

(R-2004-77)

RESOLUTION NUMBER R- 298299


ADOPTED ON AUG 04 2003

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of San Diego, that it is certified that the Addendum to an Environmental Impact Report [EIR], LDR No. 94-0510 (Addendum to EIR No. 42-0358), on file in the office of the City Clerk, has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (California Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.), as amended, and the State guidelines thereto (California Code of Regulations section 15000 et seq.), that the report reflects the independent judgment of the City of San Diego as Lead Agency and that the information contained in said report, together with any comments received during the public review process, has been reviewed and considered by this Council in connection with the approval of the Point Loma Grit Processing Improvements Project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to California Public Resources Code section 21081.6, the City Council adopts the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, or alterations to implement the changes to the project as required by this body in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Clerk is directed to file a Notice of Determination [NOD] with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for the County of San Diego regarding the above project.

APPROVED: CASEY GWINN, City Attorney

By 
James W. Lancaster
Deputy City Attorney

JWL:kat
07/07/03
Or.Dept:MWWD (MWD-2379)
R-2004-77
Form=eirl.frm

MITIGATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING PROGRAM

POINT LOMA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT MASTER PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

DEP No. 94-0510
SCH No. 94101024

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is designed to ensure compliance in accordance with CEQA (Section 21081.6) during implementation of mitigation measures. This program specifies what is to be mitigated, how the mitigation shall be accomplished, the department responsible for the monitoring, the monitoring and reporting schedule, and the completion requirements. The following mitigation measures are contained in the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant (PLWTP) Master Plan (DEP No. 94-0510) and shall be incorporated into the construction plans and specifications, as appropriate, for the identified projects which are specifically addressed in the EIR. The City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department (MWWD) and Development Services Department (DSD) are responsible for ensuring that this program is carried out.

The PLWTP Master Plan identifies numerous improvements to be implemented in phases over the next 15+ years. The EIR addresses such improvements at different levels of detail. For those project elements which are anticipated for near-term implementation and have proceeded to detailed levels of project planning, design, and engineering, the EIR provides a project-specific level of analysis ("Project-Specific Improvements"). For those project elements which are still at a conceptual level of design, a more generalized, programmatic level of analysis is provided in the EIR ("Program-Level Improvements"). The following lists the proposed improvements in terms of how they are considered within the EIR:

Project-Specific Improvements

- North Shoreline Protection Improvements
- Headworks, Odor Control, and Grit Processing Facilities (HOG) Project
- Chemical Feed Systems Upgrade

Program-Level Improvements

- Water Tank and Pipeline
- Plant Access Road Improvements
- North Operations Building
- Parking Facilities Improvements
- Power Generation and Distribution Upgrade
- Maintenance Building and Warehouse Upgrade
- Digesters 9 and 10
- Parallel Tunnel Outfall and Tie-In System

March 1996

POINT LOMA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EIR
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The following summarizes the mitigation monitoring and reporting requirements for the proposed improvements, as identified in the PLWTP Master Plan EIR. The description is presented in terms of: (1) mitigation requirements, by environmental topic, for project-specific improvements (Section 2); and (2) mitigation requirements, by environmental topic, for program-level improvements (Section 3). The description below includes only those improvements and environmental topics which the EIR identifies as having significant impacts and feasible mitigation measures.

2.0 MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECT-SPECIFIC IMPROVEMENTS

2.1 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

2.1.1 North Shoreline Protection Improvements

1. Prior to construction, MWWD shall provide verification that a qualified paleontologist and a paleontological monitor have been retained for the project to implement the paleontological mitigation program described below. This verification shall be presented in the form of a letter to the Principal Planner of the Public Projects section within DSD at least 30 days prior to the construction meeting for each specified project. A qualified professional paleontologist is defined as an individual with a M.S. or Ph.D. in paleontology or geology, who is a recognized expert in the application of paleontological procedures and techniques, such as screen washing of materials and identification of fossil deposits. The qualified paleontologist must have field experience in southern California and must be an expert in the preparation and curation of fossils. A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual who has experience in the collection and salvage of fossil materials and who is working under the direction of a qualified paleontologist. All persons involved in paleontological monitoring shall be approved by DSD at least 30 days prior to the preconstruction meeting.
2. The qualified paleontologist shall attend the pre-construction meeting to discuss the mitigation procedures with the grading and excavation contractor(s).
3. A paleontological monitor should be onsite at all times during the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits of high sensitivity formations (Point Loma Formation) to inspect exposures for contained fossils. The paleontological monitor should be onsite on a half-time basis to inspect cuts in moderate sensitivity formations ("unnamed marine terrace deposits" and Cabrillo Formation). In the event that fossils are discovered in moderate sensitivity formations it may be necessary to increase the per/day field monitoring time. Conversely, if fossils are not being found in these rock units then the monitoring should be reduced. (A paleontological monitor is defined as an individual who has experience in the collection and salvage of fossil material. The paleontological monitor should work under the direction of a qualified paleontologist.)
4. When fossils are discovered, the paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) shall recover them. In most cases this fossil salvage can be completed in a short period of time (typically 1-2 days). However, some fossil specimens (such as a complete large mammal skeleton) may require an extended salvage period (several days to weeks, depending on the nature, location, and condition of the resource(s) found). In these instances the paleontologist (or paleontological monitor) should be allowed to temporarily direct,

divert, or halt grading to allow recovery of fossil remains in a timely manner. Because of the potential for the recovering of small fossil remains, such as isolated mammal teeth, it may be necessary to set up a screen-washing operation on the site. The paleontologist shall contact DSD and the construction manager at the time of discovery. DSD must concur with the salvaging method(s) before construction activities are allowed to resume.

5. Fossil remains collected during the monitoring and salvage portion of the mitigation program should be cleaned, repaired, sorted, and cataloged.
6. Prepared fossils, along with copies of all pertinent field notes, photos, and maps, should be deposited (as a donation) in a scientific institution with permanent paleontological collections such as the San Diego Natural History Museum. The qualified paleontologist shall be responsible for the preparation of fossils to a point of identification, and shall submit a letter of acceptance to DSD from the curation facility.
7. A final summary report should be completed that outlines the results of the mitigation program, and be prepared and submitted to DSD within three months following the termination of the paleontological monitoring program. This report should include discussions of the methods used, stratigraphic section(s) exposed, fossils collected, and significance of recovered fossils. Any discovered fossil sites shall be recorded at the San Diego Natural History Museum.

2.1.2 HOG Project

Implementation of the HOG Project will require the same paleontological monitoring/salvaging described above in Section 2.1.1. It should be noted that the paleontological monitoring/salvaging requirements do not apply to the drilling activities necessary for the development of cast-in-place concrete piers.

2.2 TRAFFIC CIRCULATION AND PARKING

2.2.1 North Shoreline Protection Improvements

As the construction program specifications of the project are determined, including construction parking area needs, the total parking needs and provisions at the PLWTP site shall be assessed. This assessment will include parking needs for plant operations and for all construction activities anticipated to occur concurrently. If it is determined that offsite parking is necessary to meet the total parking requirements of plant activities, the specific provisions for an offsite parking and shuttle program shall be identified in the construction plans and specifications for the project. The parking needs assessment and resultant recommendations shall be subject to DSD review and approval prior to project grading.

When deemed necessary, MWWD will develop a program to provide sufficient offsite parking to offset any onsite parking shortfall. One likely offsite parking location is Robb Field Athletic Area in Ocean Beach. The subject facility has a parking area with over 200 spaces. The demand for parking at Robb Field is very low during weekday hours and would be very compatible with the activity hours of the PLWTP construction schedule (i.e., 6:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.). A shuttle program would be implemented from the offsite parking location to the project site.

March 1996

POINT LOMA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EIR
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

2.2.2 HOG Project

The requirements described above in Section 2.2.1 also apply to the HOG Project.

2.2.3 Chemical Feed Systems Upgrade

The requirements described above in Section 2.2.1 also apply to the Chemical Feed Systems Upgrade project.

3.0 MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS FOR PROGRAM-LEVEL IMPROVEMENTS

The following presents the mitigation monitoring and reporting requirements identified in the PLWTP Master Plan EIR for improvements addressed at a program level of analysis. It is important to note that most, if not all, of these improvements are expected to undergo additional project design and engineering, and additional environmental review will be required. Mitigation, with a greater degree of specificity, will be developed at that time. Mitigation measures, if necessary, will be required as part of the construction plans and specifications for those projects.

3.1 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.1.1 Water Tank and Pipeline

In general, direct and indirect impacts to maritime succulent scrub, if they occur, shall require mitigation at a ratio of 3:1. The various options for satisfying mitigation requirement could include: (1) Onsite Revegetation: Revegetation of disturbed areas using maritime succulent scrub plant species; (2) Acquisition and Permanent Preservation of Coastal Sage Scrub: MWWD could acquire an offsite area containing the necessary amount of maritime succulent scrub of comparable or better quality to that which is impacted on the project site; (3) Offsite Revegetation: Revegetation of offsite areas could be pursued on federal and non-federal lands on the Point Loma peninsula; (4) Contribution to the City's Mitigation Fund Agreement: The City has a Mitigation Fund Agreement with the USFWS for other City projects; and (5) Contribution to Other Resource Funds: MWWD could contribute to other efforts for enhancing the biological resources of the Point Loma area. In summary, there are several options which could be pursued to satisfy the mitigation needs for the proposed project, if any are necessary. The exact means of mitigation ultimately selected for the project would be determined, and committed to by MWWD, prior to initiation of grading, and would be a part of the construction plans and specifications.

3.1.2 Plant Access Road Improvements

It is anticipated that the loss, if any, of maritime succulent scrub due to Plant Access Road Improvements would be mitigated through one of the options described above in Section 3.1.1.

3.1.3 Parallel Tunnel Outfall and Tie-In System

Mitigation measures may be necessary due to the potential for significant impacts to marine biological resources. Due to the program-level review, additional environmental review will be required as development and refinement of the project design occurs. Specific mitigation, with a greater degree of detail, will be developed. These mitigation measures will be linked to construction plans and specifications as necessary.

3.2 GEOLOGY/SOILS

3.2.1 All Program-Level Improvements

The geology/soils characteristics of the PLWTP area require geotechnical engineering measures to be considered and incorporated into project plans. Due to the program-level review, additional environmental review will be required as development and refinement of each project's design occurs. Specific mitigation, with a greater degree of detail, will be developed and incorporated into project construction plans and specifications as necessary.

3.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.3.1 All Program-Level Improvements

All of the improvements addressed at a program level of analysis are situated above geologic formations which have moderate or high paleontological sensitivity (see Table 3 of EIR). As such, the paleontological monitoring/salvaging requirements described above in Section 3.1.1 will apply to grading for any of the program-level improvements which may encounter these geologic formations.

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.4.1 Plant Access Road Improvements

Cultural resource sites have been recorded in the project vicinity and there is the potential that Plant Access Road Improvements could impact cultural resources, depending on the specific location and design of such improvements. Due to the program-level review, additional environmental review will be required as development and refinement of the project design occurs. Detailed mitigation measures which include cultural resource survey(s), assessment, and data recovery will be developed and incorporated into project construction plans and specifications as necessary.

3.5 TRAFFIC CIRCULATION AND PARKING

As discussed above in Section 2.2, the EIR determined that an offsite parking program will be required to mitigate an anticipated onsite parking shortage during peak construction periods. Parking assessments conducted on a project-by-project basis, as described below, are proposed to determine when the offsite parking program should begin and end.

3.5.1 All Program-Level Improvements

The development and implementation of an offsite parking program shall be determined in conjunction with the review of construction program plans for individual PLWTP projects. As the construction program specifications, including construction parking area needs, of each project are determined, the total parking needs and provisions at the PLWTP site shall be assessed. This assessment will include parking needs for plant operations and for all construction activities anticipated to occur concurrently. If it is determined that offsite parking is necessary to meet the total parking requirements of plant activities, the specific provisions for an offsite parking and shuttle program shall be identified in the

March 1996

POINT LOMA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EIR
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

construction plans and specifications for the project. The parking needs assessment and resultant recommendations shall be subject to DSD review and approval prior to project grading.

When deemed necessary, MWWD will develop a program to provide sufficient offsite parking to offset any onsite parking shortfall. One likely offsite parking location is Robb Field Athletic Area in Ocean Beach. The subject facility has a parking area with over 200 spaces. The demand for parking at Robb Field is very low during weekday hours and would be very compatible with the activity hours of the PLWTP construction schedule (i.e., 6:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.). A shuttle program would be implemented from the offsite parking location to the project site.

3.6 HYDROLOGY/WATER QUALITY

3.6.1 All Program-Level Improvements

1. Project-specific design and engineering plans for Master Plan elements which add impervious surface shall include provisions to ensure that runoff is directed to appropriate drainage facilities.
2. The following types of sedimentation and erosion control measures will be considered and incorporated into project construction plans and specifications, as appropriate.
 - Natural drainageways should be used whenever possible. Runoff should be directed away from denuded areas, especially during construction. Maintain runoff water in its natural course and direction of flow whenever possible.
 - Minimize runoff velocities with energy dissipators such as straw bale check dams (temporary) and riprap (permanent). Prepare drainageways and outlets to handle concentrated runoff with straw bale dikes, erosion control blankets (e.g., coconut fiber), soil binders, and/or temporary down drains until permanent drainage structures are constructed.
 - When used as check dams and sediment traps, straw bales are placed lengthwise and end-to-end, perpendicular to the contour of the slope. The maximum spacing of check dams along the drainageway is such that the toe of the upstream dam is at the same elevation as the top of the downstream dam. It is not recommended to use straw bales for drainage areas exceeding two acres. Straw bales can also be used as temporary dikes at the top of slopes to divert runoff off exposed slope faces to temporary down drains.
 - Temporary down drains may simply be earthen channels protected with impermeable liners (plastic or rubber sheeting) or galvanized flumes, and discharge to natural drainageways, with energy dissipation such as riprap provided at the outlet. Earthen stockpiles used during construction would be covered with tarps before forecasted rainfall. Completed grading and excavation work would be protected with temporary soil binders and/or hydraulically applied bonded fiber matrix before forecasted rainfall.

March 1996

POINT LOMA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EIR
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

- Silt fencing can control the transport of sediment into drainageways during construction activities. Silt fences would be installed carefully along the contour at the base of cut and fill slopes. Placement along the contour prevents channelling and concentrating of storm water runoff, and allows water to permeate evenly along the fence line. Several silt fence manufacturers produce pre-assembled silt fencing (with the fabric attached to the posts), which comes in rolls. This type of preassembled silt fencing is quick and easy to install.
- Silt fencing should be inspected prior to forecasted rainfall and reinspected as soon as possible after rainfall. The filter fabric is inspected for tearing. Sediment trapped by the silt fence is then removed and properly disposed.
- Along access road grading sties, sandbags and/or gravel bags can be placed as needed to trap sediment and channel runoff to natural drainageways. Gravel bags may have a longer useful life than sandbags.
- Erosion control measures should be timed appropriately. During construction activity in the rainy season (October 1 to April 30), temporary erosion control measures should be in place within 10 days of soil disturbance.
- Inspections of temporary erosion control measures should be conducted before a storm having a probability of occurrence of 40 percent or greater. The probability of storm occurrence can be determined by monitoring weather forecasts with a marine radio. A post-storm inspection should be performed as soon as possible after the rainfall event.
- For permanent soil stabilization of the construction site, disturbed soil is revegetated with an appropriate grassland seed mix to be applied with a hydromulch process. Before hydromulching, the soil surface is scarified to promote contact. The hydromulch mix may include seed mix, fertilizer, wood fiber or recycled paper mulch, straw, soil tackifier, and/or hydraulically applied bonded fiber matrix. Fertilizer requirements would be determined after analysis of representative soil samples for pH, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash.

4.0 OTHER REQUIREMENTS

The MWWD Project Manager shall notify DSD-Environmental Analysis Section staff of any pre-construction meeting dates and of the start and end of construction.

March 1996

POINT LOMA WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EIR
Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program