementation of MM 3.3-2, air quality impacts from the proposed modifications are anticipated to remain significant and unavoidable during construction. The proposed modifications would result in an overall reduced linear feet of proposed pipeline than analyzed in the PEIR, resulting in reduced potential construction emissions. As such, with implementation of MM 3.3-2, the proposed modifications would not represent a substantial change to the severity of the air quality impacts identified in the PEIR nor would it result in a new significant air quality impact.

As described in the PEIR, the project operation emissions would be negligible for the pipelines, because these facilities represent conversion from potable water use to recycled water use and no additional new operations and management is anticipated or necessary.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to air quality beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.4 Biological Resources

The following discussion is based on the Biological Resources Technical Report (BTR) prepared by Dudek in July 2018. The BTR is included as Appendix B to this Addendum. Refer to Appendix B for a full discussion of regulatory context, setting, and methodology; for the purposes of this Addendum, the results and conclusions of the BTR are summarized below.

As described in the PEIR, the project would have the potential to impact biological resources; however, at the time of preparation of the PEIR, the exact location of the facilities and pipelines were not yet known. Therefore, the PEIR incorporated a framework of mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to biological resources to a level below significance. Consistent with the mitigation measures of the PEIR, the siting and design of the proposed modifications was influenced by the location of sensitive biological resources in order to avoid or minimize impacts to the extent feasible. The BTR provides analysis of potential impacts to biological resources consistent with the biological mitigation measures of the PEIR (MM 3.4-1a through MM 3.4-5).

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Proposed Facilities

Direct Impacts

Vegetation Communities

Direct impacts from the proposed project were estimated by overlaying the proposed facility sites and project pipeline alignment with the mapping of biological resources. Approximately 0.03 acres of impacts to non-native grassland would occur from installation of the Mesa Pump Station. Non-native grasslands are considered sensitive in the Oceanside Subarea Plan, and direct impacts to this vegetation community would be considered significant absent mitigation. Pursuant to the PEIR and consistent with the Oceanside Subarea Plan, compensatory mitigation shall be provided to offset the loss of non-native grassland from the proposed project, as described in mitigation measure MM 3.4-2. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-2 from the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

The other facility sites are characterized by developed, disturbed habitat, ornamental landscaping, and fallow agriculture, and impacts to these non-sensitive land covers from implementation of the proposed project would not be significant or require mitigation. No direct impacts to riparian, wetland, or water features regulated by the ACOE, RWQCB, or CDFW would occur from development of the facility sites and impacts would be less than significant.

Special-Status Plant Species

No special-status plant species were observed in the project area and no occurrence records for special-status plant species occur in the project area. The majority of the proposed facilities occur in developed, disturbed habitat, ornamental landscaping, and fallow agriculture areas that have very little potential to support special-status plant species; therefore, direct impacts to special-status plant species would not be anticipated in these areas.

As described above, direct impacts to non-native grassland would occur from construction of the Mesa Pump Station site. Although no special-status plant species were observed during field reconnaissance and no occurrence records occur at these locations, the habitat is suitable to support special-status plant species, notably two federally-listed special-status plant species: thread-leaved brodiaea and San Diego ambrosia. Pursuant to mitigation measure MM 3.4-1a and to ensure avoidance of special-status plant species at the Mesa Pump Station site, properly timed pre-construction surveys for thread-leaved brodiaea and San Diego ambrosia shall be conducted at these locations. If these species are identified during pre-construction surveys at these locations, avoidance measures would be implemented consistent with the PEIR and Oceanside Subarea Plan,

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as described in mitigation measure MM 3.4-1a. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-1a from the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

Additionally, the proposed modifications have been designed to avoid impacts to existing trees to the extent feasible. Should trimming or removal of trees be necessary, compliance with mitigation measure MM 3.4-5 would be required, such that impacts would be less than significant.

Special-Status Wildlife

No special-status wildlife species were observed in the project area and no occurrence records for special-status wildlife species occur in the immediate project area. The majority of the proposed facilities and pipeline occur in developed, disturbed habitat, ornamental landscaping, and fallow agriculture areas that have very little potential to support special-status wildlife species; therefore, direct impacts to special-status wildlife species would not be anticipated in these areas.

Direct impacts to non-native grassland would occur from construction of the Mesa Pump Station facility site. No special-status wildlife species were observed during field reconnaissance and no occurrence records occur at these locations. Non-native grassland provides potentially suitable habitat for burrowing owl (a state species of concern); however, this species has been in decline in San Diego County for decades and has not been detected in Oceanside or the vicinity in 25 years. Pursuant to the PEIR (mitigation measure MM 3.4-2b) and to ensure avoidance of special-status wildlife species at the Mesa Pump Station site, pre-construction surveys for burrowing owl will be conducted at these locations. If burrowing owl or other special-status wildlife species are identified during pre-construction surveys at these locations, avoidance or compensatory mitigation would be implemented consistent with the PEIR and Oceanside Subarea Plan, as described in mitigation measure MM 3.4-2b. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-2b from the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

Trees, shrubs, and other areas of the project area have the potential to support nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and/or the California Fish and Game Code. Pursuant to the PEIR and to avoid nesting birds during construction of the proposed project, pre-construction nesting bird surveys and avoidance measures shall be implemented, as described in mitigation measure MM 3.4-4. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-4 from the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

Regional Conservation – Oceanside Subarea Plan

The proposed Mesa Pump Station site is located at the edge of the Oceanside Subarea Plan wildlife corridor planning zone (WCPZ) that is also designated as a pre-approved mitigation area (PAMA). This site is located within an Oceanside Subarea Plan hardline preserve that follows the north side

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of the El Corazon property and supports coastal sage scrub and riparian vegetation along Garrison Creek that parallels Mesa Drive. Construction of the pump station will impact approximately 0.10 acres of the hardline preserve, including approximately 0.07 acres of a dirt road and 0.03 acres of non-native grassland.

According to the Oceanside Subarea Plan, the El Corazon hardline preserve development standards call for a minimum of 120 acres of contiguous biological open space to be conserved on this property, including 45 acres on the west side and 75 acres along Garrison Creek. In order for the impacts from at this location to be remain less than significant consistent with the PEIR, the 0.10 acres of hardline preserve should be replaced by habitat conservation or restoration elsewhere in the El Corazon hardline preserve such that there is a no-net-loss of hardline preserve resulting from this project. Additionally, the Oceanside Subarea Plan specifies that the mitigation for the impacts to the non-native grassland shall be at a 0.5:1 ratio and must be implemented in the WCPZ or PAMA planning zones (may be combined with hardline preserve mitigation). Implementation of the mitigation measure MM 3.4-2 would offset the loss of hardline preserve from the Mesa Pump Station site. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-2 from the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

Indirect Impacts

Vegetation Communities and Special-Status Plant Species

Indirect impacts to vegetation during construction may include dust, which could disrupt plant vitality in the short term, construction-related soil erosion and runoff, and invasive plant species. Long-term indirect effects to adjacent vegetation communities may occur during operation of the pipeline following construction, including potential increased water runoff and potential spreading of invasive plant species. Implementation of standard construction and operation best management practices (BMPs), including dust control, erosion control, and water quality protection would be required of the project, which would reduce potential indirect impacts to vegetation communities to less than significant.

As noted above, the majority of the proposed facilities located within or near developed, disturbed habitat, ornamental landscaping, and fallow agriculture land cover that have little or no potential to support special-status plant species, and the potential for indirect impacts to special-status plant species in these areas would be less than significant

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Indirect effects to special-status wildlife species during construction may include noise, dust, erosion/sedimentation, and increased human presence. As noted above under indirect effects to

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vegetation, the potential indirect impacts from construction dust and erosion/sedimentation would be avoided and minimized through construction BMPs, which would reduce these potential effects on special-status wildlife species below a level of significance.

Noise generated during construction has the potential to indirectly impact adjacent special-status wildlife species through disrupting their normal activities, particularly breeding and nesting behavior of special-status bird species. Pursuant to the PEIR and to ensure avoidance of indirect noise impacts to special-status wildlife species during construction, avoidance and minimization measures, including seasonal restrictions, pre-construction surveys, buffer and/or noise attenuation, shall be implemented consistent with the PEIR, as described in mitigation measure MM 3.4-4. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-4 from the PEIR, impacts during construction would be less than significant.

The Fire Mountain site and the Mesa Pump Station site would be located adjacent to coastal sage scrub and riparian habitats with the potential to support special-status scrub bird species and special-status riparian bird species. Operational noise levels above 60 dB(A) Leq in adjacent special-status wildlife species habitat during the nesting season would be significant. Based on the Environmental Noise Assessment (Appendix E), the operational noise level for both facilities (Fire Mountain and Mesa) at 20 feet would be 50 dB(A) Leq. Coastal sage scrub habitat and riparian habitat are 20 feet or more away from these facilities; therefore, the potential indirect impact of elevated operational noise on adjacent special-status wildlife species would be less than significant.

Proposed Pipelines

Direct Impacts

Vegetation Communities

Approximately 0.11 acres of impacts to non-native grassland would occur from installation of the proposed pipeline. These impacts to non-native grassland would occur at the Mesa Pump Station site and in a short segment of the upper pipeline at the end of Pala Road (L19, L20, and L21). Non-native grasslands are considered sensitive in the Oceanside Subarea Plan, and direct impacts to this vegetation community would be considered significant absent mitigation. Pursuant to the PEIR and consistent with the Oceanside Subarea Plan, compensatory mitigation shall be provided to offset the loss of non-native grassland from the proposed project, as described in mitigation measure MM 3.4-2. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-2 from the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

No direct impacts to riparian, wetland, or water features regulated by the ACOE, RWQCB, or CDFW would occur from implementation of the proposed project. Although the proposed project

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pipeline alignment crosses the San Luis Rey River, Pilgrim Creek, and unnamed drainages, the proposed project would utilize trenchless construction techniques designed to avoid all direct impacts on these resources (refer to Section 1.3 above). Although no direct impacts to jurisdictional areas would occur, “frac-out” releases or other emergency situations have been known to occur during construction that have the potential to impact jurisdictional riparian, wetland, or water features absent mitigation. Pursuant to the PEIR, notification to the regulatory agencies shall be required prior to ground disturbing activities to mitigate for such situations, as described in mitigation measure MM 3.4-3. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-3 from the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

Special-Status Plants

Similar to the proposed facilities discussed above, the majority of the pipelines would not result in direct impacts to special-status plant species and impacts would be less than significant.

As described above, direct impacts to non-native grassland would occur from construction of the western end of the pipeline segment at Pala Road (L19, L20, and L21). This location would have similar potential impacts to thread-leaved brodiaea and San Diego ambrosia, as described above for the Mesa Pump Station, and would require the same mitigation (MM 3.4-1a) consistent with the PEIR to reduce impacts to a level below significance.

Additionally, the proposed modifications have been designed to avoid impacts to existing trees to the extent feasible. Should trimming or removal of trees be necessary, compliance with mitigation measure MM 3.4-5 would be required, such that impacts would be less than significant.

Special-Status Wildlife

Similar to the proposed facilities discussed above, the majority of the pipelines would not result in direct impacts to special-status plant species and impacts would be less than significant.

As described above, direct impacts to non-native grassland would occur from construction of the western end of the pipeline segment at Pala Road (L19, L20, and L21). This location would have similar potential impacts to burrowing owl, as described above for the Mesa Pump Station, and would require the same mitigation (MM 3.4-2b) consistent with the PEIR to reduce impacts to a level below significance.

Pursuant to the PEIR and to avoid nesting birds during construction of the proposed project, pre-construction nesting bird surveys and avoidance measures shall be implemented, as described in mitigation measure MM 3.4-4. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-4 from the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

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Regional Conservation – Oceanside Subarea Plan

Proposed pipeline impacts to non-native grassland at the west end of Pala Road (L19, L20, and L21) are located in the Oceanside Subarea Plan OMZ planning zone. This short pipeline segment occurs in the undeveloped Pala Road right-of-way adjacent to residential development in the south and east and the San Luis Rey River corridor in the west. Mitigation for the impacts to the non-native grassland from the construction of the pipeline segment would need to comply with the Oceanside Subarea Plan guidelines for impacts in this planning zone, which specify that mitigation shall be at a 0.5:1 ratio and must be implemented in the WCPZ or PAMA planning zones, consistent with mitigation MM 3.4-2 of the PEIR. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-2 from the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

Indirect Impacts

Vegetation Communities and Special-Status Plants

Indirect impacts to vegetation communities and special-status plants resulting from construction and operation of pipelines would be similar to that described for the facilities above. Impacts would be less than significant.

Special-Status Wildlife

Indirect impacts to special-status wildlife resulting from construction of pipelines would be similar to that described for facilities above. Noise generated during construction has the potential to indirectly impact adjacent special-status wildlife species through disrupting their normal activities, particularly breeding and nesting behavior of special-status bird species. Pursuant to the PEIR and to ensure avoidance of indirect noise impacts to special-status wildlife species during construction, avoidance and minimization measures, including seasonal restrictions, pre-construction surveys, buffer and/or noise attenuation, shall be implemented consistent with the PEIR, as described in mitigation measure MM 3.4-4. With incorporation of mitigation measure MM 3.4-4 from the PEIR, impacts during construction would be less than significant.

Operation of pipelines do not typically generate dust, noise, or other effects and would not result in indirect impacts to special-status wildlife species. Impacts would be less than significant during operation.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to air quality beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

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Due to the complexity of the mitigation measures for biological resources in the PEIR, the required mitigation based on the results of the BTR are clarified below. The following do not constitute new mitigation measures; the mitigation measures incorporated into the PEIR included steps necessary to reduce impacts to a level below significance dependent on the results of the BTR.

MM 3.4-1a. Surveys and Mitigation for Sensitive Plant Species. A pre-construction special-status plant species survey shall be conducted at the appropriate time of year to detect San Diego ambrosia and thread-leaved brodiaea in the grassland habitat at Mesa Pump Station site and west end of Pala Road locations, pursuant to MM 3.4-1a. If surveys do not detect these plant species in the project area where construction activities would occur, no further action shall be necessary. If San Diego ambrosia, thread-leaved brodiaea, or other special-status plant species are detected at these locations that cannot be avoided by the proposed project, a Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMP) shall be prepared and approved by the City of Oceanside prior to construction that describes the details on the avoidance and/or compensation measures to be implemented to prevent impacts to these species, including trenchless construction, species translocation, or other methods appropriate to the species consistent with MM 3.4-1a and the Oceanside Subarea Plan narrow endemic policy.

MM 3.4-1b. Surveys and Mitigation for Sensitive Wildlife Species. The following measures shall be implemented to avoid and, if necessary, mitigate the potential effects of the proposed project on special-status wildlife species, pursuant to MM 3.4-1b:

- Pre-construction burrowing owl surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist at Mesa Pump Station facility site and west end of Pala Road pipeline segment where direct impacts to non-native grassland would occur, pursuant to the MM 3.4-1b. If surveys do not detect burrowing owl in the project area where construction activities would occur, no further action shall be necessary. If occupied burrowing owl burrows are detected in the project area that cannot be avoided, a burrowing owl exclusion and mitigation plan shall be prepared and approved by the City of Oceanside and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) that describes the exclusion and mitigation approach developed consistent with MM 3.4-1b, the Oceanside Subarea Plan, and the latest CDFW burrowing owl guidance.
- Construction activities resulting in noise levels above 60 dB(A) Leq in adjacent coastal sage scrub habitat or riparian habitat shown on Figures 2a-2i of the BTR (Appendix B) shall be avoided during the nesting season for coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher (combined nesting season: February 15 – September 15). If elevated construction noise levels above 60 dB(A) Leq cannot be avoided

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in adjacent habitat areas during the nesting season for these species, the following measures shall be implemented consistent with MM 3.4-2b:

- Focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and/or southwestern willow flycatcher shall be conducted by a qualified biologist in adjacent habitat areas subject to elevated construction noise pursuant to USFWS protocol methods and MM 3.4-2b. If protocol surveys determine that these species are not nesting in adjacent habitat with the potential to be affected by construction noise, no further action shall be necessary.
- If protocol surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and/or southwestern willow flycatcher identify nesting birds in adjacent habitat with the potential to be affected by construction noise, noise attenuation measures shall be implemented to reduce the noise level in the occupied habitat below 60 dB(A) Leq or approval from the USFWS shall be obtained to exceed this standard. Pursuant to the PEIR, noise attenuation measures shall include construction set-back buffers, equipment noise mufflers, sound walls, or other approaches developed by the qualified biologist and noise monitor and approved by the City of Oceanside, consistent with MM 3.4-1b.

MM 3.4-2. Native Habitat Compensation. Prior to the issuance of grading permits for the proposed project, a Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMP) shall be prepared and approved by the City of Oceanside, pursuant to MM 3.4-2, that describes the details on the compensatory habitat mitigation that shall be implemented to offset the impacts to sensitive vegetation communities. At a minimum, the MMP shall include the approach, methods, locations, and specifications to mitigate for any sensitive vegetation community temporarily impacted during construction and any permanent direct impact. Permanent impacts to sensitive vegetation communities shall be compensated according to the mitigation ratios specified in MM 3.4-2 and Oceanside Subarea Plan. Additionally as required in MM 3.4-2, temporary impacts to sensitive vegetation communities shall be restored to pre-project conditions at a 1:1 ratio.

Construction of proposed project facilities will result in a total of 0.03 acres of permanent impact to non-native grassland, which based on MM 3.4-2 and the Oceanside Subarea Plan would require compensation at a 0.5:1 mitigation ratio. This impact would occur at the Mesa Pump Station site which is located in an area designated by the Oceanside Subarea Plan as a hardline preserve; a total of 0.10 acres (0.03 acres of non-native grassland; 0.07 acres of dirt road) of direct impact to Oceanside Subarea Plan hardline preserve would occur at this location. In order to offset the effects of the proposed project consistent with the PEIR and Oceanside Subarea Plan, a minimum of 0.10 acres of habitat conservation or habitat restoration shall be implemented in the Oceanside Subarea Plan El Corazon hardline preserve area to offset the loss of non-native grassland and hardline preserve from construction of the proposed project facilities. In order to compensate for the 0.11

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acres of temporary impact to non-native grassland from the construction of project pipelines, a minimum of 0.11 acres of non-native grassland will be restored in-place consistent with MM 3.4-2 and the Oceanside Subarea Plan. The MMP prepared pursuant to this mitigation measure shall address all compensatory mitigation activities used to offset the 0.11 acres of temporary impact and 0.10 acres of permanent impacts resulting from the proposed project.

MM 3.4-3. Complete Jurisdictional Delineation and Mitigation as Applicable. Prior to any ground disturbing activities, the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW shall be notified of the proposed microtunnelling, HDD, or auger boring activities beneath jurisdictional features. If required by CDFW, a Streambed Alteration Agreement under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code would be obtained. A plan to deal with potential frac-out release or other emergency shall be prepared by the contractor (or project engineer) for submittal to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW, if requested, prior to the activities outlining the project as well as the provisions in place to avoid/contain pollutants in case of an accident (e.g., should frac-out release occur).

2.5 Cultural Resources

The following discussion is based upon the following studies:

- Historic Built Environment Resources Inventory prepared by Dudek in July 2018 (Appendix C1)
- Evaluation of Historic Resources for the Fire Mountain Reservoir Project prepared by Dudek in May 2018 (Appendix C2)
- Cultural Resources Inventory Report prepared by Dudek in July 2018 (Appendix C3)

Refer to Appendices C1 through C3 for a full discussion of regulatory context, setting, and methodology; for the purposes of this Addendum, the results and conclusions of the technical studies are summarized below.

Proposed Facilities

Historical Resources

As described in the PEIR, the proposed El Corazon site is near a potential historic resource. However, this component is not part of the proposed modifications. Consistent with mitigation measure MM 3.5-1a, all facilities sites were assessed for potential historical resources. With the exception of the Fire Mountain Reservoir and Pump Station site, no other proposed facilities site would have the potential to impact historical resources (Appendix C1). Because the proposed Fire Mountain Reservoir and Pump Station site consists of a pre-stressed concrete reservoir and a

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control building that is over 45-years of age, an Evaluation of Historic Resources was performed for this site, consistent with MM 3.5-1a (Appendix C2). Dudek cross-trained archaeologist Matthew DeCarlo conducted a pedestrian survey of the property on December 27, 2017. Further, a variety of archival resources were searched for information relating to the existing reservoir and control building. As a result of this evaluation, the archival research and a site visit provided sufficient information to evaluate both structures for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. As described further in Appendix C2, the reservoir and the control building were found to not meet the necessary criteria and are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP or CRHR due to a lack of historical associations and compromised integrity. Therefore, the reservoir and the control building are not considered historical resources under CEQA and no management recommendations or mitigation is required for historic built environment resources.

Archaeological Resources

Consistent with mitigation measures MM 3.5-2a, a cultural resources inventory report was conducted for the project. Seven resources have been identified within the area of potential effect (APE). Of these seven resources, one is located within the Fire Mountain site. A portion of the remaining site, CA-SDI-12262, is located within the Fire Mountain site. The survey only identified surface evidence of the resource within a portion of the Fire Mountain site that will not be subject to construction activities. Archaeological and Native American monitoring of geotechnical tests revealed that there is no potential for subsurface cultural deposits in the proposed location of the Fire Mountain Reservoir or Fire Mountain Pump Station facilities. The observed geotechnical testing at CA-SDI-12262 revealed that the soils were culturally sterile to depths of approximately 21 feet. Measures such as demarking construction limits and protective fencing will be used to avoid inadvertent impacts to the remaining portion of CA-SDI-12262 that falls within the Fire Mountain site. Consistent with the PEIR, archaeological sensitivity training prior to construction at the Fire Mountain site would be required, per mitigation measure MM 3.5-2c. Mitigation measure MM 3.5-2d states that full-time monitoring can be reduced to part-time inspections if determined adequate by the archaeological monitor. Based on testing and observations of CA-SDI-12262, it is recommended that monitors only be present during initial construction at the Fire Mountain site for demarking and monitoring construction limits around the remaining portion of CA-SDI-12262, consistent with MM 3.5-2d. Refer to Table 2, for a resource and management summary. Additionally, if human remains are encountered during construction, mitigation measure MM 3.5-4 would be implemented per the PEIR. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation consistent with the PEIR.

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Table 2
Resource Summary Table

Site Number	Era	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Project Component	Project Proximity	Mitigation per PEIR
CA-SDI-6136	Prehistoric	Lithic and shell scatter	Not evaluated	L1B	Outside of APE	MM 3.5-2c: archaeological sensitivity training. MM 3.5-2d: Monitor within 100 feet of original site location
CA-SDI-11970	Multi-component	Historic residential complex and two bedrock milling features	Destroyed	U1; U3	Intersects with APE	MM 3.5-2c: archaeological sensitivity training. MM 3.5-2d: Monitor within 100 feet
CA-SDI-12241	Prehistoric	Flake and groundstone scatter	Not evaluated	U3	Within 100 feet of APE	MM 3.5-2c: archaeological sensitivity training. MM 3.5-2d: Avoidance; monitor within 100 feet
CA-SDI-12262	Prehistoric	Campsite	Recommended CRHR eligible	Fire Mountain Reservoir; Fire Mountain Pump Station	Intersects with APE	MM 3.5-2c: archaeological sensitivity training. MM 3.5-2d: Avoidance; temporary fencing during construction
CA-SDI-14784	Prehistoric	Shell and lithic scatter	Not evaluated	L18	Outside of APE	MM 3.5-2c: archaeological sensitivity training. MM 3.5-2d: Monitor within 100 feet of original site location
CA-SDI-13744	Prehistoric	Shell and lithic scatter	Not evaluated	U5	Within 100 feet of APE	MM 3.5-2c: archaeological

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Table 2
Resource Summary Table

Site Number	Era	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility	Project Component	Project Proximity	Mitigation per PEIR
						sensitivity training. MM 3.5-2d: Avoidance; monitor within 100 feet
CA-SDI-17549	Historical	Refuse dump	Not eligible; destroyed	U1	Within 100 feet of APE	None

Paleontological Resources

As discussed in the PEIR, construction of any proposed facilities within soils that have a moderate, moderate to high, or high paleontological sensitivity would incorporate paleontological sensitivity training, monitoring, and reporting, consistent with the requirements of mitigation measures MM 3.5-3a and 3.5-3b, which would reduce potential impacts to a level below significance.

Proposed Pipelines

Historical Resources

The proposed pipelines would be located underground and within existing right-of-ways. The Historic Built Environment Resources Inventory did not identify any existing or potential historical resources that may be affected by the proposed pipelines. As such, no impact to historical resources would occur.

Archaeological Resources

Analysis of site records and surveying have confirmed that two no longer exist. Site visits indicate that these resources have been demolished by the construction of a residential neighborhood (CA-SDI-11970) and a shopping center (CA-SDI-26841). Two other sites (CA-SDI-12241 and CA-SDI-13744) are located within the APE but do not intersect the existing roadbed where proposed pipeline will be installed. Impacts to these two resources will be avoided as construction of pipelines near these two resources would be located entirely within the existing roadway. Review of site records suggest that two resources (CA-SDI-6136 and CA-SDI-14784) were inaccurately mapped and are not located within the APE.

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Though destroyed or avoided there is a potential to encounter buried archaeological resources when conducting ground disturbing activities in close proximity to previously documented cultural resources (CA-SDI-6136, CA-SDI-11970, CA-SDI-12241, CA-SDI-14784, and CA-SDI-13744). Archaeological and Native American monitors should be present during initial ground disturbing project activities within 100 feet of previously recorded resource locations. Sensitivity training and monitoring should occur at excavations within 100 feet of the recorded locations of these resources, consistent with mitigation measures MM 3.5-2c and MM 3.5-2d. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation consistent with the PEIR.

Previous subsurface archaeological testing at CA-SDI-17549 revealed that no cultural materials were discovered below approximately 8 inches. Mass grading during the construction of the nearby shopping center in 2009 would have removed any remnant of CA-SDI-17549. As such, construction sensitivity training and archaeological and Native American monitoring are not necessary within 100 feet of CA-SDI-17549. Impacts would be less than significant.

Additionally, if human remains are encountered during construction, mitigation measure MM 3.5-4 would be implemented per the PEIR.

Refer to Table 2 for a resource and management summary.

Paleontological Resources

As discussed in the PEIR, construction of any proposed pipelines within soils that have a moderate, moderate to high, or high paleontological sensitivity would incorporate paleontological sensitivity training, monitoring, and reporting, consistent with the requirements of mitigation measures MM 3.5-3a and 3.5-3b, which would reduce potential impacts to a level below significance.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts historical, cultural, and paleontological resources beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.6 Geology and Soils

Proposed Facilities

A cursory geotechnical review of the project site was performed, and geologic hazards are known to occur. A geotechnical investigation of the site will be conducted during the preliminary design phase, as required by MM 3.6-1a, Assess Potential for Liquefaction and Incorporate Protective

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Measures, described in the PEIR, for the proposed modifications. The cursory geotechnical review indicated that there are no known stability issues within the immediate area of the project site. However, slope cuts and retaining structures are required for construction of the partially buried reservoirs. As such, MM 3.6-1b, Stabilize Slopes During Construction, would be implemented for facilities located within landslide risk areas. Further, during design of each project component, the proposed facilities would comply with all applicable codes, standards, and regulations, including the City's General Plan, designed to protect structures and people from geologic hazards. With implementation of mitigation measures identified in the PEIR and all applicable codes and regulations, impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Pipelines

As discussed above, with incorporation of MM 3.6-1a and MM 3.6-1b, impacts to geology and soils would be less than significant. As stated in MM 3.6-1a, pipelines would be installed within consolidated engineered backfill. Further, the pipelines would comply with all applicable codes, standards, and regulations, including the City's General Plan, designed to protect structures and people from geologic hazards. With implementation of mitigation measures identified in the PEIR and all applicable codes and regulations, impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to geology and soils beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.7 Greenhouse Gases

Proposed Facilities

As discussed in the PEIR, during construction, the PEIR estimated that construction of the City's pipelines and pump stations would account of 753 metric tons of CO₂E per year (MT CO₂E/yr) while indirect operation omissions would be 556 MT CO₂E/yr. No direct operation emissions, including mobile sources, would occur as a result of the RWMP project.

The RWMP project would result in a significant impact to GHGs during operations and construction of the project. Mitigation measure MM 3.3-2, which requires incorporation of measures that minimize emissions, such as imposing speed limits on unpaved roads, covering haul trucks, and limit daily grading to control PM₁₀ emissions, and using VOC-free coatings and VOC ERCs to control VOC emissions, would be implemented, but would not reduce impacts to less than significant levels. Further, as discussed in the PEIR, because the RWMP project would offset imported potable water use with locally produced recycled and advanced treated water, there may

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be negative net GHG emissions due to overall differences in energy intensities. This is because the majority of potable water delivered by Coalition members is imported from outside the region and across varying terrain, which is an energy intensive process. As described in the PEIR, the RWMP project's total operational emissions are 8,199 MT CO₂E/yr, which is less than 50% of the anticipated emissions associated with imported water.

Nonetheless, because the PEIR estimated that GHG emissions of the RWMP project would exceed the 2,500 MT CO₂e/year threshold recommended by the County of San Diego during construction and operations and because GHG emissions may still exceed applicable plans, policies, or regulations, impacts to GHG emissions would remain significant and unavoidable with implementation of MM 3.3-2.

Proposed Pipelines

As described above, the PEIR estimated that construction of the City's pipelines and pump stations would account of 753 metric tons of CO₂E per year (MT CO₂E/yr) while indirect operation omissions would be 556 MT CO₂E/yr. The proposed modifications would result in an overall reduced linear feet of proposed pipeline than analyzed in the PEIR, resulting in reduced potential construction emissions. Mitigation measure MM 3.3-2, as described above, would be implemented during construction of all proposed pipelines. Due to the City's commitment to identify construction measures to the extent practicable, the effectiveness of MM 3.3-2 would not be affected by additional pipeline. As such, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable with implementation of MM 3.3-2.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to greenhouse gas emissions beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The following discussion is based upon the Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment (Preliminary ESA) prepared by Dudek in July 2018. The Preliminary ESA is included as Appendix D to this Addendum.

Proposed Facilities

As discussed in the PEIR, operation of some components associated with the RWMP project could require the routine transport, use, storage and disposal of minor amounts of hazardous materials. Limited quantities of diesel fuel and hydraulic fluids may also be used for operation for pump

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station standby generators. During construction, the proposed modifications would temporarily increase the routine transport and use of hazardous materials used in construction activities, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids, paint, and other similar materials.

Consistent with mitigation measure MM 3.8-2a of the PEIR, a Preliminary ESA has been performed for all proposed facilities sites (Appendix D). A search of the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database, Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStar database, National Pipeline Mapping System, and California Department of Conservation Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Wells databases was conducted. Based on the records reviewed for the facilities sites, no hazardous materials sites of concern were identified. Given the historical agricultural uses of the Morro Heights Reservoir and Pump Station site and the Old Grove Reservoir and Pump Station site, pesticides could potentially be present in the surface soils. However, it is likely that potential impacts from the former agriculture uses are minimal as one of the sites appears to have been graded, and worker occupancy at both sites would be limited. Despite this, as required by the PEIR, mitigation measure MM 3.8-2c, Contaminated Soils Contingency Plan, would still be implemented at all four sites. Impacts would be less than significant.

Requirements outlined in MM 3.8-2b, Hazardous Materials Management and Spill Prevention, would also be implemented to reduce potential impacts from hazardous materials. The proposed modifications would also be required to comply with applicable standards that regulate the transport, use, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials, public health requirements that regulate recycled water, and laws and standards applicable to potable reuse. With implementation of these mitigation measures and applicable regulations, the proposed modifications would not create as significant hazard to the public or the environment because of hazardous materials. Further, with implementation of these measures, no significant impacts from hazardous materials would occur within one-quarter mile of a school. Impacts would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures outlined within the PEIR.

As discussed in the PEIR, water reclamation facilities constructed or expanded by the RWMP Project would entail use of chemicals and other hazardous materials for operation and maintenance of facilities, including for treatment of wastewater. The proposed modifications does not include construction or expansion of water reclamation facilities and, as such, would not require the use of these materials. Thus, because no hazardous materials will be stored at the proposed reservoirs or pump facilities, MM 3.8-1, Preparation of a Hazardous Materials Business Plan, outlined in the PEIR, would not be applicable or required.

The proposed Mesa Pump Station is located approximately 2 miles southeast of the Oceanside Municipal Airport. However, the site is not located within the Oceanside Municipal Airport Land

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Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) (Airport Land Use Commission of San Diego County 2010). None of the other proposed facilities are located in proximity to an airport or private airstrip.

Lastly, due to the history of fires within the project site, mitigation measure MM 3.8-8, which requires fire safety construction measures, would be implemented for the proposed modifications. Construction of the proposed pipelines could temporarily increase the routine transport and use of hazardous materials such as gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluids, paints, and other similar materials. During construction of pipelines, the proposed modifications would be required to comply with the applicable laws and regulations and public health requirements discussed above, as well as MM 3.8-2b, Hazardous Materials Management and Spill Prevention and Control Plan.

Consistent with mitigation measure MM 3.8-2a, a Preliminary ESA was performed for the proposed pipeline locations (Appendix D). Based on the records reviewed, the following hazardous materials sites have been identified adjacent to proposed pipeline alignments:

Proposed Pipelines

- L1B: Former leaking underground storage tank (LUST) and an current LUST Cleanup Site, Unocal #5940-31030, 502 S. El Camino Real, adjacent to alignment
- L19, L20, and L21 and U1: Former LUST cleanup site, Shell, 660 Douglas Drive, adjacent to alignment
- U2: Former LUST and Cleanup Program Site, 7-Eleven Food Store, 487 Vandergrift Blvd, along alignment
- U3: Former Cleanup Program Site, The Green House, 5451 North River Road, along alignment

Mitigation measure MM 3.8-2c, Contaminated Soil Contingency Plan, would be implemented at these locations and would specify a contingency plan for management of contaminated soil, if encountered during construction. Based on the understanding of the records search, it is recommended that the following be included in the contingency plan (Appendix D):

- Identification of known areas of soil contamination, including constituents of concern, on/near project site
- Anticipated constituents of concern (COCs; hazardous waste/materials) that may be encountered
- Procedures for characterizing and managing impacted materials, including emergency response procedures
- Dewatering contingency options
- Stormwater management options

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- Regulatory considerations
- Worker health and safety plan for management of contaminated materials
- Copies of the contingency plan and health and safety plan should be maintained on site during excavation and construction of the proposed project. All workers on the project site should be familiarized with these documents.

With implementation of mitigation measure MM 3.8-2c of the PEIR, impacts would be less than significant.

Although there is an existing hazardous liquids pipeline along L2B (under El Camino Real where it crosses Mesa Drive), any existing utilities, including pipelines, would be known at the time of design and construction such that they can be avoided. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operation of the proposed pipelines would not require the use or transport of hazardous materials and impacts would be less than significant.

Several of the proposed pipelines are located within 2 miles of the Oceanside Municipal Airport. However, pipelines would be underground and not interfere with the Oceanside Municipal Airport ALUCP or result in safety hazards for people residing or working in the area.

The majority of the pipelines would be constructed within existing roadways, which could impede access to some roadways and driveways that are currently used by emergency response vehicles or in emergency evacuations. Thus, mitigation measure MM 3.8-7, Develop and Maintain Emergency Response Strategies, which requires coordination with local emergency services, would be implemented for the proposed modifications. Impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to hazards or hazardous materials beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

Proposed Facilities

As discussed in the PEIR, construction of the proposed facilities may include grading, vegetation removal, excavation, and dewatering, which would have the potential to affect surface water quality. As such, the proposed modifications would be required to obtain coverage under State Water Board's NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Order No. 2012- 0006-DWQ), which requires the preparation and

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implementation of a SWPPP. The PEIR states that MM 3.8-1 would be implemented for projects that propose expanded or new treatment facilities to reduce impacts to water quality. However, because treatment facilities are not proposed, and because no hazardous materials will be stored or transported, MM 3.8-1, Preparation of a Hazardous Materials Business Plan, outlined in the PEIR, would not be applicable or required.

Excavation for storage tanks could encounter saturated sediments and groundwater, which would require local dewatering and result in a temporary alteration of local shallow groundwater levels. However, because the RWMP project is scattered through multiple groundwater basins, dewatering activities would not cause substantial depletion of groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or lowering of the local groundwater table. Further, groundwater levels would be expected to return to normal levels following construction. As such, it is not expected that the excavation associated with the storage tanks would lead to a significant impact to groundwater levels.

Operation of the proposed above-ground facilities could generate stormwater runoff that could discharge pollutants or contribute to violation of water quality standards. Compliance with the NPDES Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from the MS4s Draining the Watersheds within the San Diego Region (Order R9-2013-0001) and associated municipal ordinances, including applicable policies of relevant General Plans, would ensure that all storm water runoff from proposed modifications facilities do not adversely affect surface water quality.

It is expected that the project will create over 10,000 square feet of impervious surfaces at the Morro Heights RW Reservoir and Pump Station, Fire Mountain RW Reservoir and Pump Station site, Old Grove RW Reservoir and Pump Station site; therefore, development on these sites are categorized as a Priority Development Project. As such, mitigation measure MM 3.9-4, outlined in the PEIR, would be implemented to ensure drainage impacts would be less than significant. In accordance with City Grading and Erosion Control Ordinances and applicable State Construction General Permit Requirements, permanent storm water quality BMPs and Low Impact Development practices would be implemented into the project design.

Operation of the proposed modifications could impact water quality through percolation into the groundwater basin. However, with compliance with the State Water Board's General Permit for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Municipal Recycled Water (Order No. 2009- 0006-DWQ), which would ensure protection of groundwater quality during operation of non-potable recycled water systems, impacts would be less than significant.

Because no contact with surface water or groundwater will occur during normal operation conditions of the proposed modifications, MM 3.9-3, Conduct Potable Reuse Technical

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Investigations and Mitigation, would not be required. Further, although proposed facilities may have the potential for damage during seiche, tsunami, or mudflow, the project would not expose people to these hazards, as it does not propose habitable structures and would not require workers during operation. With implementation of MM 3.6-1a and MM 3.6-1b, regarding seismic-related design criteria, impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Pipelines

As discussed in the PEIR and above, construction of the proposed pipelines would include grading, vegetation removal, excavation, and dewatering, which would have the potential to affect surface water quality. As such, the City would obtain coverage under the State Water Board's NPDES General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity for construction of the proposed pipelines, which requires preparation and implementation of a SWPPP. Further, pipelines L1B, L3, L8, and U8 would all require the crossing of a stream. As such, a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is required for construction at all these locations.

The proposed pipelines would be located underground and, as such, would not result in any long-term changes to the existing hydrology along the alignments. As discussed above, MM 3.9-3 would not be required for the proposed modifications. Pipeline L1B involves a river crossing. Please see Section 2.4, Biological Resources, for permits that would be required for pipeline river crossings.

Further, MM 3.9-4 relates to above-ground facilities and would not be applicable to this portion of the project.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to hydrology and water quality beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.10 Land Use and Planning

Proposed Facilities

The proposed facilities sites are zoned Agriculture, Open Space, and El Corazon Specific Plan (Residential), and Rancho del Oro Planned Development (City of Oceanside 2018)

The Morro Heights site is designated Agriculture, the Fire Mountain site is designated Open Space, the Mesa Pump Station is designated Residential, and the Old Grove site is designated industrial

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in the City's General Plan (City of Oceanside 2002). The project sites are not within a designated coastal zone or special overlay zone, including scenic or historic overlays (City of Oceanside 2002). As discussed in the PEIR, the RWMP project would serve existing and identified planned demands, and would be constructed in accordance with applicable General Plan policies, construction, and zoning guidelines. As such, the project would not conflict with any other local planning documents, policies, and regulations. Compliance with existing land use and zoning regulations would ensure that those impacts are less than significant.

Refer to Section 2.4, Biological Resources, for analysis regarding compliance with the habitat conservation plans.

Proposed Pipelines

The majority of the proposed pipelines would occur within existing roadways. A few of the proposed pipelines fall within the City's Local Coastal Program (LCP). Construction activities, such as excavation, are regulated in this area. Mitigation measure MM 3.1-1b, discussed in Section 2.1 Aesthetics, would ensure that the project complies with the City's LCP. As such, impacts would be less than significant.

Refer to Section 2.4, Biological Resources, for analysis regarding compliance with the habitat conservation plans.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to land use and planning beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.11 Mineral Resources

Proposed Facilities

As discussed in the PEIR, mineral resources located within the City consist of silica sand that is mined north of Oceanside Boulevard, east of El Camino Real, and along the San Luis Rey River. None of the proposed facilities are located within this area.

Proposed Pipelines

L1B and L2B would be constructed within the proximity of the area of known mineral resources, described above. However, these pipelines would be located within existing roadways, and would not have an impact on access or availability of these mineral resources. Further, the City of Oceanside's General Plan states that most of the sand included in this deposit underlies developed

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land and is already considered “unavailable” (City of Oceanside 2002). Construction of these pipelines would, therefore, not affect availability of this resource compared to existing conditions. No impacts would occur.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to mineral resources beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.12 Noise

The following discussion is partially based upon the Environmental Noise Assessment prepared by Dudek in July 2018. The noise assessment is included as Appendix E to this Addendum. Refer to Appendix E for a full discussion of regulatory context, setting, and methodology; for the purposes of this Addendum, the results and conclusions of the Environmental Noise Assessment are summarized below.

Proposed Facilities

As discussed in the PEIR, construction of proposed facilities would result in temporary noise increases. Construction noise levels would fluctuate depending on the construction phase, equipment type, duration of equipment use, distance between noise source and receptor, and presence or absence of barriers between noise source and receptor. Sensitive receptors near the Morro Heights site include single-family residences 0.2 miles to the east, 0.9 miles to the north, and 0.3 and 0.8 miles to the south. Nearby sensitive receptors at the Fire Mountain Site include residential uses immediately adjacent to the site to the north, west, and south. Mesa Pump site includes residential uses to the north across Mesa Drive and to the northeast of the site. Lastly, sensitive receptors near the Old Grove site include residence located 600 feet to the west across Collage Boulevard. Mitigation Measure MM 3.12-2, Geotechnical Evaluation and Mitigation, which requires meeting vibration performance standards, would be implemented for the proposed modifications at all the proposed facilities locations to reduce impacts from construction noise to less than significant. Impacts would remain less than significant with mitigation. Further, Mitigation Measures MM 3.12-1a, which requires implementation of noise and vibration control measures during construction, and MM 3.12-1b, which requires pre-construction notification to residents within 500 feet of proposed facilities undergoing construction, would be implemented, as described in the PEIR. With implementation of these mitigation measures, noise impacts during construction would be less than significant.

A noise assessment was performed for the Morro Heights, Fire Mountain, Mesa, and Old Grove locations, as described in MM 3.12-1c, Noise and Vibration During Operations, to ensure

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operational noise levels do not exceed the City's noise ordinance standards (Appendix E). Site planning and design of the pump stations incorporate noise minimization measures outlined in MM 3.12-1c including locating pumps away from sensitive receptors and shielding by enclosing the pumps in a CMU structure. As shown in the noise assessment, based on current site plans and structural design of the proposed pump stations, none of the proposed pump stations would exceed the City's noise ordinance standards.

Proposed Pipelines

Construction of the proposed pipelines would occur nearby sensitive receptors at some locations. Although the proposed modifications include additional pipeline than originally analyzed in the PEIR, these potential impacts would be distributed throughout the City, meaning no single location should experience a substantial increase in noise levels above those addressed in the PEIR. Similar to construction of proposed facilities, MM 3.12-2, MM 3.12-1a, and MM 3.12-1b would be implemented during construction of the proposed pipelines. Impacts would remain less than significant with mitigation.

No potential noise and vibration impacts would occur at this location during operations of the proposed pipelines. As such, MM 3.12-1c, as outlined in the PEIR, would not be required for the proposed pipelines.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to mineral resources beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.13 Population and Housing

Proposed Facilities and Pipelines

The proposed modifications would not construct housing that would directly cause population growth. As discussed in the PEIR, the RWMP project would accommodate planned growth and reduce demands of imported water in the study area, and would not result in significant growth inducing impacts. Impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to population and housing beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

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2.14 Public Services

Proposed Facilities

As discussed above, the proposed modifications do not include residential and commercial development that would directly induce population growth. Further, the project would serve existing demands and thus water provided by the project would be provided to existing customers or new customers that are already included in applicable planning documents. Thus, the project would not require new or expanded fire protection, police, schools, parks, or other public facilities.

Proposed Pipelines

The proposed modifications could result in increases in emergency response times due to traffic delays associated with construction of pipelines, which may cause temporary road closures and detours. As such, mitigation measure MM 3.16-1, which requires a traffic management plan that considers the needs of emergency services, would reduce impacts to public services to less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to public services beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.15 Recreation

Proposed Facilities and Pipelines

The proposed modifications would not directly or indirectly lead to population growth that would result in increased use of existing parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. However, the Mesa Pump Station site is located to the southeast of the Emerald Isle Golf Course. As such, construction, at this site could result in impairment of this recreational area and facilities. Due to the slight elevation of the golf course, the project site may be visible for this location. However, these impacts would be temporary and occur only during the period of construction. Further, MM 3.15-1, as described in the PEIR, would be implemented to reduce impacts to this recreational area that may occur during construction. MM 3.15-1, Minimize Storage of Construction Equipment near Recreational Facilities, requires that staging areas for facility and pipeline construction are identified in the construction bid documents, and will be implemented during construction. Although construction could create noise impacts that may affect the use of recreational facilities at the Mesa Pump

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Station site, mitigation measures MM 3.2-1a and 3.2-1b, as described in Section 2.12, would be implemented to reduce potential impacts.

Lastly, as described in the PEIR, MM 3.1-1b, Screening Analysis and Mitigation for Protection of Scenic Resources, which requires staging areas to be located away from viewshed corridors and visually sensitive areas, has been implemented for above-ground facilities, to the extent feasible. The screening analysis described in MM 3.1-1b was performed as part of the site selection for the proposed facilities and has been incorporated into this Addendum (see Section 2.1). As described in this section, the above-ground facilities proposed would not be located within these scenic vistas, and mitigation for protection of scenic resources, described in MM 3.1-1b is no longer applicable or required. As such, although the Mesa Pump Station site could be visible from the Emerald Isle Golf Course, a recreational use, the facilities on this site would be small in scale and would not result in significant adverse alterations to the existing visual environment. Thus, with implementation of these mitigation measures, impacts to recreational facilities would be less than significant.

Proposed Pipelines

Similar to the proposed facilities, the proposed pipelines could result in impairment of recreational areas and facilities located nearby. Because construction would occur in various locations through the City, the proposed pipelines could be located near recreational areas and facilities, such as and parks, community centers, and equestrian and pedestrian trails, such that construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed modifications could result in the impairment of the recreational areas and facilities. As such, mitigation measure MM 3.15-1, as described above and in the PEIR, would be implemented to reduce impacts to recreational facilities during construction. For the locations that are near recreational facilities, pipelines could impair recreational facilities during construction, by potentially limiting access to these facilities. However, these impacts would be temporary and last only during the construction period. Further, although construction could create noise impacts that may affect the use of recreational facilities, mitigation measures MM 3.12-1a and 3.12-1b, as described in Section 2.12, would be implemented to reduce potential impacts. During operations, the proposed pipelines would be installed within existing right-of-ways and acquired easements, and would be buried, except for the channel bridge crossing of U15, to be hung on the College Boulevard Bridge. As described in Section 2.1, Aesthetics, MM 3.1-1a would require restoration of underground alignments to pre-existing conditions. As such, impacts to recreational facilities would be less than significant with mitigation.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts recreation beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

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2.16 Transportation and Traffic

Proposed Facilities

Construction of the proposed facilities may occur within the public right-of-way, which could result in impacts to the performance of the circulations system, or impacts to applicable circulation plans, ordinances, or policies. However, these impacts would be temporary and occur only during the construction phase. As such, mitigation measure MM 3.16-1, Traffic Management Plan, as described in the PEIR, would be implemented during construction. Operations and maintenance of the proposed facilities would result in a nominal addition of trips, and thus would not result in significant impacts to transportation and traffic. With implementation of MM 3.16-1, impacts would be less than significant.

Proposed Pipelines

Construction of the proposed pipelines, including excavation and pipeline installation, would occur primarily within existing roadway right-of-ways, which could lead to increased construction-related traffic and lane closures or other traffic impacts. Some construction may also result in diversion of pedestrian and bicycle facilities, or public transit. Further, two crossings of NCDT tracks are proposed in order to construct pipeline alignments L3 and L8. These impacts would occur only during the construction phase of the project. Although the proposed modifications include additional pipeline than what was originally described in the PEIR, which may lead to more road closures, these additional locations are subject to the same mitigation measures outlined in the PEIR. More specifically, mitigation measure MM 3.16-1, Traffic Management Plan, would be implemented to ensure traffic and alternative transportation impacts from the construction of the proposed pipelines at all locations would be less than significant. Further, mitigation measure MM 3.16-4, Rail Crossing Plan, would be implemented for the segments of L3 and L8, which require crossing of NCDT tracks at El Camino Real and Rancho Del Oro Drive. Lastly, as discussed in Section 2.8, above, because the majority of the pipelines would be constructed within existing roadways, this could limit access to some roadways and driveways that are currently used by emergency response vehicles or in emergency evacuations. Thus, mitigation measure MM 3.8-7, Develop and Maintain Emergency Response Strategies, which requires coordination with local emergency services, would be implemented for the proposed modifications. Once operational, no additional traffic would be generated by the proposed pipelines. As such, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

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Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to transportation and traffic beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.17 Utilities and Service Systems

Proposed Facilities and Pipelines

The proposed modifications do not involve treatment facilities. As such, mitigation measure MM 3.8-1, Preparation of Hazardous Materials Business Plan, which requires compliance with standards set by the RWQCB, is not applicable to the proposed modifications, as no hazardous materials would be stored at the proposed facilities. Similarly, MM 3.9-3, Conduct Potable Reuse Technical Investigations and Mitigation, does not apply to the proposed modifications, as no contact with surface water or groundwater will occur during normal operating conditions. As such, the proposed modifications would not lead to an exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements, as no use of wastewater or wastewater treatment is required for the modifications.

The proposed modifications are part of the larger RWMP project, which involves construction of new water and wastewater treatment facilities. As described throughout this Addendum, the proposed modifications would not result in new substantial or significant impacts to the environment beyond those analyzed in the PEIR. Impacts would be less than significant.

As discussed in the PEIR, the RWMP project was designed to serve existing and planned future demands as established in the City's planning documents. As such, it is not anticipated that there would be inadequate capacity to serve the RWMP's projected demands, or the demands of the proposed modifications. Impacts would be less than significant.

As discussed in Section 2.9, Hydrology and Water Quality, construction of both proposed facilities and pipelines would temporarily affect drainage. Because proposed modifications could create over 10,000 square feet of impervious surfaces at the Morro Heights RW Reservoir and Pump Station, Fire Mountain RW Reservoir and Pump Station site, Old Grove RW Reservoir and Pump Station site, development on these sites are categorized as a Priority Development Project. As such, mitigation measure MM 3.9-4, outlined in the PEIR, which includes on-site stormwater facilities to accommodate runoff, would ensure impacts to storm water drainage. Thus, the proposed modifications would not require or result in construction or expansion of stormwater facilities. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation.

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The proposed modifications would not require additional water supplies aside from what was analyzed in the PEIR. As such, no new or expanded entitlements are needed, and impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to utilities and service systems beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

2.18 Environmental Justice

Proposed Facilities

As outlined in the PEIR, the City includes at least some areas that qualify as disadvantaged communities (DACs) and at least three areas of predominantly minority populations. The Morro Heights Reservoir site, the Fire Mountain Reservoir and Pump Station site, and the Old Grove Reservoir site are not located within or near a DAC. However, one DAC exists near the Mesa Pump Station site, across Mesa Drive. Because the site is located near El Corazon Preserve, the design of this small facility will incorporate screening and noise control measures outlined within this Addendum, which would also mitigate potential impacts to nearby DACs. As such, mitigation measure MM 5.1-1, which requires screening analysis and mitigation of potential environmental justice impacts, has been incorporated. With implementation of MM 5.1-1 and mitigation outlined throughout this Addendum, impacts to environmental justice would be less than significant.

Proposed Pipelines

As described in the PEIR, because pipelines require less maintenance, are located underground, and are not associated with many environmental impacts, the proposed pipeline would be less likely to have significant environmental justice impacts, once constructed. Portions of proposed pipelines U1, L1B, and L2B would be located within existing streets that are adjacent to or within DACs or minority communities. These pipelines total 4 miles (or 16%) of the 25 miles of new pipelines proposed under this project. Thus, the proposed pipelines are not disproportionately located near environmental justice communities. Mitigation measure MM 5.1-1 would not be required for the proposed pipelines and impacts would be less than significant.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to environmental justice beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

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2.19 Energy

Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines outlines what information should be included within environmental analysis regarding energy conservation where considered applicable or relevant. This appendix includes a list of energy impact possibilities and potential conservation measures and the goals of wise and efficient use of energy during development and operations. Appendix F does not prescribe a threshold for the determination of significance. Rather, Appendix F focuses on reducing and minimizing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

The PEIR does not directly discuss the potential impacts to energy resulting from the project. Rather, energy use is discussed in the context of potential air quality emissions.

Proposed Facilities

Construction would result in a temporary increase in energy consumption. Temporary electric power for as-necessary lighting and electronic equipment. The electricity used for such activities would be temporary and negligible. Petroleum (fuels) would be consumed throughout construction. Fuel consumed by construction equipment would be the primary energy resource expended over the course of construction. Heavy-duty equipment used for project construction would rely on diesel fuel and construction workers would travel to and from the active construction sites. Consistent with mitigation measure MM 3.12-1a, unnecessary idling of construction equipment is prohibited, which reduces unnecessary and wasteful consumption of energy. Additionally, there are no unusual characteristics of the known construction processes that would require the use of substantially more energy beyond typical construction activities. Therefore, construction would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy.

As stated in the PEIR, operation of pump stations would result in increased energy use during operation of the project. Energy use of each pump station site was estimated based on known and typical factor (for use in estimating air quality pollutant emissions). Additionally, operational energy consumption would occur from vehicle trips associated with normal operations and maintenance of the facilities. The PEIR includes operational energy consumption estimates for advanced treatment water facilities, including from the City of San Diego. Additionally, it is assumed that all pump stations would be constructed to current Title 24 energy standards, at minimum. The proposed modifications would not substantially alter the operational characteristics of the project when compared to that analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, operation would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy.

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Proposed Pipelines

With the exception of minor energy consumption related to normal maintenance, energy consumption related to the proposed pipelines is primarily associated with construction. Refer to the construction energy consumption discussion for the proposed facilities above; similar energy consumption would occur for the proposed pipelines. The length of pipelines under the proposed modifications is not greater than that analyzed in the PEIR. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the proposed modification would require less energy consumption for pipeline construction. Therefore, construction and operation would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy.

Conclusion

The proposed modifications would not result in any new substantial or significant impacts to energy beyond those analyzed in the PEIR, and no new mitigation is required.

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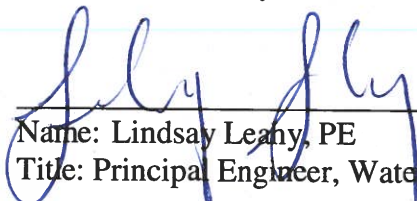
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3 DETERMINATION

Based on the information and analysis in this Addendum, and pursuant to Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines, the City determined the following:

- There are no substantial changes to the proposed project that would require major revisions to the PEIR due to new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of impacts identified in the PEIR.
- Substantial changes have not occurred in the circumstances under which the proposed project is being undertaken that would require major revisions to the PEIR to disclose new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of the impacts identified in the PEIR.
- There is no new information of substantial importance not known at the time the PEIR was certified that shows that the proposed project would have any new significant effects not discussed in the certified PEIR or any substantial increase in the severity of the impacts identified in the PEIR. In addition, no mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not feasible, or that are considerably different from those analyzed in the PEIR, would substantially reduce one or more significant effects.


Name: Lindsay Leany, PE
Title: Principal Engineer, Water Utilities

9/26/2019
Date

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4 REFERENCES

14 CCR 15000–15387 and Appendices A–L. Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

Airport Land Use Commission of San Diego. 2010. Oceanside Municipal Airport Compatibility Policy Map: Safety

California Department of Transportation. 2011. Officially Designated Scenic Highways—San Diego County. Accessed May 8, 2018.

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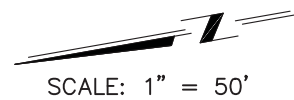
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SCALE: 1" = 50'

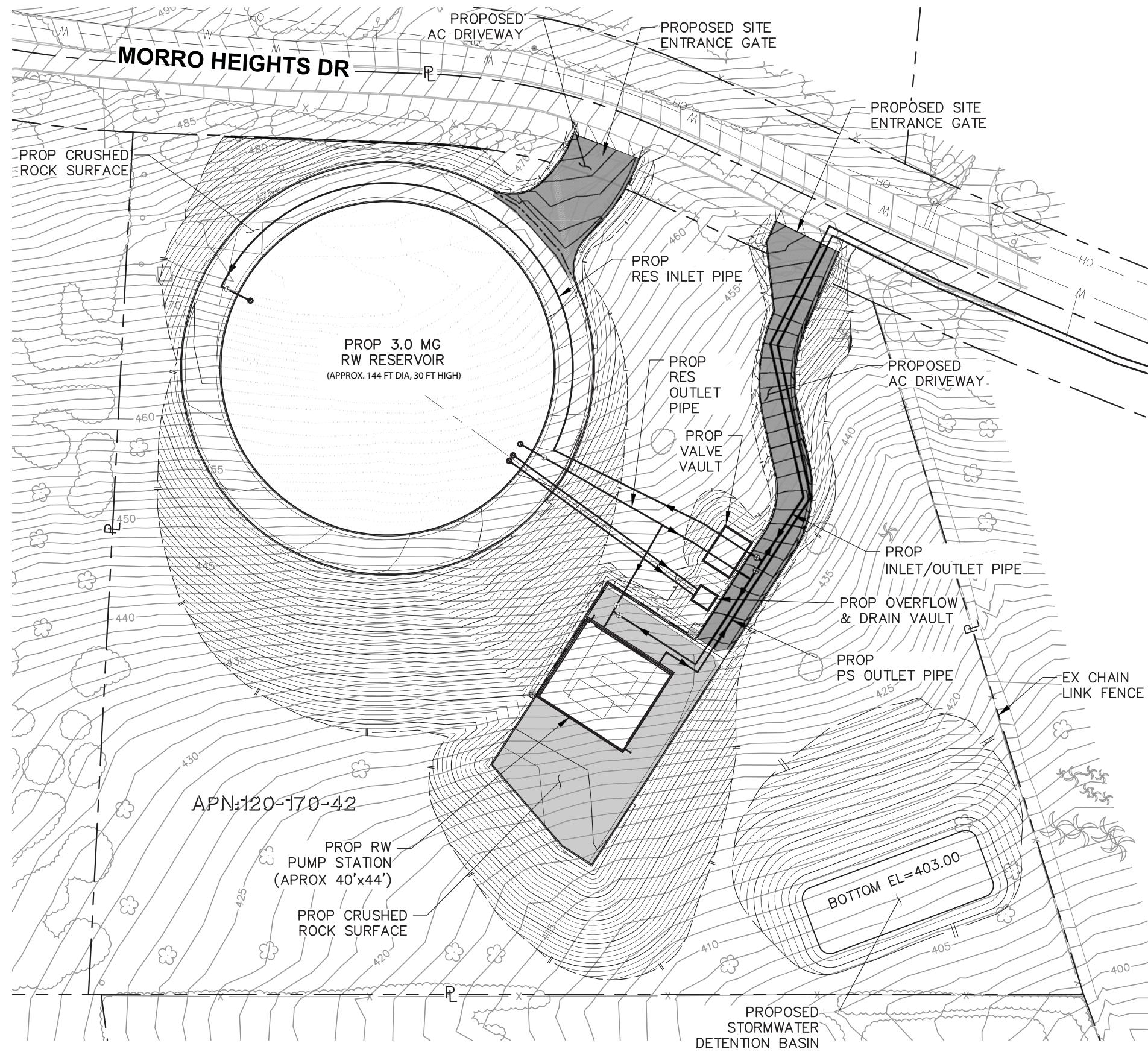


FIGURE 2

Morro Heights Site Plan

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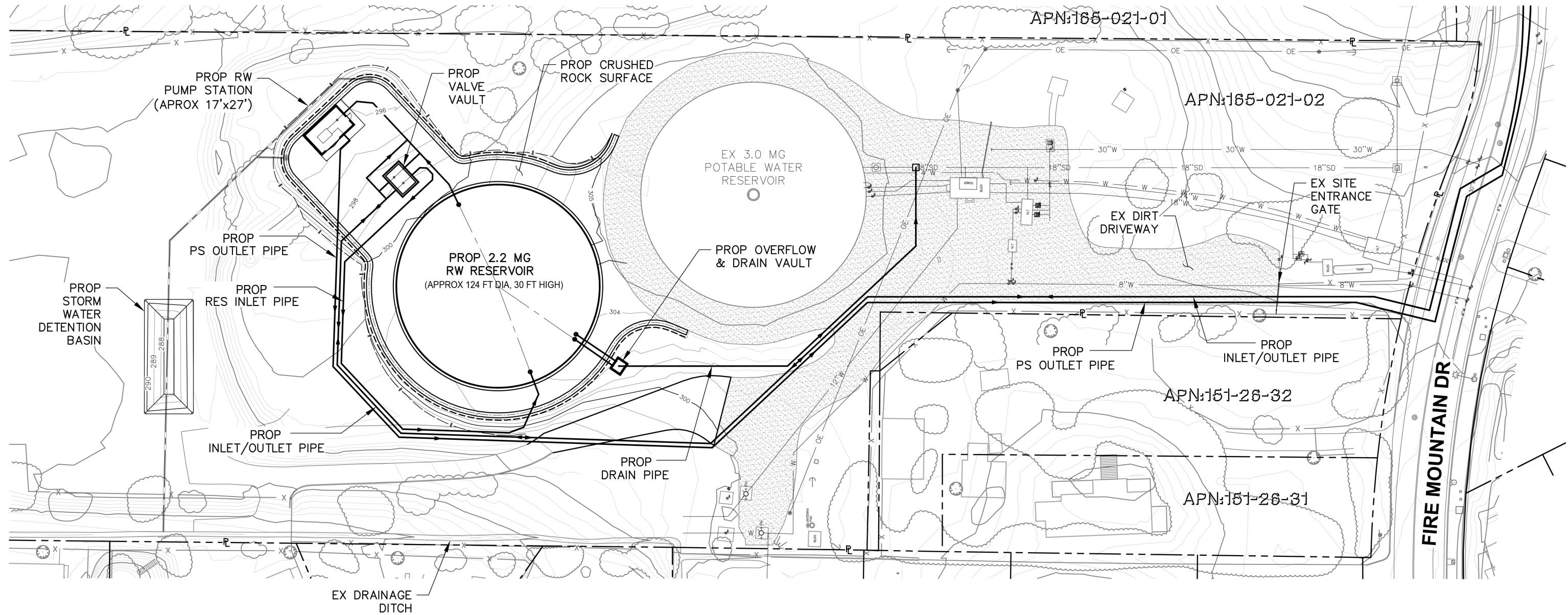


FIGURE 3

Fire Mountain Site Plan

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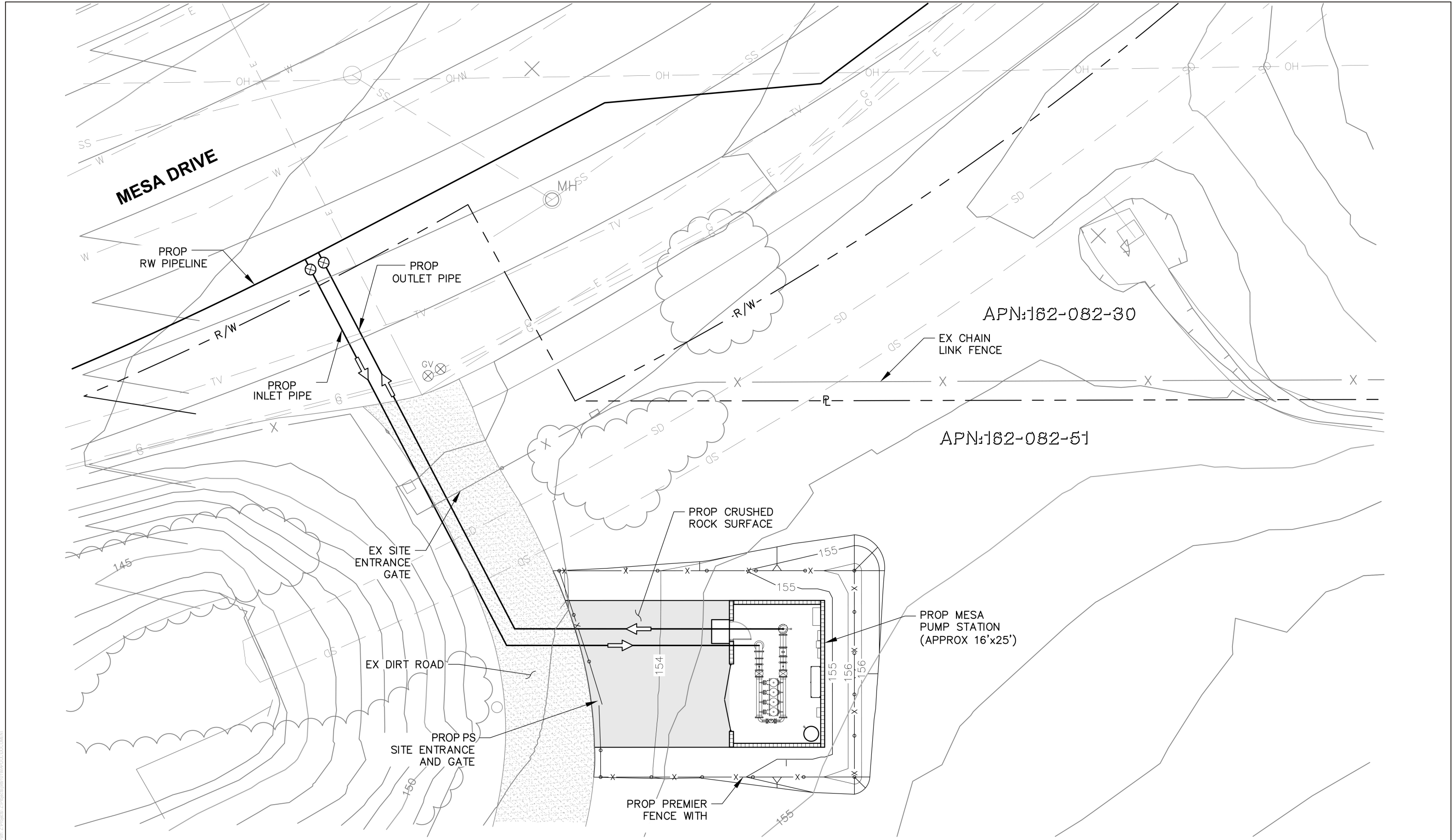


FIGURE 4

Mesa Site Plan

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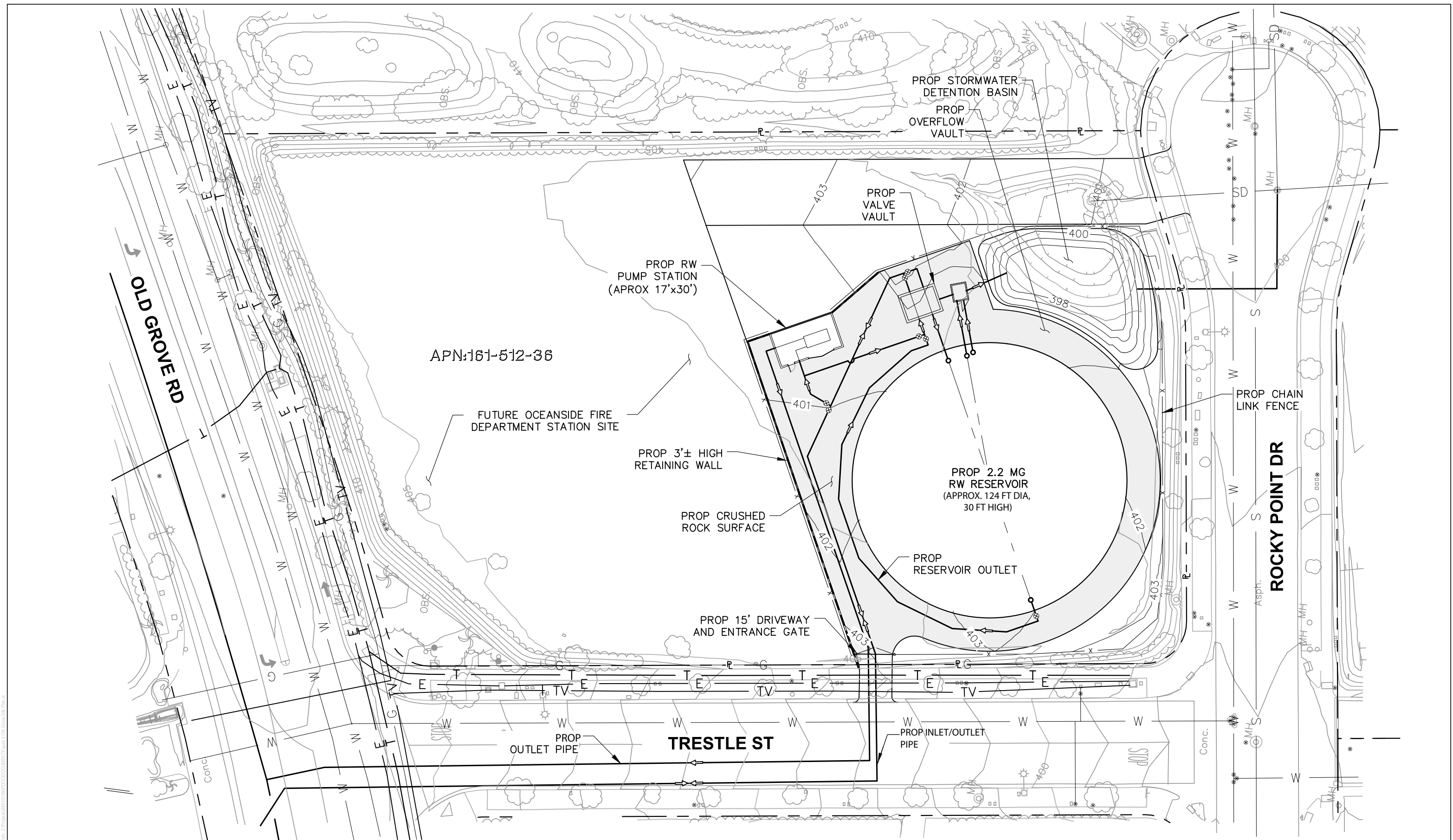


FIGURE 5
Old Grove Site Plan

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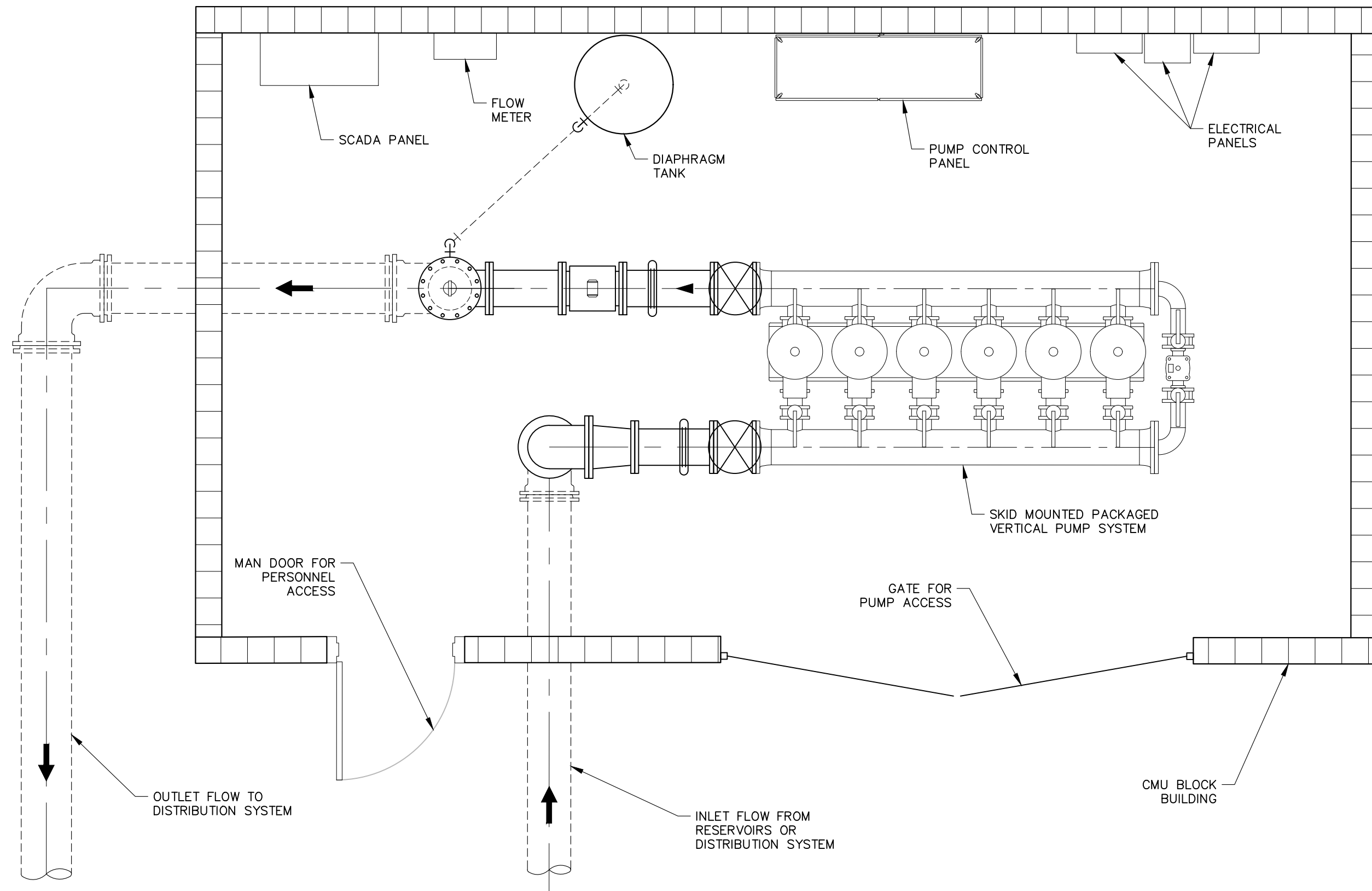
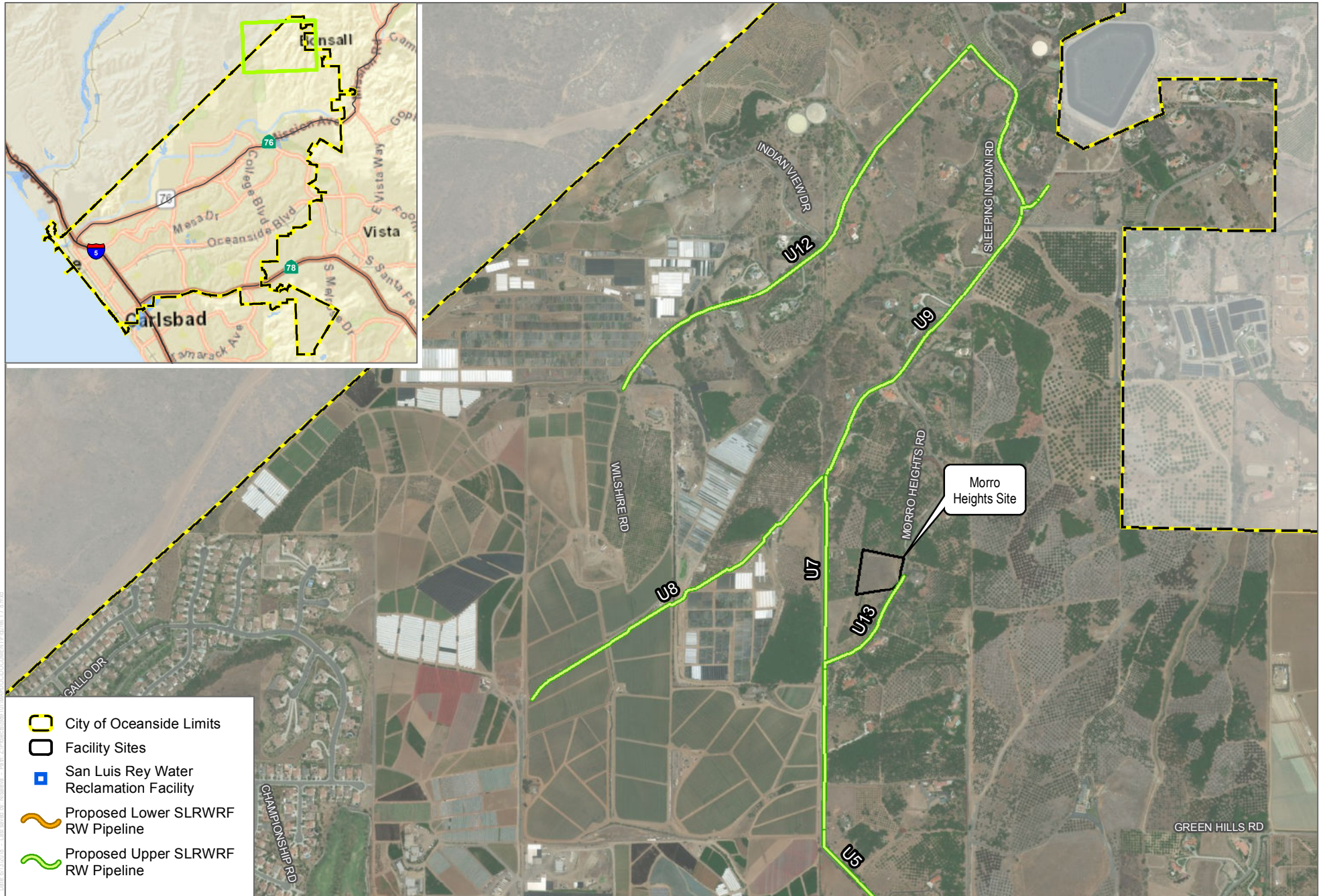


FIGURE 6
Pump Station Layout/Design

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SOURCE: DigitalGlobe 2016; SANGIS 2018

FIGURE 7-1

Proposed Pipeline Alignments - Upper Pipelines

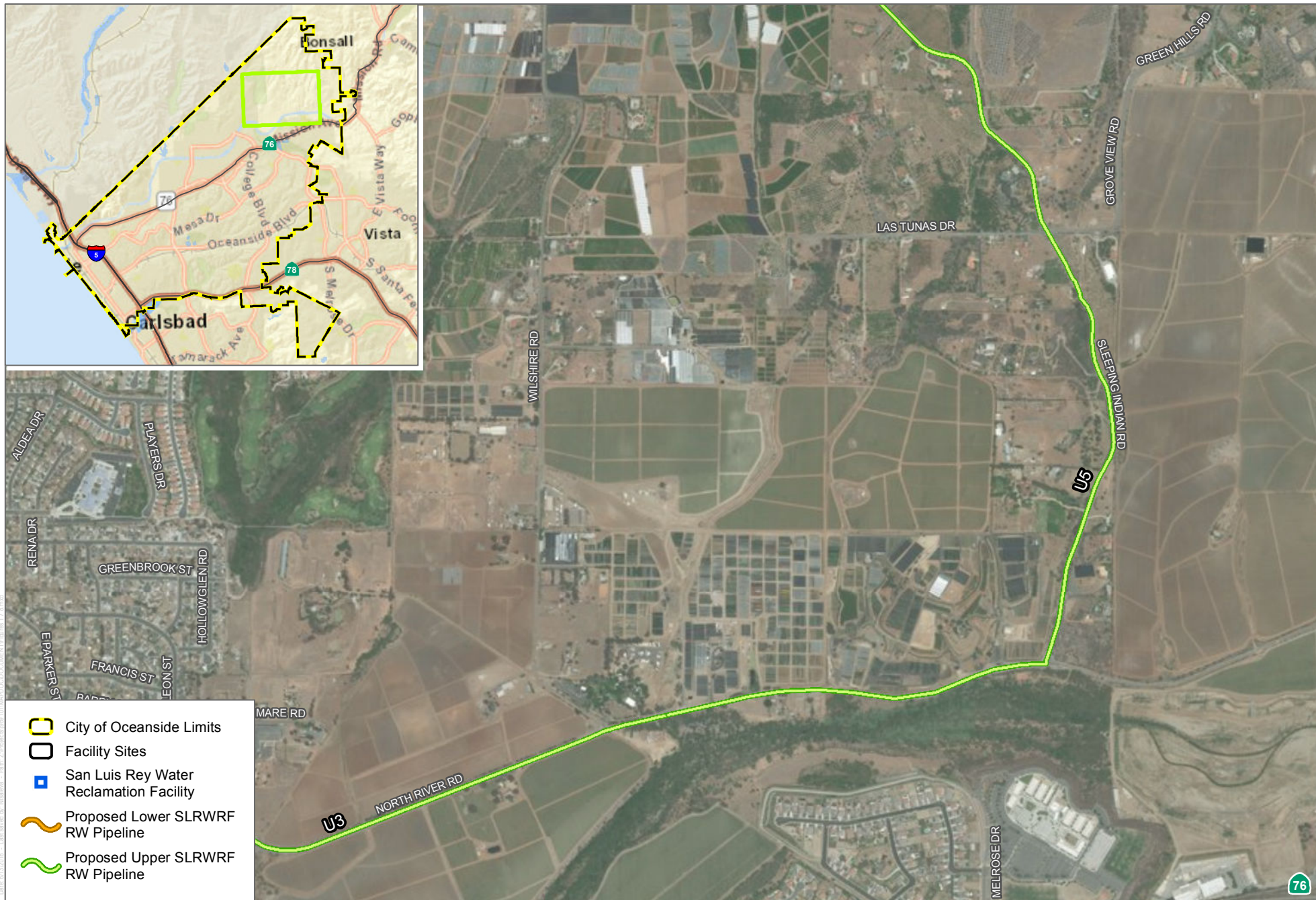
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SOURCE: DigitalGlobe 2016; SANGIS 2018

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FIGURE 7-3

Proposed Pipeline Alignments - Upper Pipelines

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SOURCE: DigitalGlobe 2016; SANGIS 2018

FIGURE 8-1

Proposed Pipeline Alignments - Lower Pipelines

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SOURCE: DigitalGlobe 2016; SANGIS 2018

FIGURE 8-4

Proposed Pipeline Alignments - Lower Pipelines

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SOURCE: DigitalGlobe 2016; SANGIS 2018

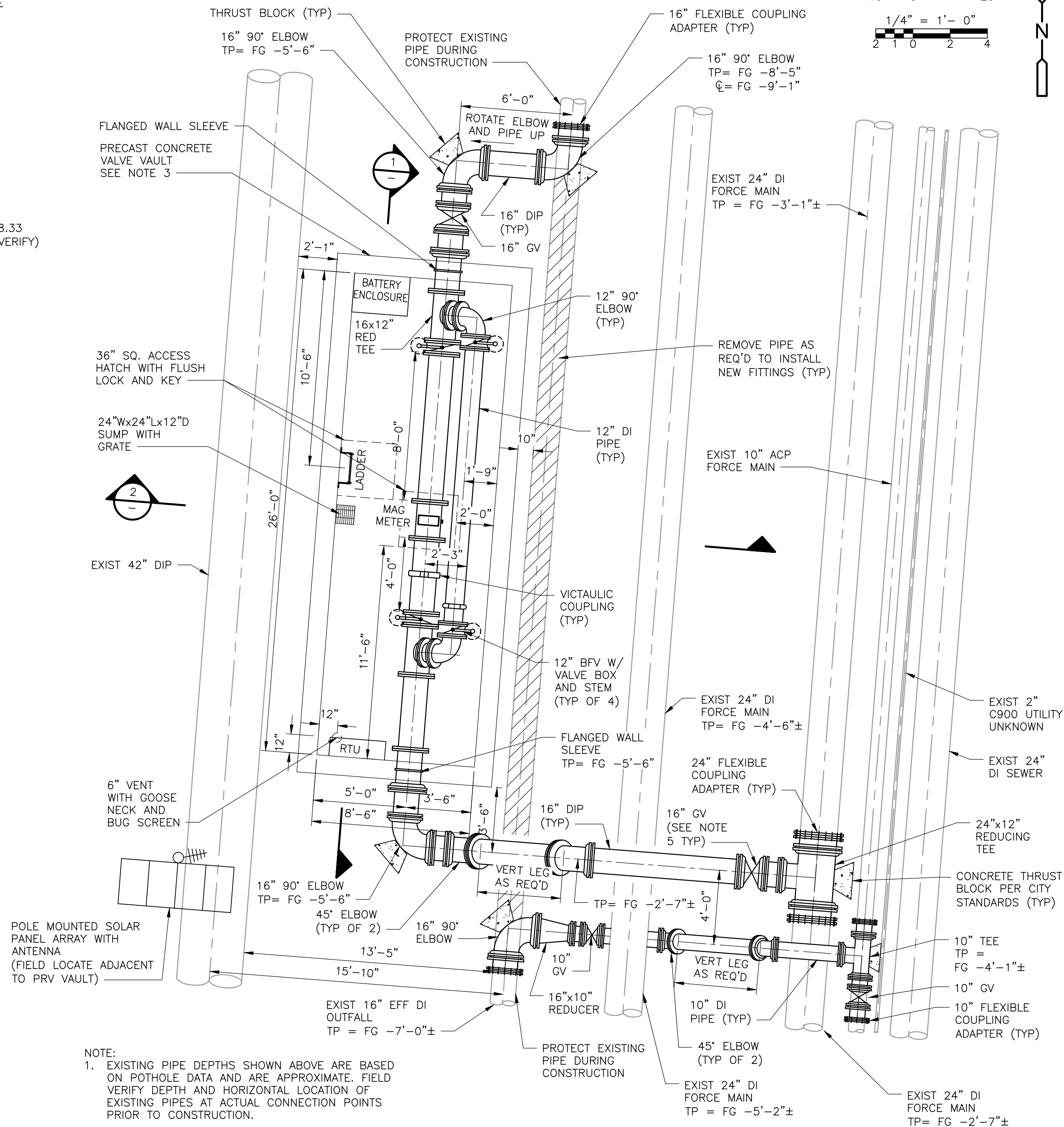
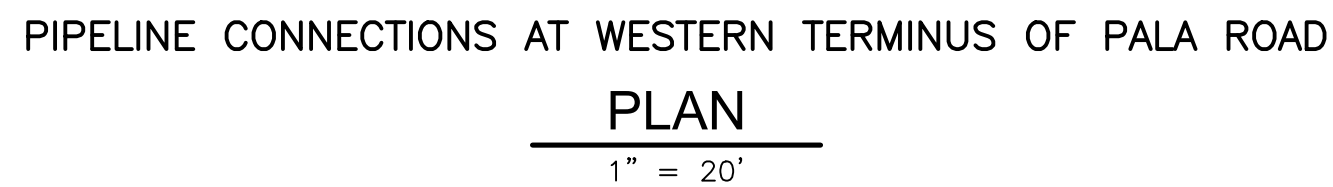
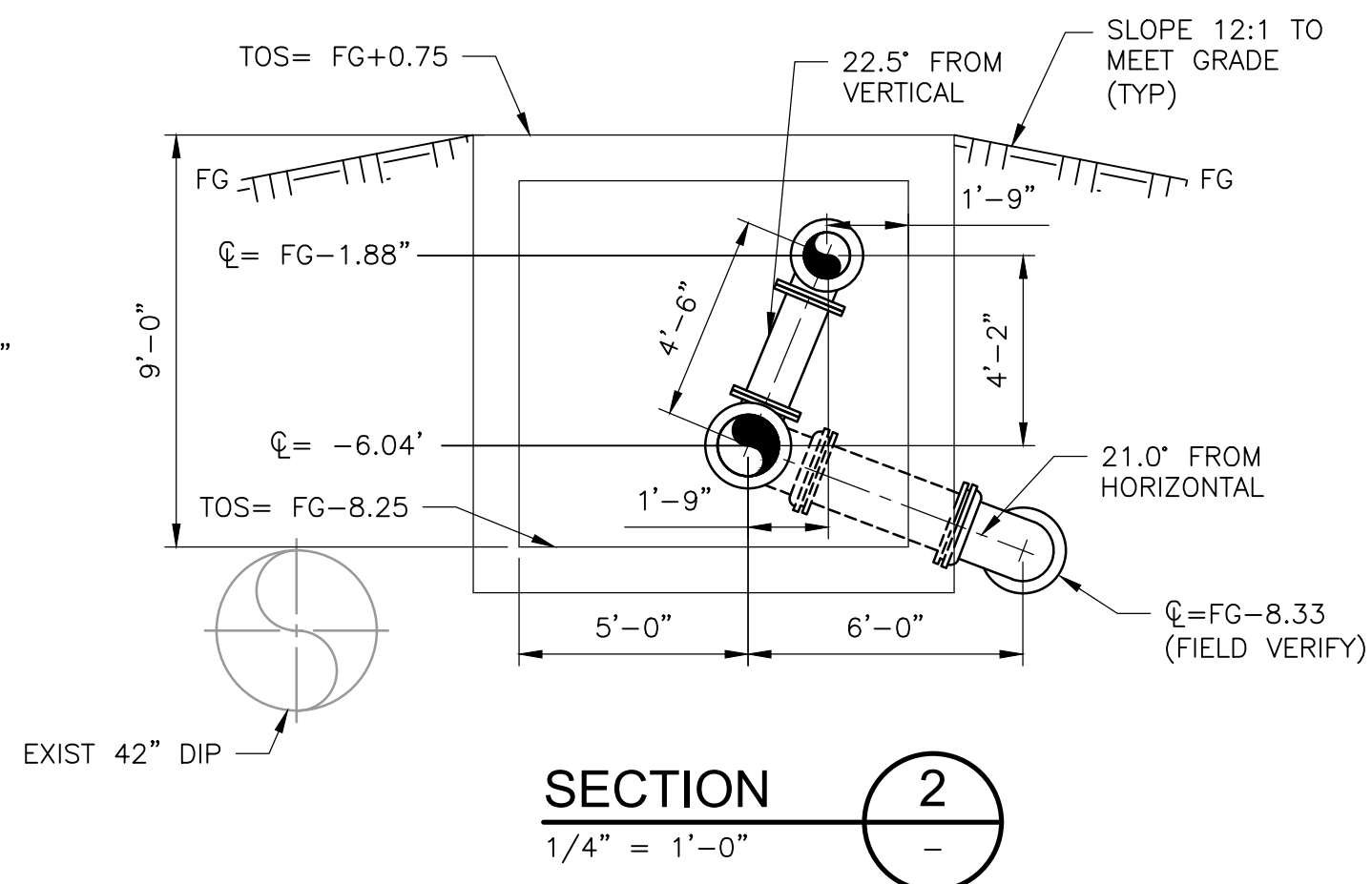
FIGURE 8-5

Proposed Pipeline Alignments - Lower Pipelines


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16" PIPELINE AND FLOW METER AND PRV STATION

DETAIL 

1/4" = 1'-0"



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						DRAWN BY: _____ MP
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						CROSS CHK'D BY: _____ JTY
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						DATE: _____ JAN 2019

**CDM
Smith**
703 Palomar Airport Road, Suite 300
Carlsbad, CA 92011
Tel: (760) 438-7755

SAN LUIS REY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

RECYCLED WATER TREATMENT PLANT DESIGN BUILD PROJECT

PALA ROAD OUTFALL CONNECTION AND RECYCLED WATER CONNECTION

FIGURE 9-1

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DESIGNED BY: BAS
DRAWN BY: MP
SHEET CHK'D BY: XX
CROSS CHK'D BY: XX
APPROVED BY: TCF
DATE: AUGUST 2017

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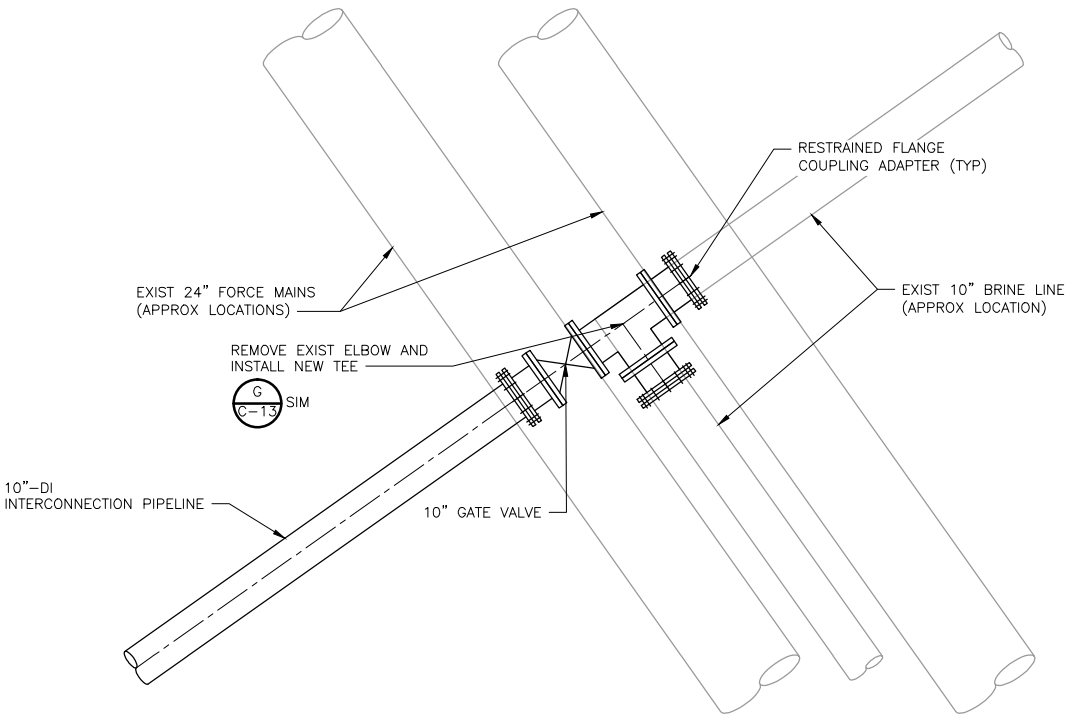
SAN LUIS REY WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY
RECYCLED WATER TREATMENT PLANT
DESIGN BUILD PROJECT

CROSSWAITHE ST.
RECYCLED WATER CONNECTION

FIGURE 9-2



10" CONNECTION TO 16" AT LA SALINA WWTP
PLAN
1" = 20'

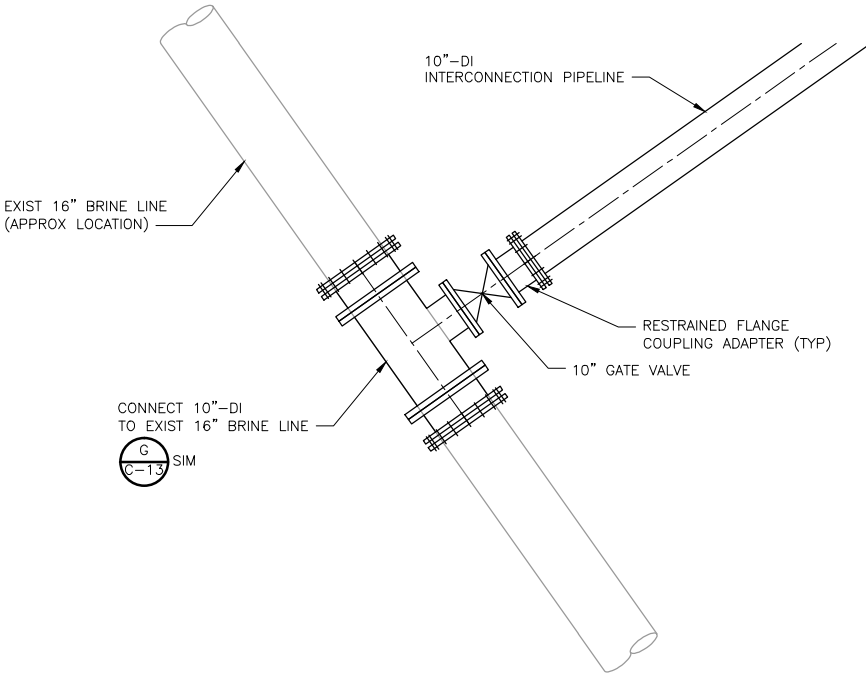


PLAN - CONNECTION TO 10" BRINE LINE AT LA SALINA WWTP

DETAIL

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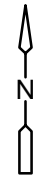
PLAN - CONNECTION TO 16" BRINE LINE IN TAT STREET

DETAIL

NTS

B

1" = 20'
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APPENDIX A

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program Compliance

APPENDIX B

Biological Resources Technical Report

APPENDIX C1

Historic Built Environment Resources Inventory

APPENDIX C2

Evaluation of Historic Resources for the Fire Mountain Reservoir

APPENDIX C3
Cultural Resources Inventory Report

APPENDIX D

Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment

APPENDIX E

Environmental Noise Assessment