

RESOLUTION NUMBER R- 311671

DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE APR 10 2018

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO CERTIFYING THE FINAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, ADOPTING FINDINGS, ADOPTING STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATION AND A MITIGATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE PURE WATER NORTH CITY PROJECT.

WHEREAS, on December 8, 2016, the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department submitted an application to Development Services Department for a Site Development Permit for the Pure Water North City Project – Project No. 499621/SCH No. 2016081016 (Project); and

WHEREAS, the matter was set for a public hearing to be conducted by the City Council of the City of San Diego; and

WHEREAS, the issue was heard by the City Council of the City of San Diego on April 10, 2018; and

WHEREAS, under San Diego Charter section 280(a)(2) this resolution is not subject to veto by the Mayor because this matter requires the City Council to act as a quasi-judicial body, a public hearing is required by law implicating due process rights of individuals affected by the decision, and the Council is required by law to consider evidence at the hearing and to make legal findings based on the evidence presented; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of San Diego considered the issues discussed in Environmental Impact Report No. 499621 (Report) prepared for this Project; NOW

THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Council of the City of San Diego that it is certified that the Report has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA) (Public Resources Code (PRC) section 21000 et seq.), as amended, and the State CEQA Guidelines thereto (California Code of Regulations, title 14, chapter 3, 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 the City Council of the City of San Diego in connection with the approval of the Project.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to PRC section 21081 and State CEQA Guidelines section 15091, the City Council of the City of San Diego hereby adopts the Findings made with respect to the Project, which are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

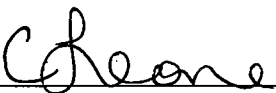
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to PRC section 21081 and State CEQA Guidelines section 15093, the City Council of the City of San Diego hereby adopts the Statement of Overriding Considerations with respect to the Project, which is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that pursuant to PRC section 21081.6, the City Council of the City of San Diego hereby adopts the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, or alterations to implement the changes to the Project as required by the City Council of the City of San Diego in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment, which is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Report and other documents constituting the record of proceedings upon which the approval is based are available to the public at the office of the CITY CLERK, 202 C STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that The City Clerk is directed to file a Notice of Determination with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for the County of San Diego regarding the Project.

APPROVED: MARA W. ELLIOTT, City Attorney

By 
Christine M. Leone
Deputy City Attorney

CML:amc
March 12, 2018
Or.Dept: Development Services
CC No. n/a
Doc. No.: 1707244

Attachment(s): Exhibit A, Findings
Exhibit B, Statement of Overriding Considerations
Exhibit C, Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

I certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed by the Council of the City of San Diego, at this meeting of APR 10 2018.

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk

By 
Deputy City Clerk

EXHIBIT A

FINDINGS PURE WATER NORTH CITY PROJECT SITE DEVELOPMENT PERMIT PROJECT NO. 499621/SCH NO. 2016081016

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Findings of Fact

The following Candidate Findings are made for the Pure Water North City Project (Project). The environmental effects of the Project are addressed in the final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) dated February 2018, which is incorporated by reference herein.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) [PRC Section 21081(a)] and the State CEQA Guidelines [Section 15091(a)] require that no public agency shall approve or carry out a project for which an environmental impact report has been completed which identifies one or more significant effects thereof, unless such public agency makes one or more of the following findings:

1. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which mitigate or avoid the significant environmental effects on the environment;
2. Those changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and have been or can or should be adopted by that other agency; or
3. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the environmental impact report.

CEQA also requires that the findings made pursuant to Section 15091 be supported by substantial evidence in the record (Section 15091(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines). Under CEQA, substantial evidence means enough relevant information has been provided (and reasonable inferences from this information may be made) that a fair argument can be made to support a conclusion, even though other conclusions might also be reached. Substantial evidence must include facts, reasonable assumptions predicted upon facts, and expert opinion supported by facts (Section 15384 of the State CEQA Guidelines).

CEQA further requires the decision-making agency to balance, as applicable, the economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of a proposed project against its unavoidable environmental effects when determining whether to approve the project. If the specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of a proposed project outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects, the adverse environmental effects may be considered "acceptable" (Section 15093(a) of the State CEQA Guidelines). When the lead agency approves a project which will result in the occurrence of significant effects which are identified in the final EIR/EIS but are not avoided or substantially lessened, the agency shall state in writing the specific reasons to support its actions based on the final EIR/EIS and/or other information in the record.

The following Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations have been submitted by the City of San Diego Development Services Department as Candidate Findings to be made by the decision-making body. The Environmental Analysis Section of the Development Services Department (DSD) does not recommend that the discretionary body either adopt or reject these findings. They are attached to allow readers of this report an opportunity to review the applicant's position on this matter and to review potential reasons for approving the Project despite the significant and unavoidable effects identified in the Final EIR/EIS. It is the exclusive discretion of the decision-maker certifying the EIR/EIS to determine the adequacy of the proposed Candidate. It is the role of staff to independently evaluate the proposed the Candidate Findings, and to make a recommendation to the decision-maker regarding their legal adequacy.

B. Environmental Review Process

The lead agency approving the Project and conducting environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000, et seq., and the Guidelines promulgated thereunder in California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Sections 15000 et seq. (CEQA Guidelines), hereinafter collectively, CEQA) shall be the City of San Diego (the City). The City as lead agency shall be primarily responsible for carrying out the Project. In compliance with Section 15082 of the CEQA Guidelines, the City published a Notice of Preparation on August 4, 2016, which began a 30-day period for comments on the appropriate scope of the EIR/EIS. Consistent with Public Resources Code Section 21083.9, the City held a public agency scoping meeting on August 23, 2016 at the Scripps Miramar Ranch Public Library and on August 25, 2016 at the Public Utilities Department Metropolitan Operations Complex. The purpose of these meetings were to seek input and concerns from the public regarding the environmental issues that may potentially result from the Project.

The City published a draft EIR on September 7, 2017 in compliance with CEQA. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15085, upon publication of the draft EIR, the City filed a Notice of Completion with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse, indicating that the draft EIR had been completed and was available for review and comment by the public. The City also posted a Notice of Availability of the draft EIR at this time pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15087. The City granted a request to extend the review period to November 21, 2017. The additional time is in accordance with San Diego Municipal Code Section 128.0307, which allows for an additional review period not to exceed 14 calendar days. After the close of public review period, the City provided responses in writing to all comments received on the draft EIR.

The final EIR/EIS for the Project was published on March 2, 2018. The final EIR/EIS has been prepared in accordance with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15084(d)(3), the applicant retained a consultant, Dudek, to assist with the preparation of the environmental documents. The City, acting as the Lead Agency, has reviewed and edited as necessary the submitted drafts and certified that the final EIR/EIS reflects its own independent judgment and analysis under Guideline Section 15090(a)(3) and CEQA Section 21082.1(a)-(c). In accordance with Section 21081.6 of CEQA, a mitigation, monitoring, and reporting program (MMRP) will be adopted upon certification of the final PEIR to ensure that the mitigation measures are enforceable and implemented.

The EIR/EIS addresses the environmental effects associated with implementation of the Project. The EIR/EIS is intended to serve as an informational document for public agency decision-makers and the general public regarding the objectives and components of the Project. The EIR/EIS addressed the potential significant adverse environmental impacts associated with the Project, and identifies feasible mitigation measures and alternatives that may be adopted to reduce or eliminate these impacts. The EIR/EIS is incorporated by reference into this CEQA findings document.

The EIR/EIS is the primary reference document for the formulation and implementation of a mitigation monitoring, and reporting program for the Project. Environmental impacts cannot always be mitigated to a level that is considered less than significant. In accordance with CEQA, if a lead agency approves a Project that has significant unavoidable impacts that cannot be mitigated to a level below significance, the agency must state in writing the specific reasons and overriding considerations for approving the Project based on the final CEQA documents and any other information in the public record for the Project (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15093). This is called a “statement of overriding considerations” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15093). As disclosed in the EIR/EIS and this Candidate Findings, the Project would result in unavoidable environmental effects; therefore, a Statement of Overriding Considerations is required.

The documents and other materials that constitute the record of proceedings on which the City’s CEQA findings are based are located at the City of San Diego Development Services Department, located at 1222 First Avenue, MS 301, San Diego, CA 92101. This information is provided in compliance with Public Resources Code Section 21081.6(a)(2).

II. PROJECT SUMMARY

A. Project Location

The North City Project includes a variety of facilities located throughout the central coastal areas of San Diego County in the North City geographic area of the University, Mira Mesa, Scripps Miramar Ranch, Clairemont Mesa, Linda Vista, Mission Valley, Kearny Mesa, Tierrasanta, and Navajo Community Plan Areas. A new pure water facility, expanded water reclamation facility, and three pump stations would be located within the corporate boundaries of the City of San Diego. Proposed pipelines would traverse a number of local jurisdictions, including the cities of San Diego and Santee, and the community of Lakeside and other areas in unincorporated San Diego County, as well as federal lands within the Marine Corps Air Station Miramar.

B. Project Description

The North City Project is the first phase of the Pure Water San Diego Program (Pure Water Program). The Pure Water Program consists of the design and construction of new advanced water treatment facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, pump stations, and pipelines. The North City Project would use advanced water purification technology to produce purified water from recycled water and provide a safe, reliable, and cost-effective drinking water supply for San Diego.

The Project will expand the existing North City Water Reclamation Plant and construct an adjacent North City Pure Water Facility with a purified water pipeline to Miramar Reservoir. A Project Alternative would install a longer pipeline to deliver product water to the San Vicente Reservoir.

Other Project components include: a new pump station and forcemain to deliver additional wastewater to the North City Water Reclamation Plant, a brine discharge pipeline, and upgrades to the existing Metropolitan Biosolids Center.

A new North City Renewable Energy Facility is proposed, and would be constructed at the North City Water Reclamation Plant to receive landfill gas from the City's Miramar Landfill gas collection system via a new gas pipeline, providing power to the North City Project components. The landfill gas line would cross Marine Corps Air Station Miramar and will require approval by the United States Marine Corps.

C. Project Objectives

The North City Project would implement the first phase of the Pure Water Program. The Final Program EIR (City of San Diego 2016a) contains broad goals related to the Pure Water Program. Specifically, the North City Project goals and objectives include the following:

1. Produce 30 MGD of local, high-quality purified water to serve the San Diego region.
2. Reduce dependence on imported water.
3. Increase use of recycled water.
4. Reduce flows to the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant and reduce total suspended solids discharged at the Point Loma ocean outfall.
5. Exceed the target online dates for the first phase of the Pure Water Program agreed to in the 2014 Cooperative Agreement¹ and meet the revised Compliance Schedule for the Pure Water San Diego Potable Reuse Tasks, Phase 1 of the Order No. R9-2017-0007².

III. ISSUES ADDRESSED IN EIR/EIS

The final EIR/EIS contains an environmental analysis of the potential impacts associated with implementing the Project. The City of San Diego Development Services Department, located at 1222 First Avenue, MS 301, San Diego, CA 92101, is the custodian of the final EIR/EIS and other materials.

The major issues that are addressed in the final EIR/EIS include land use; aesthetics; air quality and odor; biological resources; environmental justice; energy; geology and soils; greenhouse gas emissions; health and safety/hazards; historical resources; hydrology and water quality; noise; paleontological resources; public services; public utilities; transportation, circulation, and parking; water supply; and recreation. The

¹ In 2014, the City negotiated a Cooperative Agreement with Coastkeeper, Surfrider, Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation, and the San Diego Audubon Society (collectively referred to as the environmental stakeholders) for purposes of supporting potable reuse of wastewater and secondary equivalency.

² Modified permit that commits to the goal of implementing a potable reuse program and obtaining legislative or administrative actions such that the Point Loma ocean outfall discharge is recognized as equivalent to secondary treatment for purposes of compliance with the Clean Water Act (secondary equivalency).

final EIR/EIS concluded that significant direct and/or indirect impacts could potentially occur with respect to the following issues:

1. Land Use (Conflicts with Multiple Species Conservation Program and Other Adopted Environmental Plans) – San Vicente Alternative Only
2. Aesthetics (Landform Alteration) – San Vicente Alternative Only
3. Air Quality and Odor (Emissions of Criteria Pollutants)
4. Air Quality and Odor (Create Objectionable Odors)
5. Biological Resources (Conflict with Sensitive Habitat)
6. Biological Resources (Conflict with Wetlands)
7. Biological Resources (Loss of Sensitive Species)
8. Biological Resources (Conflict with Multi-Habitat Planning Area)
9. Biological Resources (Adverse Edge Effects)
10. Biological Resources (Introduction of Invasive Species)
11. Health and Safety/Hazards (Wildfire Hazards)
12. Health and Safety/Hazards (Hazardous Material Exposure)
13. Health and Safety/Hazards (Conflict with Hazardous Material Sites)
14. Historical Resources (Loss of Historical Resources)
15. Historical Resources (Disturbance of Human Remains)
16. Noise (Increase in Ambient Noise Level or Exceed Adopted Noise Levels)
17. Paleontological Resources (Loss of Paleontological Resources)
18. Public Utilities (Conflicts with Existing Utilities)
19. Transportation, Circulation, and Parking (Exceed Significance Thresholds for Roadway Segments and Intersections)

Significant direct and/or indirect impacts would be mitigated to below a level of significance for all issues except for the following, which would remain significant and unavoidable, even with mitigation:

1. Aesthetics (Landform Alteration) – San Vicente Alternative Only
2. Air Quality and Odor (Emissions of Criteria Pollutants) – San Vicente Alternative Only
3. Noise (Increase in Ambient Noise Level or Exceed Adopted Noise Levels)
4. Transportation, Circulation, and Parking (Exceed Significance Thresholds for Roadway Segments and Intersections)

IV. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

A. Findings Regarding Impacts that Can Be Mitigated to Below a Level of Significance

The City, having reviewed and considered the information contained in the EIR/EIS, finds pursuant to CEQA Section 21081(a)(1) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15091(a)(1) that changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the Project which would mitigate, avoid, or substantially lessen to below a level of significance potential significant direct environmental effects related to: land use; air quality and odor (Miramar Reservoir Alternative Only); biological resources; health and safety/hazards; historical resources; ; paleontological resources; and public utilities; . The basis for this conclusion follows.

1) Land Use (Conflicts with MSCP or Other Adopted Environmental Plans)

Impact: The San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would impact 18.62 acres within the MHPA but 15.67 acres would be to urban/developed land (Tier IV). Portions of the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative (2.71 acres) that do occur within the MHPA would result in the long-term loss of wetlands and Tier II through III communities. These are considered potentially significant impacts at the Project level, and mitigation is required.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a and MM-BIO-1c would reduce Project level impacts associated with the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: Under MM-BIO-1a all permanent impacts to sensitive upland vegetation communities would be mitigated through restoration and preservation of uplands at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Site. All mitigation would occur within the Multiple Species Conservation Program's (MSCP's) Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA).

MM-BIO-1c would offset permanent impacts to jurisdictional resources (excluding vernal pools) by providing mitigation at the SANDER Mitigation site or through allocation of credit at the San Diego River Mitigation Site subject to Army Corps of Engineers and Regional Water Quality Control Board approval. All mitigation would occur within the MSCP's MHPA and is in accordance with the City/ACOE/CDFW/RWQCB guidelines.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a and MM-BIO-1c would reduce the potential for significant impacts from the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative to below a level of significance.

2) Air Quality and Odor (Emissions of Criteria Pollutants)

Impact: Daily construction emissions for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative would not exceed the City of San Diego's significance thresholds for VOC, CO, SO_x, PM₁₀, or PM_{2.5}. However, daily construction emissions for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative would exceed the threshold for NO_x during construction of the North City Project in 2019 and 2020, resulting in a potentially significant impact.

The San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would not exceed the City of San Diego's annual significance thresholds for VOC, NO_x CO, SO_x, PM₁₀, or PM_{2.5} during construction of the North City Project. However, the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would exceed the significance threshold for daily construction emissions for NO_x during the 2019 construction year, resulting in a potentially significant impact.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-AQ-1 and MM-AQ-2 would reduce potential impacts related to daily emissions of criteria pollutants to below a level of significance for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative. Similarly, MM-AQ-1 and MM-AQ-1 would reduce potential impacts related to daily emissions of criteria pollutants to below a level of significance for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative.

Facts in Support of Finding: The best management practices included in MM-AQ-1 shall be implemented during construction to comply with applicable San Diego Air Pollution Control District rules and regulations, and to further reduce daily construction emissions. Additionally, MM-AQ-2 requires the implementation of construction activity measures to reduce oxides of nitrogen. Generally, these best management practices and construction associated measures require construction equipment regulations as well as construction worker practices designed to reduce potential impacts related to emissions of criteria pollutants throughout Project construction.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-AQ-1 and MM-AQ-2 would reduce the potential for significant impacts resulting from daily construction emissions for the Miramar Reservoir and resulting from daily construction emissions for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternatives to below a level of significance.

3) Air Quality and Odor (Create Objectionable Odors)

Impact: Nuisance odors could result from some of the Project components, including the Morena Pump Station, the wastewater forcemain and the NCWRP Expansion, resulting in a potentially significant impact.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-AQ-3 would reduce potential impacts related to increased operational odors to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: MM-AQ-3 requires Project components shall implement odor control systems specifically designed to abate the odorous potential of the specific facility. Odor control systems shall be similar to those currently employed at City of San Diego wastewater treatment facilities and pump stations to reduce odor impacts. A range of control systems, including NaOCl/NaOH wet scrubbers, Biofilters, or equivalent alternatives, would be implemented throughout Project construction. Odors could also be abated through the addition of chemical such as iron chloride to reduce the liquid phase concentrations and thus, reduce the amount volatilized into the gas phase.

The incorporation of mitigation measure MM-AQ-3 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

4) Biological Resources (Conflict with Sensitive Habitat)

Impact: The construction of the Miramar Reservoir Alternative would result in 18.25 acres of direct impacts to sensitive upland vegetation, 12.54 acres of which are permanent impacts while the remaining are temporary. Additionally, the construction of the Miramar Reservoir Alternative would result in 0.38 acre of permanent impacts to vernal pools, which are considered City wetlands. Impacts to sensitive vegetation (including City wetlands) would be potentially significant.

The construction of the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would result in 24.38 acres of direct impacts to sensitive upland vegetation, 12.80 acres of which are permanent impacts while the remaining are temporary. Additionally, construction of the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would result in impacts to 3.00 acres of wetland vegetation. Impacts to sensitive vegetation (including wetlands) would be potentially significant.

Direct and indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation would be **potentially significant**.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a and MM-BIO-1b would reduce potential permanent direct impacts to sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities to below a level of significance for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative. Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a, MM-BIO-1b and MM-BIO-1c would reduce potential permanent direct impacts to sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities to below a level of significance for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative. . Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-2 would reduce potential temporary direct impacts to sensitive habitats or sensitive natural communities to below a level of significance for both Project Alternatives and mitigation measure MM-BIO-9 would reduce potential indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation to below a level of significance for both Project Alternatives.

Facts in Support of Finding: In order to offset the permanent impacts to sensitive upland vegetation communities, MM-BIO-1a requires 6.61 acres of mitigation for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative and 8.14 acres of mitigation for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative. Mitigation would be provided through restoration and preservation of uplands at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Site. All mitigation would occur within the Multiple Species Conservation Program's (MSCP's) Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA). Additionally, in order to satisfy the cumulative impacts requirement, a Native Grassland Creation Mitigation Plan – Pueblo South (Appendix S, of Appendix C) would be implemented for mitigation of impacts to 1.30 acres of native grassland. Native grassland creation would be conducted at Pueblo South, which is outside the MHPA and would be required for either Project Alternative.

In order to offset permanent impacts to vernal pools, MM-BIO-1b requires 0.75 acre of mitigation for both Project Alternatives. Mitigation would be provided through restoration of vernal pools and adjacent uplands at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation site, which is within the Vernal Pool Habitat Conservation Plan (VPHCP) hard line preserve. The SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation site is within MHPA lands; therefore all mitigation would occur within the MSCP's MHPA and would be implemented in accordance with City/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)/California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)/Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) guidelines. The SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Plan (Appendix R, of Appendix C) would be developed and implemented at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Site. Both upland vegetation, including in Tier mitigation, and vernal pool impacts would be mitigated at the SANDER site.

In order to offset permanent impacts to jurisdictional resources (excluding vernal pools), MM-BIO-1c requires 1.12 acres of mitigation for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative. Mitigation would be provided at the SANDER Mitigation site (subject to the satisfaction of ACOE and RWQCB) or through allocation of credit at the San Diego River Mitigation Site subject to ACOE and RWQCB approval. All mitigation would occur within the MSCP's MHPA and is in accordance with City/ACOE/CDFW/RWQCB guidelines.

MM-BIO-2 would mitigate temporary impacts to sensitive vegetation communities by requiring habitat revegetation and erosion control treatments to be installed within temporary disturbance areas in native habitat. A Conceptual Revegetation Plan has been prepared and features native species and erosion control features.

MM-BIO-9 would require best management practices to be implemented and would be included in the design and construction documents for each Project component to mitigate indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation. A biological monitor would be present during construction within or adjacent to

sensitive resources and would ensure that the Project adheres to and implements the appropriate measures to protect sensitive resources.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a, MM-BIO-1b, MM-BIO-1c, MM-BIO-2, and MM-BIO-9 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

5) Biological Resources (Conflict with Wetlands)

Impact: Direct impacts to 0.38 acre of City regulated wetlands and 0.03 acre of state and federally regulated jurisdictional resources incurred under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative would be potentially significant.

Direct impacts to 3.02 acres of City, state, or federally regulated jurisdictional resources incurred under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would be potentially significant. Additionally, permanent indirect impacts to vernal pools PW36, VP697, and VP699, would be potentially significant.

Indirect impacts to jurisdictional resources would be potentially significant for both Project Alternatives.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1b and MM-BIO-8 would reduce potential direct permanent impacts related to wetland areas to below a level of significance for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative. Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1b, MM-BIO-1c and MM-BIO 8 would reduce potential direct permanent impacts related to wetland areas below a level of significance for the San Vicente Alternative. Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-BIO-2 would reduce potential direct temporary impacts related to wetland areas to below a level of significance for both Project Alternatives. Mitigation measure MM-BIO-9 would reduce potential indirect impacts to wetland areas to below a level of significance for both Project Alternatives. Permanent indirect impacts to vernal pools and watersheds under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would be reduced to below a level of significance with mitigation measure MM-BIO-7.

Facts in Support of Finding: In order to offset permanent impacts to vernal pools, MM-BIO-1b requires 0.75 acre of mitigation for both Project Alternatives. Mitigation would be provided through restoration of vernal pools and adjacent uplands at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation site, which is within the Vernal Pool Habitat Conservation Plan (VPHCP) hard line preserve. The SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation site is within MHPA lands; therefore all mitigation would occur within the MSCP's MHPA and would be implemented in accordance with City/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)/California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)/Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) guidelines. The SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Plan (Appendix R, of Appendix C) would be developed and implemented at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Site. Both upland vegetation, including in Tier mitigation, and vernal pool impacts would be mitigated at the SANDER site.

MM-BIO-8 requires that the owner/permittee shall provide evidence that all required regulatory permits, such as those required under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, has been obtained.

In order to offset permanent impacts to jurisdictional resources (excluding vernal pools), MM-BIO-1c requires 1.12 acres of mitigation for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative. Mitigation would be provided at the SANDER Mitigation site (subject to the satisfaction of ACOE and RWQCB) or through allocation of

credit at the San Diego River Mitigation Site subject to ACOE and RWQCB approval. All mitigation would occur within the MSCP's MHPA and is in accordance with City/ACOE/CDFW/RWQCB guidelines.

MM-BIO-2 would mitigate temporary impacts to sensitive vegetation communities by requiring habitat revegetation and erosion control treatments to be installed within temporary disturbance areas in native habitat. A Conceptual Revegetation Plan has been prepared and features native species and erosion control features.

MM-BIO-7 would mitigate permanent indirect impacts from the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative to an occupied watershed (PW36, VP697, and VP699) within the Level I and Level V Management Areas (MAs) and would include enhancement of remaining portions of watershed (protection by temporary fencing or other means, enlarge another portion); monitoring of species in the feature may be necessary to document extent of actual impacts to threatened or endangered species; if impacts are documented to threatened or endangered species, then additional action would be required for indirect impacts to the threatened or endangered species by habitat enhancement, possibly elsewhere; and no work around the vernal pool during the rainy season or when ground is wet (about November 1 to June 1). The City typically applies a 100-foot-wide avoidance buffer surrounding wetland resources; however, the width of the buffer may be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the need and value. Therefore, no work would occur within a 100-foot buffer around the vernal pool during rainy season or when ground is wet (about November 1 to June 1), unless it is determined that a reduced buffer is more appropriate.

MM-BIO-9 would require best management practices to be implemented and would be included in the design and construction documents for each Project component to mitigate indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation. A biological monitor would be present during construction within or adjacent to sensitive resources and would ensure that the Project adheres to and implements the appropriate measures to protect sensitive resources.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1b, MM-BIO-1c, MM-BIO-2, MM-BIO-7, MM-BIO-8 and MM-BIO-9 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

6) Biological Resources (Loss of Sensitive Species)

Impact: The Miramar Reservoir Alternative would have potentially significant direct impacts to four sensitive plant species: Orcutt's brodiaea, long-spined spineflower, decumbent goldenbush, and wart-stemmed ceanothus, along with direct impacts to foraging habitat for white-tailed kite and suitable nesting habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher.

Indirect impacts to sensitive plant and wildlife species (including indirect impacts to breeding birds) would be potentially significant.

The San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would have potentially significant direct impacts to six sensitive plant species: Orcutt's brodiaea, wart-stemmed ceanothus, San Diego barrel cactus, long-spined spineflower, decumbent goldenbush, and white rabbit-tobacco, along with direct impacts to foraging habitat for white-tailed kite, suitable habitat for least Bell's vireo, and suitable nesting habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher. Additionally, direct impacts to suitable habitat for burrowing owl, southwestern willow flycatcher, Hermes copper butterfly, Quino checkerspot butterfly, Cooper's hawk, yellow warbler, yellow-breasted chat, orangethroat whiptail, San Diegan tiger whiptail, two-striped gartersnake, willow

flycatcher, southern California rufous-crowed sparrow, western bluebird, and mule deer would be potentially significant.

Indirect impacts to sensitive plant species and sensitive wildlife species, including indirect impacts to San Diego fairy shrimp and breeding birds, would be potentially significant.

Direct impacts to any active nests or the young of nesting bird species through direct grading would be potentially significant under both Project Alternatives.

Finding: Direct impacts to sensitive plant species under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative would be reduced to less than significant with incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a, MM-BIO-1b, and MM-BIO-2 and under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would be reduced to less than significant with incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a-c and MM-BIO-2.

Indirect impacts to sensitive plants species under both Alternatives would be reduced to less than significant with incorporation of mitigation measure MM-BIO-9.

Direct impacts to sensitive wildlife species under both Alternatives would be reduced to less than significant with incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a-c and MM-BIO-2 through MM-BIO-6.

Indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative would be reduced to less than significant with incorporation of mitigation measure MM-BIO-4 through MM-BIO-6 and MM-BIO-9.

Indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would be less than significant with the incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-4 through MM-BIO-6, MM-BIO-7, and MM-BIO-9.

Facts in Support of Finding: Mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a, MM-BIO-1b, and MM-BIO-2 under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative and MM-BIO-1a through MM-BIO-1c and MM-BIO-2 under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would conserve suitable habitat for sensitive plant and wildlife species. MM-BIO-9, which requires best management practices to be implemented, would reduce indirect impacts to sensitive wildlife species.

MM-BIO-7 would mitigate permanent indirect impacts from the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative to an occupied watershed (PW36, VP697, and VP699) within the Level I and Level V Management Areas (MAs) and would include enhancement of remaining portions of watershed, thereby avoiding indirect impacts to San Diego fairy shrimp.

MM-BIO-3 would protect nesting birds by requiring pre-construction surveys to determine the presence or absence of nesting birds within the proposed area of disturbance. MM-BIO-4a and 4b would protect coastal California gnatcatcher by prohibiting clearing, grubbing, grading and other construction activities within occupied habitat during the breeding season, and prohibiting construction activities anywhere on the site that would result in noise levels exceeding 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat. MM-BIO-5 would protect Burrowing Owl and associated habitat outside MHPA (all impacts inside MHPA would be avoided) through pre-construction surveys and best management practices. MM-BIO-6 would prohibit clearing, grubbing,

grading or other construction activities during least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher breeding season near riparian areas such as the San Diego River, Rose Creek and San Clemente Creek.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a through MM-BIO-1c, MM-BIO-2 through 7 and MM-BIO-9 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to sensitive plant and wildlife species to below a level of significance.

7) Biological Resources (Conflict with Multi-Habitat Planning Area)

Impact: The San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would impact 18.62 acres of land within MHPA; 15.67 acres would be to urban/developed land (Tier IV). Therefore, conflicts with an adopted local habitat conservation plans or policies protecting biological resources would be potentially significant.

Finding: Direct impacts to vegetation communities within the MHPA under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would be reduced through implementation of mitigation measure MM-BIO-1a and MM-BIO-1c.

Facts in Support of Finding: In order to offset permanent impacts to vernal pools, MM-BIO-1b requires 0.75 acre of mitigation for both Project Alternatives. Mitigation would be provided through restoration of vernal pools and adjacent uplands at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation site, which is within the Vernal Pool Habitat Conservation Plan (VPHCP) hard line preserve. The SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation site is within MHPA lands; therefore all mitigation would occur within the MSCP's MHPA and would be implemented in accordance with City/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)/California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)/Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) guidelines. The SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Plan (Appendix R, of Appendix C) would be developed and implemented at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Site. Both upland vegetation, including in Tier mitigation, and vernal pool impacts would be mitigated at the SANDER site.

In order to offset permanent impacts to jurisdictional resources (excluding vernal pools), MM-BIO-1c requires 1.12 acres of mitigation for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative. Mitigation would be provided at the SANDER Mitigation site (subject to the satisfaction of ACOE and RWQCB) or through allocation of credit at the San Diego River Mitigation Site subject to ACOE and RWQCB approval. All mitigation would occur within the MSCP's MHPA and is in accordance with City/ACOE/CDFW/RWQCB guidelines.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a and MM-BIO-1c would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

8) Biological Resources (Adverse Edge Effects)

Impact: Construction of the Project components adjacent to MHPA may result in adverse edge effects, including intrusions by humans and domestic pets and possible trampling of individual plants, invasion by exotic plant and wildlife species, exposure to urban pollutants (fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and other hazardous materials), soil erosion, litter, fire, and hydrologic changes (e.g., surface and groundwater level and quality). Other adverse edge effects could include erosion, sedimentation, habitat conversion caused during and following construction both adjacent and downstream from the Project area. Impacts would be potentially significant.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-2 and MM-BIO-9 would reduce potential impacts to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: The North City Project would be consistent with the MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines and the MSCP General Management Directives (Table 6.4-17) outlined in Section 1.5.2 of the MSCP Subarea Plan. The North City Project Revegetation Plan will establish a native plant community within temporarily disturbed sensitive habitats, thus minimizing the potential for invasive plant species (MM-BIO-2). Standard BMPs specifically related to reducing impacts from dust, erosion, and runoff generated by construction activities will minimize adverse edge effects (MM-BIO-9(j)).

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-2 and MM-BIO-9 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

9) Biological Resources (Introduction of Invasive Species)

Impact: The North City Project may introduce invasive species into natural open space areas within temporary construction areas where pipelines cross through native habitat or where facilities are constructed adjacent to native habitat. Construction may result in the recruitment of non-native plant species within temporary disturbance areas and the removal of native plant species. Impacts would be potentially significant.

Finding: Implementation of mitigation measure MM-BIO-2 would reduce potential impacts related to the introduction of invasive species to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: MM-BIO-2 would mitigate temporary impacts to sensitive vegetation communities by requiring habitat revegetation and erosion control treatments to be installed within temporary disturbance areas in native habitat. A Conceptual Revegetation Plan has been prepared and features native species and erosion control features.

Incorporation of MM-BIO-2 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

10) Health and Safety (Wildfire Hazards)

Impact: Engine-powered equipment and vehicles associated with the construction of the Project Alternatives could increase wildfire hazards by introducing new ignition sources to areas adjacent to or within currently undeveloped areas; therefore, impacts related to wildfire hazards would be potentially significant

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-HAZ-1 would reduce potential impacts related to wildfire hazards to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: MM-HAZ-1 requires a construction fire prevention/protection plan to be prepared by the City or its contractors prior to construction of the Project, as determined necessary by the City of San Diego. Construction within or immediately adjacent to areas of dense foliage during periods of low humidity and/or high winds (Red Flag Warning periods) shall be prohibited. During all other non-Red Flag Warning periods, necessary brush fire prevention and management practices shall be incorporated and shall address common construction-related ignition prevention and hot-works

(any spark-, heat-, or flame-producing activity) policies, as well as necessary fire prevention equipment to be on site during all construction activities. Fire prevention techniques shall be applied during construction as deemed necessary by the City of San Diego Fire Marshal based on the vegetation (fuels) within the site and surrounding areas.

The incorporation of mitigation measures MM-HAZ-1 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

11) Health and Safety (Hazardous Material Exposure)

Impact: The transport, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials is regulated by the County Department of Environmental Health (DEH) Hazardous Materials Division, and would be conducted according to all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Consequently, the use of chemicals and materials alone for their intended purpose would not pose a significant risk to the public. However, accidental spills during operation and maintenance activities could occur, resulting in a potentially significant impact.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-HAZ-2 and MM-HAZ-3 would reduce potential impacts related to hazardous materials exposure to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: MM-HAZ-2 requires that a Hazardous Materials Reporting Form shall be prepared, as determined necessary by the City of San Diego, and a Hazardous Materials Review conducted by the Development Services Department for each North City Project component in compliance with the City of San Diego's Information Bulletin 116.

MM-HAZ-3 requires a Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan shall be completed, as determined necessary by the City of San Diego, for each North City Project component which includes on-site storage of hazardous materials (i.e., Morena Pump Station, NCWRP Expansion, North City Renewable Energy Facility, NCPWF, and Dechlorination Facility) prior to the commencement of operation. Other safety programs, including a worker safety program, fire response program, a plant safety program, and the facility's standard operating procedures, shall be developed addressing hazardous materials storage locations, emergency response procedures, employee training requirements, hazard recognition, fire safety, first aid/emergency medical procedures, hazard communication training, and release reporting requirements.

The incorporation of mitigation measures MM-HAZ-2 and MM-HAZ-3 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

12) Health and Safety (Conflict with Hazardous Material Sites)

Impact: Trenching, excavation, and dewatering operations performed at certain facilities and along certain segments of pipeline may encounter contaminated soil and groundwater. There are a large number of facilities with USTs along the pipeline corridors, and exposure to vapor intrusion during construction is possible.

Thirteen sites with past or current on-site aboveground storage tanks and USTs were identified for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative and 23 sites were identified for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative. Under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative, a pipeline alignment is adjacent to the

Miramar Landfill where there is a potential risk of encountering buried trash and/or methane gas intrusion during construction.

Impacts related to the potential to encounter a hazardous materials site during construction of both Project Alternatives, thereby posing a hazard to the public or environment, are potentially significant.

In addition, there is a potential to encounter munitions from historic military activities during excavations of access shafts for the trenchless portion of the Morena Pipelines crossing Rose Canyon, thereby resulting in a potentially significant impact for both Project Alternatives.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-HAZ-4 and MM-HAZ-5 would reduce potential impacts related to hazardous materials sites to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: MM-HAZ-4 requires all applicable procedures outlined in the City of San Diego "WHITEBOOK" Part 1 – General Provisions (A), Section 7-22, Encountering or Releasing Hazardous Substances to be followed (City of San Diego 2015). Procedures outlined in the WHITEBOOK include complying with all applicable laws and regulations, including notification requirements; following guidelines of the current edition of the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH) SAM Manual in the event that contaminated soil is encountered; immediately notifying the engineer when contamination is encountered; monitoring for the presence of contamination in areas of known petroleum-contaminated soil; stockpiling any soil suspected as contaminated on a relatively impervious surface; and disposing of contaminated soil as approved by the Hazardous Substances Management Plan.

MM-HAZ-5 requires that prior to construction, the City shall conduct a survey where excavation is proposed to occur outside of roadway right-of-way for trenchless construction of the Morena Pipelines at Rose Canyon within the Camp Matthews Formerly Used Defense Site – Range Complex No.1 to identify potential munitions impacts. If the survey results indicate a potential risk for encountering munitions during excavation, an unexploded ordnances (UXO) identification, training, and reporting plan will be prepared and implemented during construction.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-HAZ_4 and MM-HAZ-5 would reduce the potential for significant impacts for both Project Alternatives to below a level of significance.

13) Historical Resources (Loss of Historical Resources)

Impact: Construction of the Miramar Reservoir Alternative (specifically, construction of the North City Pipeline) may result in impacts to CR 450 (HR 450) which is inventoried within the pipeline APE and impacts to unknown archaeological resources and/or grave sites near CR 450 (HR 450). Impacts to CR 450 (HR 450) and impacts to unknown archaeological resources and/or grave sites near CR 450 (HR 450) would be potentially significant.

There are two main concerns during construction of the North City Pipeline under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative relating to the Scripps Meanley Stables and House Complex (i.e., HR 450): the possibility for coming across buried, unknown artifacts dating to the time the historic property was operating as a ranch, and the poor condition of the stone wall. If vibrations from horizontal drilling associated with construction of the North City Pipeline further degrade the condition of the rock wall, construction impacts to the historic property would be potentially significant.

While sites P-37-013630 and P-37-036497 would be avoided during construction of the San Vicente Pipeline – TAT under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative, due to the proximity of construction areas to the sites and the general sensitivity of the areas near the sites, construction activities may impact unknown archaeological resources and/or grave sites and impacts would be potentially significant.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-HIS-1 through MM-HIS-4 would reduce potential impacts to unknown subsurface archaeological resources and historic built environment resources to below a level of significance under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative. Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-HIS-2 and MM-HIS-3 would reduce potential impacts to unknown subsurface archaeological resources to below a level of significance under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative.

Facts in Support of Finding: MM-HIS-1 requires that a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plant (CRMTP) be prepared in order to reduce potential impacts to site CR 450 (HRB 450) associated with construction of the North City Pipeline.

MM-HIS-2 requires avoidance through project design of known archaeological resources, including resources that were either found outside of the work limits or for which significance evaluation did not identify significant archaeological deposits within the work limits.

Unknown archaeological resources would be avoided by implementing the measures listed in MM-HIS-3. MM-HIS-3 requires identification of a Native American monitor, delineation of work areas that require monitoring, the discovery notification process, the determination of significance, mitigation for significant discoveries, and requirements for discovery of human remains.

MM-HIS-4 requires that a Protection and Stabilization Plan be prepared for construction activities associated with the North City Pipeline that would occur within 1,000 feet of inventoried CR 450 (HRB 450) features. Methods to stabilize and protect the wall during construction such as fencing and an analysis of vibration source amplitudes would be required. If vibration has the potential to damage the wall or further degrade its condition, additional protection measures such as rehabilitation of the wall to repair existing cracks or replace missing stones and daily construction monitoring of the wall would be required.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-HIS-1 through MM-HIS-4 would reduce the potential for significant impacts under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative to below a level of significance. Implementation of mitigation measures MM-HIS-2 and MM_HIS-3 would reduce the potential for significant impacts under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative to below a level of significance.

14) Historical Resources (Disturbance of Human Remains)

Impact: Avoiding impacts on religious or sacred places or human remains may be unavoidable in certain circumstances when resources are discovered during construction. Although there are no known religious or sacred uses within the Project area, there is potential for these to be encountered during future construction activities associated with implementation of the Project, particularly given the high cultural sensitivity of areas within the study area, such as areas along waterways, where prehistoric resources are most likely to be found. The potential for encountering human remains during construction activities is also possible. Thus, significant impacts on religious or sacred uses or human remains may occur as a result of both Project Alternatives, resulting in a potentially significant impact.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-HIS-3 would reduce potential impacts related to the disturbance of human remains to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: In the event that human remains are encountered during construction, the procedures set forth in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and the California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 would be enacted. Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-HIS-3 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

15) Noise (Increase in Ambient Noise Level or Exceed Adopted Noise Levels)

Impact: Impacts related to the operation of the pump stations and the North City Renewable Energy Facility would be potentially significant under both Project Alternatives.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-NOI-4 would reduce potential operational noise impacts to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: MM-NOI-4 requires a noise and vibration study to be conducted during the final design phase for the NCPWF Influent Pump Station, Morena Pump Station, North City Pump Station, North City Renewable Energy Facility (both Project Alternatives), and the Mission Trails Booster Station (San Vicente Reservoir Alternative only). Pump station machinery and/or generators shall be housed within concrete structures with acoustically absorptive treatments where necessary, and additional measures such as sound enclosures, separate rooms for high noise equipment, etc. shall be incorporated into the final project design as necessary to assure that noise and vibration produced by operation of the facility shall not exceed the applicable limits in the municipal code.

Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-NOI-4 would reduce the potential for significant impacts related to operational noise to below a level of significance.

16) Paleontological Resources (Loss of Paleontological Resources)

Impact: Depending on depth, excavation activities associated with the construction of components occurring within geologic formations with moderate to high potential for paleontological resources could have a significant impact under both Project Alternatives; impacts to paleontological resources would be potentially significant.

Finding: Incorporation of the mitigation measure MM-PALEO-1 would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: Prior to construction within a formation with a moderate to high resource potential, monitoring would be required and a paleontological resources mitigation program would be developed per MM-PALEO-1.

Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-PALEO-1 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

17) Public Utilities (Conflicts with Existing Utilities)

Impact: Pipelines would be constructed primarily in roadway rights-of-way in areas of highly congested utilities. In some cases, design standards requiring minimum separation of utilities may not be able to be met. Impacts related to conflicts with existing utilities may be potentially significant.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-PU-1 would reduce potentially significant impacts related to conflicts with existing utilities resulting from the Project Alternatives to below a level of significance.

Facts in Support of Finding: MM-PU-1 requires the City of San Diego Public Utilities Department to consult with other City departments and other utility service providers to avoid interference with facilities. Special design considerations, such as a casing, may be necessary if the interfering utility is a sewer or reclaimed water line to ensure protection of utility lines.

Incorporation of MM-PU-1 would reduce the potential for significant impacts to below a level of significance.

B. Findings Regarding Impacts that Are Unavoidable

Section 15126.2(b) of the CEQA Guidelines requires that the DEIR describe any significant impacts, including those that cannot be reduced to a level of insignificance. Where there are impacts that cannot be alleviated with the implementation of feasible mitigation measures, their implications and the reasons the project is being proposed, notwithstanding their effect, should be described.

Impacts related to Aesthetics (San Vicente Reservoir Alternative Only), Air Quality (San Vicente Reservoir Alternative Only), Noise (both Project Alternatives), and Transportation, Circulation and Parking (both Project Alternatives) would be significant and unavoidable.

1) Aesthetics (Landform Alteration)

Impact: Construction activities associated with the Mission Trails Booster Station proposed under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would result in a substantial change to the natural topography of the proposed site. Impacts to natural topography or other ground surface relief features through landform alteration would be potentially significant.

Finding: There is no mitigation or measures available that, if implemented, would substantially reduce the anticipated impact to topography associated with development of the MTBS site; impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

Facts in Support of Finding: Based on the conceptual site layout (see Figure 3-21), development of the MTBS component of the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative may require a substantial amount of excavation work at the site. In order to reduce the impact, the MTBS would need to be redesigned to reduce the facility footprint (and reduce associated grading), reshape cuts and fills to appear as natural forms, retain trees to screen earthwork contrasts, or be relocated to an area with less slope

where less excavation would be required. Hence the alternative is rejected due to the potential for additional impacts and lack of feasibility.

Under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative, impacts related to landform alteration would be significant and unavoidable.

2) Air Quality and Odor (Emissions of Criteria Pollutants)

Impact: The San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would exceed the daily significance threshold for NO_x during the 2019 construction year, resulting in a potentially significant impact.

Finding: The San Vicente Reservoir Alternative daily maximum construction emissions exceed the City's significance threshold for NO_x emissions after implementation of mitigation measures MM-AQ-1 and MM-AQ-2 in 2019, and impacts are significant and unavoidable.

Facts in Support of Finding: The exceedance in daily maximum NO_x emissions is driven by the Mission Trails Booster Station phase of the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative, which requires a substantial amount of excavation work. The haul trips associated with the excavation work comprise the majority of the NO_x emissions for that phase in 2019. In order to further reduce the impact, the phase would need to be redesigned to keep excavated soil on site or potentially use another site where less excavation and hauling is required. Hence, the alternative is rejected due to the potential for additional impacts and lack of feasibility.

The best management practices included in MM-AQ-1 shall be implemented during construction to comply with applicable San Diego Air Pollution Control District rules and regulations, and to further reduce daily construction emissions. Additionally, MM-AQ-2 requires the implementation of construction activity measures to reduce oxides of nitrogen. Generally, these best management practices and construction associated measures require construction equipment regulations as well as construction worker practices designed to reduce potential impacts related to emissions of criteria pollutants throughout Project construction.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-AQ-1 and MM-AQ-2 would reduce potentially significant impacts related to daily construction emissions for NO_x under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternatives; however, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

3) Noise (Increase in Ambient Noise Level or Exceed Adopted Noise Levels)

Impact: Construction activities along the Morena Pipelines (during open trench construction) and North City Pipeline (during both open trench and trenchless construction) are anticipated to create temporary substantial noise increases and result in short-term exceedances of the City's noise standard for construction of 75 dBA L_{eq}; therefore, construction noise impacts under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative would be potentially significant.

Construction activities at the MTBS as well as along the Morena Pipelines and San Vicente Pipeline are anticipated to create temporary substantial noise increases and result in short-term exceedances of the City's noise standard for construction of 75 dBA L_{eq}; therefore, construction noise impacts under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would be potentially significant.

The MTBS would result in vibration that would exceed the threshold of (although it would not exceed the threshold for structures of engineered concrete and masonry), and therefore, construction vibration impacts under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would be potentially significant.

Finding: Noise impacts related to construction activities under both the Miramar Reservoir Alternative and San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of mitigation measures MM-NOI-1 through MM-NOI-3.

Vibration impacts related to construction activities would be less than significant under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative; however, due to impacts associated with the MTBS, construction vibration impacts would be significant and unavoidable for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative.

Facts in Support of Finding: MM-NOI-1 requires best management practices to be implemented to reduce noise from construction equipment. Best practices also include measures to shield pump, portable generators and other equipment from sensitive uses. MM-NOI-2 limits the work hours for construction unless special permits have been granted. MM-NOI-3 outlines measures to protect sensitive uses from planned night-time work.

Incorporation of mitigation measures MM-NOI-1 through MM-NOI-3 would reduce the potential for significant impacts; however, impacts would ultimately remain significant and unavoidable.

4) Transportation, Circulation, and Parking (Exceed Significance Thresholds for Roadway Segments and Intersections)

Impact: The majority of the pipeline alignments would be constructed using open trench construction techniques within roadway right-of-way. As such, construction of the pipeline alignments would result in temporary partial road closures. The Morena Pipelines would result in the exceedance of significance thresholds for 13 of the study area roadway segments and six of the study area intersections. The North City Pipeline (only constructed under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative) would result in the exceedance of significance thresholds for one of the study area roadway segments, and the San Vicente Pipeline (only constructed under the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative) would result in the exceedance of significance thresholds for two of the study area roadway segments. Therefore, impacts would be potentially significant.

Finding: Incorporation of mitigation measure MM-TRAF-1 would reduce potentially significant impacts to vehicle movement and access to roadways; however, impacts to traffic patterns during construction would remain significant and unavoidable even with implementation of mitigation.

Facts in Support of Finding: A traffic control plan/permit will be submitted per the City of San Diego requirements for all roadway segments where construction will occur. The traffic control plan requires that the construction contractor shall provide written notice by mail to owners/occupants along streets to be impacted during construction. During construction, the construction contractor shall ensure continuous, unobstructed, safe, and adequate pedestrian and vehicular access to and from public facilities, commercial/industrial establishments during regular business hours, and residential driveways from the public street to the private property line, except where necessary construction precludes such continuous access for reasonable periods of time. ACCESS FOR REASONABLE PERIODS OF TIME.

The impacts from the construction of the pipeline alignments are temporary in nature and would only occur on short segments at a time. The majority of construction and lane closures will occur during the nighttime when there is less traffic on the road and lanes would be reopened to traffic during the day. Therefore, roadways should function at reasonable operations even with the lane closure.

Additionally, MM-TRAF-1 would require preparation of a transportation demand management (TDM) plan to limit the number of construction worker trips that travel through the impacted intersections and roadways during peak periods. TDM strategies include implementation of a rideshare program, adjusting worker schedules to avoid access to the site at peak hours, providing off-site parking locations for workers and shuttling them to the site, and providing subsidized transit passes for construction workers.

Compliance with the prepared traffic control plan and incorporation of mitigation measure MM-TRAF-1 would reduce impacts; however, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

FINDINGS REGARDING ALTERNATIVES

In accordance with Section 15126.6(a) of the Guidelines, an environmental impact report (EIR) must contain a discussion of "a range of reasonable alternatives to a project, or the location of a project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." Section 15126.6(f) further states that "the range of alternatives in an EIR is governed by the 'rule of reason' that requires the EIR to set forth only those alternatives necessary to permit a reasoned choice." Thus, the following discussion focuses on Project alternatives that are capable of eliminating significant environmental impacts or substantially reducing them as compared to the proposed Project, even if the alternative would impede the attainment of some Project objectives, or would be more costly. In accordance with Section 15126.6(f)(1) of the Guidelines, among the factors that may be taken into account when addressing the feasibility of alternatives are: (1) site suitability; (2) economic viability; (3) availability of infrastructure; (4) general plan consistency; (5) other plans or regulatory limitations; (6) jurisdictional boundaries; and (7) whether the proponent can reasonably acquire, control or otherwise have access to the alternative site.

As required in Section 15126.6(a), in developing the alternatives to be addressed in this section, consideration was given to an alternative's ability to meet most of the basic objectives of the project. Because the Pure Water Project will cause potentially significant environmental effects unless mitigated, the City must consider the feasibility of any environmentally superior alternatives to the Project, evaluating whether these alternatives could avoid or substantially lessen the potentially significant environmental effects while achieving most of the objectives of the proposed Project.

ALTERNATIVES ELIMINATED FROM DETAILED CONSIDERATION

Over the past decade or more, the City has engaged in an extensive and deliberate process to consider water supply portfolio options generally, and water reuse options specifically. Through those processes, a variety of alternative concepts for water supply and reuse were evaluated, and as a result, the Project was developed. The various options and concepts that were included among those studies

and evaluation processes are alternatives that were considered and rejected. Included among those are alternatives relating to increasing non-potable recycled water use and updating PLWTP to full secondary treatment, both of which were considered and rejected in the Water Reuse Study and the Recycled Water Study.

Additional alternatives were considered during the Draft EIR/EIS development; however, these were not carried forward for detailed analysis in the EIR/EIS. A wetlands avoidance alternative was considered but no technically feasible alternatives that met the purpose of the North City Project could be determined. An electrical transmission line alternative was considered, which would have generated power at MBC and transferred it to the North City Project via an electrical transmission line to the NCWRP. Additionally, the Project team considered numerous alternative alignments and routes for each of the purified water pipelines and the Morena Pipelines.

A. Alternatives under Consideration

This EIR/EIS evaluates the No Action/No Project Alternative and two Project Alternatives.

1. No Project/No Action Alternative

CEQA Guidelines, Section 15126.6(e), requires that an EIR evaluate a “no project” alternative along with its impact. The purpose of describing and analyzing a no project alternative is to allow a lead agency to compare the impacts of approving the project to the impacts of not approving it.

Under the No Project/No Action Alternative, the Project would not be implemented. The proposed North City Pure Water Facility (NCPWF) and associated improvements at other treatment, pumping, and conveyance facilities would not be constructed. Therefore, 30 million gallons per day (MGD) of purified water would not be produced. Instead, potable water demand would continue to be met through imported water supplies. In addition, current levels of wastewater flows would continue to the Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant (Point Loma WWTP). It is anticipated that the Point Loma WWTP would continue operating under a modified permit.

Under this alternative, none of the environmental impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Project would occur. Beneficial impacts of the proposed Project would not occur. Additionally, under this alternative, the City would continue to purchase imported water to meet local demand, which would result in higher net energy use and associated GHG emissions. This alternative does not meet any of the objectives set forth earlier in this report.

2. Miramar Reservoir Alternative

The Miramar Reservoir Alternative (Locally Preferred Alternative) would construct the NCPWF and would convey purified water to Miramar Reservoir. The Miramar Reservoir Alternative would include improvements at the Miramar Water Treatment Plant (Miramar WTP). The Miramar Reservoir Alternative includes the following: (1) a new pump station at Morena Boulevard, a wastewater forcemain, and brine/centrate pipeline (Morena Pump Station and Pipelines); (2) expansion of the existing NCWRP; (3) construction of a new

influent pump station at NCWRP and conveyance pipeline between NCWRP and the NCPWF; (4) construction of the new NCPWF; (5) construction of a new North City Pump Station; (6) construction of a new North City Pure Water Pipeline (North City Pipeline); (7) construction of a new renewable energy facility at the NCWRP; (8) a new LFG Pipeline between the Miramar Landfill gas collection system and the NCWRP; (9) upgrades at the MBC; and (10) improvements at the Miramar WTP.

The Miramar Reservoir Alternative would result in less-than-significant impacts, with and without mitigation, related to land use; aesthetics; air quality; biological resources; environmental justice; energy; geology and soils; greenhouse gas emissions; health and safety/hazards; historical resources; hydrology and water quality; paleontological resources; public services; public utilities; water supply; and recreation. Impacts related to noise and transportation, circulation, and parking would be significant and unavoidable. This alternative is considered the environmentally superior alternative.

3. San Vicente Reservoir Alternative

Project components described above under the Miramar Reservoir Alternative that are also common to the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative include (1) the Morena Pump Station and Pipelines, (2) expansion of the existing NCWRP, (3) construction of a new influent pump station at NCWRP and conveyance pipeline between NCWRP and the NCPWF, (4) a new power generation facility at the NCWRP, (5) a new LFG Pipeline between the Miramar Landfill gas collection system and the NCWRP; and (6) upgrades at the MBC. The San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would yield 31.4 MGD AADF of purified water and 12 MGD AADF of recycled water for non-potable use.

Both alternatives would include the construction of a new full-scale advanced water purification facility adjacent to the NCWRP and a pipeline to convey purified water from the NCPWF to a reservoir. However, because of the different sizes of the Miramar Reservoir and San Vicente Reservoir, the design of the NCPWF for each will be different (i.e., no ozone system or BAC filtration treatment processes would be required at the NCPWF-SVR). Similarly, the pipeline alignment would be different depending on which reservoir purified water would be delivered to. Additionally, no improvements at the Miramar WTP would be required under this alternative.

While the significance of impact would be similar, the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would result in a greater degree of impact to biological resources, electricity and energy consumption, and a smaller net decrease in greenhouse gas emissions when compared to the Miramar Reservoir Alternative. Additionally, the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative would result in significant and unavoidable impacts associated with air quality (related to construction emissions) and aesthetics (related to construction of the MTBS); both of which would be less than significant with mitigation for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative. Overall, the SV Alt does not reduce or eliminate the environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the Miramar Alternative

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS PURE WATER NORTH CITY PROJECT SITE DEVELOPMENT PERMIT PROJECT NO. 499621/SCH NO. 2016081016

PROJECT NO. 499621 Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081(b) of CEQA and CEQA Guidelines §§15093 and 15043, CEQA requires the decision-making agency to balance, as applicable, the economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits of a proposed project against its unavoidable environmental risks when determining whether to approve the project.

If the specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects, the adverse environmental effects may be considered acceptable pursuant to Public Resources Code §21081. CEQA further requires that when the lead agency approves a project which will result in the occurrence of significant effects which are identified in the FEIR but are not avoided or substantially lessened, the agency shall state in writing the specific reasons to support its action based on the FEIR and/or other information in the record.

Pursuant to the Public Resources Code §21081(b) and Guidelines § 15093, the City Council, having considered all of the foregoing, finds that the following specific overriding economic, legal, social, technological, or other benefits associated with the proposed Project outweigh unavoidable adverse direct impacts related to landform (San Vicente), air quality, traffic, and noise (temporary).

The City Council declares that it has adopted all feasible mitigation measures to reduce the proposed environmental impacts to an insignificant level; considered the entire administrative record, including the FEIR; and weighed the proposed benefits against its environmental impacts. After doing so, the City Council has determined that the proposed benefits outweigh its environmental impacts, and deem them acceptable.

The City Council identified the following public benefits in making this determination. Each of these public benefits serves as an independent basis for overriding all unavoidable adverse environmental impacts identified in these Findings and the FEIR. The City Council considers these impacts to be acceptable, consistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15093.

Therefore, the City expressly finds that in accordance with Public Resources Code §21081(b) and 21081.5, and CEQA Guidelines §§15093 and 15043, based on the following specific considerations, the following benefits of the Project outweigh the unavoidable significant environmental impacts of the Project:

The North City Project would expand the City's potable water production capacity to replace imported water supplies and would meet projected water demands within the City's service area as outlined in the conceptual future water supply sources in the City's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan.

1. The North City Project would reduce flows to the Point Loma WWTP, which would reduce total suspended solids discharged and recycle a valuable and limited resource that is currently discharged to the Pacific Ocean.

2. The North City Project is needed to make San Diego more water independent and increase the reliability of water supplies. City's water supply would become less vulnerable to impacts from shortages and less susceptible to price increases if the Project is implemented.
3. The North City Project, by reducing flows to the Point Loma WWTP, would contribute to the Point Loma WWTP's continued ability to meet modified treatment standards that would be the same as if the existing 240 MGD Point Loma WWTP were converted to secondary treatment standards by significantly reducing total suspended solids.
4. The North City Project would increase the use of recycled water and further the goal as identified in the City's Climate Action plan for increased recycled water production.
5. The Pure Water Program will create 1/3 of San Diego's drinking water supply.
6. The Pure Water Program and North City Project offer a cost effective investment for San Diego's water needs and will provide a reliable, sustainable water supply.
7. The North City Project includes use of renewable energy sources to power water treatment facilities furthering the goals of the City's Climate Action Plan to achieve 100% renewable energy by 2035.
8. Contribute to the City's future prosperity and quality of life by securing and maintaining water supplies.

EXHIBIT C**MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
PURE WATER NORTH CITY PROJECT SITE DEVELOPMENT PERMIT
PROJECT NO. 499621/SCH NO. 2016081016**

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program is designed to ensure compliance with Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 during implementation of mitigation measures. This program identifies at a minimum: the department responsible for the monitoring, what is to be monitored, how the monitoring shall be accomplished, the monitoring and reporting schedule, and completion requirements. A record of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program will be maintained at the offices of the Land Development Review Division, 1222 First Avenue, Fifth Floor, San Diego, CA, 92101. All mitigation measures contained in the Environmental Impact Report No. 499621 shall be made conditions of Pure Water North City Project Site Development Permit as may be further described below.

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

Section 21081.6 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that a mitigation, monitoring, and reporting program (MMRP) be adopted upon certification of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to ensure that the mitigation measures are enforceable and implemented. It stipulates that "the public agency shall adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes made to the project or conditions of project approval, adopted in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program shall be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation."

This MMRP has been developed in compliance with Section 21081.6 of CEQA and identifies (1) mitigation measures to be implemented prior to, during, and after construction of the North City Project; (2) the individual/agency responsible for that implementation; and (3) criteria for completion or monitoring of the specific measures.

The Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS), incorporated herein as referenced, focused on issues determined to be potentially significant by the City. Public Resources Code Section 21081.6 requires mitigation of only those impacts identified as significant or potentially significant. The environmental analysis resulted in the identification of mitigation measures that would reduce potentially significant impacts for the following issue areas: air quality; biological resources; health and safety/hazards; historical resources; noise; paleontological resources; public utilities; and transportation, circulation, and parking.

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS – PART I: Plan Check Phase (prior to permit issuance/NTP)

1. Prior to issuance of a Notice to Proceed (NTP) or any construction permits, including but not limited to, the first Demolition Plans/Permits, and Building Plans/Permits, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental Designee of the Land Development Review Division shall verify that all mitigation measures listed in this EIR/EIS have been included in entirety on the submitted construction documents and contract specifications, and included under the heading,

"Environmental Mitigation Requirements." In addition, the requirements for a Preconstruction Meeting shall be noted on all construction documents.

2. The ED shall verify that the MMRP Conditions/Notes that apply ONLY to the construction phases of this project are included VERBATIM, under the heading, "**ENVIRONMENTAL/MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS.**"
3. These notes must be shown within the first three (3) sheets of the construction documents in the format specified for engineering construction document templates as shown on the City website:
<http://www.sandiego.gov/development-services/industry/standtemp.shtml>
4. The TITLE INDEX SHEET must also show on which pages the "Environmental/Mitigation Requirements" notes are provided.

B. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS – PART II: Post Plan Check (After permit issuance/Prior to start of construction)

1. **PRE CONSTRUCTION MEETING IS REQUIRED TEN (10) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY WORK ON THIS PROJECT.** The PERMIT HOLDER/OWNER is responsible to arrange and perform this meeting by contacting the CITY RESIDENT ENGINEER (RE) of the Field Engineering Division and City staff from MITIGATION MONITORING COORDINATION (MMC). Attendees must also include the Permit holder's Representative(s), Job Site Superintendent and the following consultants:

***Qualified Monitoring Biologist
Qualified Archaeologist/Archaeological Monitor
Qualified Native American Monitor
Qualified Paleontological Monitor***

Note: Failure of all responsible Permit Holder's representatives and consultants to attend shall require an additional meeting with all parties present.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

- a) The PRIMARY POINT OF CONTACT is the **RE** at the **Field Engineering Division - (858) 627-3200**
 - b) For Clarification of ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS, it is also required to call **RE and MMC at (858) 627-3360**
2. **MMRP COMPLIANCE:** This Project, Project Tracking System (PTS) No. 499621 and Environmental Document No. 49962 shall conform to the mitigation requirements contained in the associated Environmental Document and implemented to the satisfaction of the DSD's Environmental Designee (MMC) and the City Engineer (RE). The requirements may not be reduced or changed but may be annotated (i.e. to explain when and how compliance is being met

and location of verifying proof, etc.). Additional clarifying information may also be added to other relevant plan sheets and/or specifications as appropriate (i.e., specific locations, times of monitoring, methodology, etc

Note: Permit Holder's Representatives must alert RE and MMC if there are any discrepancies in the plans or notes, or any changes due to field conditions. All conflicts must be approved by RE and MMC BEFORE the work is performed.

3. **OTHER AGENCY REQUIREMENTS:** Evidence of compliance with all other agency requirements or permits shall be submitted to the RE and MMC for review and acceptance prior to the beginning of work or within one week of the Permit Holder obtaining documentation of those permits or requirements. Evidence shall include copies of permits, letters of resolution or other documentation issued by the responsible agency.

The owner/permittee shall provide evidence that all required regulatory permits, such as those required under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, has been obtained.

4. **MONITORING EXHIBITS:** All consultants are required to submit, to RE and MMC, a monitoring exhibit on a 11x17 reduction of the appropriate construction plan, such as site plan, grading, landscape, etc., marked to clearly show the specific areas including the **LIMIT OF WORK**, scope of that discipline's work, and notes indicating when in the construction schedule that work will be performed. When necessary for clarification, a detailed methodology of how the work will be performed shall be included.
5. **OTHER SUBMITTALS AND INSPECTIONS:** The Permit Holder/Owner's representative shall submit all required documentation, verification letters, and requests for all associated inspections to the RE and MMC for approval per the following schedule:

[BOTTOM OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Document Submittal/Inspection Checklist

Document Submittal/Inspection Checklist		
Issue Area	Document Submittal	Associated Inspection/Approvals/Notes
General	Consultant Qualification Letters	Prior to Preconstruction Meeting
General	Consultant Construction Monitoring Exhibits	Prior to or at Preconstruction Meeting
Biology	Biologist Limit of Work Verification	Limit of Work Inspection
Biology	Biology Reports	Biology/Habitat Restoration Inspection
Visual Quality	Retaining Wall Verification Letter	Retaining Wall Inspection
Paleontology	Geology	As graded Soils Report
Archaeology	Archaeology Reports	Archaeology/Historic Site Observation
Noise	Acoustical Reports	Noise Mitigation Features Inspection
Traffic	Traffic Reports	Traffic Features Site Observation

C. SPECIFIC MMRP ISSUE AREA CONDITIONS/REQUIREMENTS

1. AIR QUALITY

Miramar Reservoir Alternative

The following mitigation measures outline the steps necessary to reduce the construction emissions from all components of the Miramar Reservoir Alternative.

MM-AQ-1 The following best management practices shall be implemented during construction to comply with applicable San Diego Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) rules and regulations and to further reduce daily construction emissions:

- Best management practices that could be implemented during construction to reduce particulate emissions and reduce soil erosion and trackout include the following:
 - Cover or water, as needed, any on-site stockpiles of debris, dirt, or other dusty material.
 - Use adequate water and/or other dust palliatives on all disturbed areas in order to avoid particle blow-off. Due to current drought conditions, the contractor shall consider use of a SDAPCD-approved dust suppressant where feasible to reduce the amount of water to be used for dust control. Use of recycled water in place of potable water shall also be considered provided that the use is approved by the City of San Diego and other applicable

regulatory agencies prior to initiation of construction activity.³ Use of recycled water shall be in compliance with all applicable City of San Diego Rules and Regulation for Recycled Water (City of San Diego 2016a), particularly for the protection of public health per the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.

- Wash down or sweep paved streets as necessary to control trackout or fugitive dust.
- Cover or tarp all vehicles hauling dirt or spoils on public roads if sufficient freeboard is not available to prevent material blow-off during transport.
- Use gravel bags and catch basins during ground-disturbing operations.
- Maintain appropriate soil moisture, apply soil binders, and plant stabilizing vegetation.

MM-AQ-2 The following measures shall be adhered to during construction activities associated with the North City Project to reduce oxides of nitrogen (NO_x):

- a. All diesel-fueled construction equipment shall be equipped with Tier 3 or better (i.e., Tier 4 Interim or Tier 4 Final) diesel engines.
- b. The engine size of construction equipment shall be the minimum size suitable for the required job.
- c. Construction equipment shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

Mitigation measure MM-AQ-3 is provided to reduce odor impacts for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative.

MM-AQ-3 The City shall implement odor control systems at the NCWRP Expansion, Morena Pump Station, and Morena Wastewater Forcemain specifically designed to abate the potential odors of the facility. Odor control systems would be similar to those currently employed at City of San Diego wastewater treatment facilities to reduce odor impacts. The following odor control systems or equivalent measures shall be implemented to mitigate nuisance odors:

- a. North City Water Reclamation Plant Expansion and the Morena Pump Station: NaOCl/NaOH Wet Scrubber plus carbon or Biofilter plus carbon.

¹ The use of recycled water for construction purposes requires approval of the City and other regulatory agencies on a case-by-case basis. The permit shall be obtained prior to beginning construction. Recycled water used for construction purposes may only be used for soil compaction during grading operations, dust control, and consolidation and compaction of backfill in trenches for non-potable water, sanitary sewer, storm drain, gas and electric pipelines. Equipment operators shall be instructed about the requirements contained herein and the potential health hazards involved with the use of recycled water. Water trucks, hoses, drop tanks, etc. shall be identified as containing non-potable water and not suitable for drinking. Determinations as to specific uses to be allowed shall be in accordance with the standards set forth in Title 22, Division 4 of the California Code of Regulations and with the intent of this ordinance to preserve the public health. The City may, at its discretion, set forth specific requirements as conditions to providing such services and/or require specific approval from the appropriate regulatory agencies (City of San Diego 2016a).

- b. Air/vacuum relief valves at high points along the wastewater forcemain: ferric chloride and/or High Purity Oxygen injection.

Alternatively, odors could be abated through the addition of chemicals such as iron chloride, nitrate, hydrogen peroxide, sodium hypochlorite, high purity oxygen, magnesium hydroxide, and/or caustic solutions to reduce the liquid phase concentration and thus, reduce the amount volatilized into the gas phase.

San Vicente Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts to air quality would be reduced with implementation of MM-AQ-1 through MM-AQ-3.

2. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Miramar Reservoir Alternative

Refer to Section 6.4, Biological Resources, for specific impact summary tables for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative.

MM-BIO-1a Mitigation for Upland Impacts. In order to offset the permanent impacts to sensitive upland vegetation communities, 6.61 acres of mitigation would be required for the Miramar Reservoir Alternative and 8.14 acres of mitigation would be required for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative. Mitigation would be provided through restoration and preservation of uplands at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Site. All mitigation would occur within the Multiple Species Conservation Program's (MSCP's) Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA). Additionally, in order to satisfy the cumulative impacts requirement, a Native Grassland Creation Mitigation Plan – Pueblo South (Appendix S, of Appendix C) would be implemented for mitigation of impacts to 1.30 acres of native grassland. Native grassland creation would be conducted at Pueblo South, which is outside the MHPA and would be required for either Project Alternative.

MM-BIO-1b Mitigation for Vernal Pool Impacts. In order to offset permanent impacts to vernal pools, 0.75 acre of mitigation would be required for both Project Alternatives. Mitigation would be provided through restoration of vernal pools and adjacent uplands at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation site, which is within the Vernal Pool Habitat Conservation Plan (VPHCP) hard line preserve. The SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation site is within MHPA lands; therefore all mitigation would occur within the MSCP's MHPA and would be implemented in accordance with City/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)/California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)/Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) guidelines. The SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Plan (Appendix R, of Appendix C) would be developed and implemented at the SANDER Vernal Pool and Upland Mitigation Site. Both upland vegetation, including in Tier mitigation, and vernal pool impacts would be mitigated at the SANDER site.

MM-BIO-2 Habitat Revegetation. Habitat revegetation and erosion control treatments will be installed within temporary disturbance areas in native habitat, in accordance with the San Diego Municipal Code, Land Development Code—Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012) and the San Diego Municipal Code, Land Development

Code—Landscape Standards (City of San Diego 2016). The Conceptual Revegetation Plan (Appendix P, of Appendix C) was prepared by a Restoration Specialist. Habitat revegetation will feature native species that are typical of the area, and erosion control features will include silt fence and straw fiber rolls, where appropriate. The revegetation areas will be monitored and maintained for 25 months to ensure adequate establishment and sustainability of the plantings/seedings.

Revegetation Plan(s) and Specifications:

1. Landscape Construction Documents (LCD) shall be prepared on D-sheets and submitted to the City of San Diego Development Services Department, Landscape Architecture Section (LAS) for review and approval. LAS shall consult with Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) and obtain concurrence prior to approval of LCD. The LCD shall consist of revegetation, planting, irrigation and erosion control plans; including all required graphics, notes, details, specifications, letters, and reports as outlined below.
2. Landscape Revegetation Planting and Irrigation Plans shall be prepared in accordance with the San Diego Land Development Code (LDC) Chapter 14, Article 2, Division 4, the LDC Landscape Standards submittal requirements, and Attachment "B" (General Outline for Revegetation/ Restoration Plans) of the City of San Diego's LDC Biology Guidelines (April 2012). The Principal Qualified Biologist (PQB) shall identify and adequately document all pertinent information concerning the revegetation goals and requirements, such as but not limited to, plant/seed palettes, timing of installation, plant installation specifications, method of watering, protection of adjacent habitat, erosion and sediment control, performance/ success criteria, inspection schedule by City staff, document submittals, reporting schedule, etc. The LCD shall also include comprehensive graphics and notes addressing the ongoing maintenance requirements (after final acceptance by the City). For areas where a water source is not available irrigation can be completed by a water truck. Additionally, it is recommended that planting/seeding occur in the fall or early winter, to the maximum extent practical, in order to minimize the amount of water truck visits needed.
3. The Revegetation Installation Contractor (RIC), Revegetation Maintenance Contractor (RMC), Construction Manager (CM) and Grading Contractor (GC), where applicable shall be responsible to insure that for all grading and contouring, clearing and grubbing, installation of plant materials, and any necessary maintenance activities or remedial actions required during installation and the 120-day plant establishment period are done per approved LCD. The following procedures at a minimum, but not limited to, shall be performed:
 - a. The RMC shall be responsible for the maintenance of the upland mitigation area for a minimum period of 120 days.
 - b. At the end of the 120-day period the PQB shall review the revegetation area to assess the completion of the short-term plant establishment period and submit a report for approval by MMC. If the 120-day plant establishment

period success criteria has not been met, an extension may be warranted at the discretion of the PQB.

- c. MMC would provide approval in writing to begin the 25-month maintenance and monitoring program.
- d. Existing indigenous/native species shall not be pruned, thinned, or cleared in the revegetation/mitigation area.
- e. The revegetation site shall not be fertilized.
- f. The RIC is responsible for reseedling (if applicable) if weeds are not removed, within one week of written recommendation by the PQB.
- g. Weed control measures shall include the following: (1) hand removal, (2) cutting, with power equipment, and (3) chemical control. Hand removal of weeds is the most desirable method of control and would be used wherever possible.
- h. Damaged areas shall be repaired immediately by the RIC/RMC. Insect infestations, plant diseases, herbivory, and other pest problems would be closely monitored throughout the 25-month maintenance period. Protective mechanisms such as metal wire netting shall be used as necessary. Diseased and infected plants shall be immediately disposed of off site in a legally acceptable manner at the discretion of the PQB or Qualified Biological Monitor (City approved). Where possible, biological controls would be used instead of pesticides and herbicides.

MM-BIO-3 Nesting Birds. To avoid any direct impacts any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in the MSCP or other local or regional plans, policies or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS, removal of habitat that supports active nests in the proposed area of disturbance should occur outside of the breeding season for these species (February 1 to September 15). If removal of habitat in the proposed area of disturbance must occur during the breeding season, the Qualified Biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey to determine the presence or absence of nesting birds on the proposed area of disturbance. The pre-construction survey shall be conducted within 10 calendar days prior to the start of construction activities (including removal of vegetation). The applicant shall submit the results of the pre-construction survey to the City's Development Services Department for review and approval prior to initiating any construction activities. If nesting birds are detected, a letter report or mitigation plan in conformance with the City's Biology Guidelines and applicable State and Federal Law (i.e. appropriate follow up surveys, monitoring schedules, and construction barriers/buffers, etc.) shall be prepared and include proposed measures to be implemented to ensure that take of birds or eggs is avoided. The report or mitigation plan shall be submitted to the City for review and approval and implemented to the satisfaction of the City. The City's MMC Section and Biologist shall verify and approve that all measures identified in the report or mitigation plan are in place prior to and/or during construction.

MM-BIO-4a Coastal California Gnatcatcher. Prior to the preconstruction meeting, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) or MMC shall verify that the MHPA boundaries and the Project requirements regarding the coastal California gnatcatcher, as specified below, are shown on the construction plans.

No clearing, grubbing, grading, or other construction activities shall occur during the coastal California gnatcatcher breeding season (March 1 to August 15), until the following requirements have been met to the satisfaction of the ADD/MMC:

1. A Qualified Biologist (possessing a valid Endangered Species Act Section 10(a)(1)(a) Recovery Permit) shall survey those habitat areas within the MHPA that would be subject to construction noise levels exceeding 60 decibels [dB(A)] hourly average for the presence of the coastal California gnatcatcher. Surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher shall be conducted pursuant to the protocol survey guidelines established by the USFWS within the breeding season prior to the commencement of any construction. If coastal California gnatcatchers are present, then the following conditions must be met:
 - a. Between March 1 and August 15, no clearing, grubbing, or grading of occupied coastal California gnatcatcher habitat shall be permitted. Areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; and
 - b. Between March 1 and August 15, no construction activities shall occur within any portion of the site where construction activities would result in noise levels exceeding 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied coastal California gnatcatcher habitat. An analysis showing that noise generated by construction activities would not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat must be completed by a Qualified Acoustician (possessing current noise engineer license or registration with monitoring noise level experience with listed animal species) and approved by the ADD/MMC at least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities. Prior to the commencement of construction activities during the breeding season, areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; or
 - c. At least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities, under the direction of a Qualified Acoustician, noise attenuation measures (e.g., berms, walls) shall be implemented to ensure that noise levels resulting from construction activities would not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of habitat occupied by the coastal California gnatcatcher. Concurrent with the commencement of construction activities and the construction of necessary noise attenuation facilities, noise monitoring shall be conducted at the edge of the occupied habitat area to ensure that noise levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average. If the noise attenuation techniques implemented are determined to be inadequate by the Qualified Acoustician or Biologist, then the associated construction activities shall cease until such time that adequate noise attenuation is achieved or until the end of the breeding season (August 16). Construction noise monitoring shall continue to be monitored at least twice weekly on varying days, or more frequently depending on the construction

activity, to verify that noise levels at the edge of occupied habitat are maintained below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. If not, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the biologist and the ADD/MMC, as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of construction equipment and the simultaneous use of equipment.

2. If coastal California gnatcatchers are not detected during the protocol survey, the Qualified Biologist shall submit substantial evidence to the ADD/MMC and applicable resource agencies which demonstrates whether or not mitigation measures such as noise walls are necessary between March 1 and August 15 as follows:
 - a. If this evidence indicates that the potential is high for coastal California gnatcatcher to be present based on historical records or site conditions, then Condition 1(a) shall be adhered to as specified above.
 - b. If this evidence concludes that no impacts to this species are anticipated, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

MM-BIO-4b Coastal California Gnatcatcher. Ambient noise levels on MCAS Miramar, in particular in the vicinity of the airfield, exceed typical construction noise level. On MCAS Miramar, construction noise levels are not anticipated to exceed ambient noise levels. Potential impacts associated with construction activities on MCAS Miramar would be mitigated through the following:

1. Qualified Biologist (possessing a valid federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) Section 10(a)(1)(a) Recovery Permit) shall conduct a pre-construction survey within suitable habitat. Between February 15 and August 31, no clearing, grubbing, or grading of occupied coastal California gnatcatcher habitat shall be permitted. Areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; and
2. For potential impacts associated with construction noise, presence or absence of coastal California gnatcatcher would be determined by pre-construction surveys conducted by a Qualified Biologist adjacent to the Project area. Coastal sage scrub outside of the impact area would be flagged to protect it from construction equipment as directed by the Project Biologist. Between February 15 and August 31, no noise-generating construction activities that exceed ambient noise levels would occur in close proximity to occupied habitat. If necessary, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the Project Biologist as necessary, to reduce noise levels. Measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of construction equipment and the simultaneous use of equipment.

MM-BIO-5 **Burrowing Owl.** Species Specific Mitigation (required to meet MSCP Subarea Plan Conditions of Coverage) for Potential Impacts to Burrowing Owl and Associated Habitat located outside the MHPA (burrowing owl and associated habitat impacts within the MHPA must be avoided).

Prior to Permit or Notice to Proceed Issuance:

1. As this project has been determined to have burrowing owl occupation potential, the Permit Holder shall submit evidence to the Assistant Deputy Director of the City's Entitlements verifying that a Biologist possessing qualifications pursuant to the "Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation, State of California Natural Resources Agency, California Department of Fish and Game" (hereafter referred as CDFG 2012, Staff Report), has been retained to implement a burrowing owl construction impact avoidance program.

The Qualified Biologist shall attend the pre-construction meeting to inform construction personnel about the City's burrowing owl requirements and subsequent survey schedule.

Prior to Start of Construction:

1. The Permit Holder and Qualified Biologist must ensure that initial pre-construction/take avoidance surveys of the Project "site" are completed between 14 and 30 days before initial construction activities, including brushing, clearing, grubbing, or grading of the Project site; regardless of the time of the year. "Site" means the Project site and the area within a radius of 450 feet of the Project site. A report detailing the results of the surveys shall be submitted and approved by the Wildlife Agencies and/or City MSCP staff prior to construction or burrowing owl eviction(s) and shall include maps of the Project site and burrowing owl locations on aerial photos.
2. The pre-construction survey shall follow the methods described in CDFG 2012, Staff Report, Appendix D (please note, in 2013, CDFG became California Department of Fish and Wildlife or CDFW).
3. 24 hours prior to commencement of ground disturbing activities, the Qualified Biologist shall update and report results of preconstruction/take avoidance surveys. Verification shall be provided to the City's MMC Section. If results of the preconstruction surveys have changed and burrowing owl are present in areas not previously identified, immediate notification to the City and Wildlife Agencies shall be provided prior to ground disturbing activities.

During Construction:

1. Best Management Practices shall be employed as burrowing owls are known to use open pipes, culverts, excavated holes, and other burrow-like structures at construction sites. Legally permitted active construction projects which are burrowing owl occupied and have followed all protocol in this mitigation section, or sites within 450 feet of occupied burrowing owl areas, should undertake

measures to discourage burrowing owls from recolonizing previously occupied areas or colonizing new portions of the site. Such measures include, but are not limited to, ensuring that the ends of all pipes and culverts are covered when they are not being worked on, and covering rubble piles, dirt piles, ditches, and berms.

2. Ongoing burrowing owl detection—if burrowing owls or active burrows are not detected during the pre-construction surveys, Section “a” below shall be followed. If burrowing owls or burrows are detected during the pre-construction surveys, Section “b” shall be followed. Neither the MSCP Subarea Plan nor this mitigation section allows for any burrowing owls to be injured or killed outside or within the MHPA; in addition, impacts to burrowing owls within the MHPA must be avoided.
 - a. Post Survey Follow Up if Burrowing Owls and/or Signs of Active Natural or Artificial Burrows Are Not Detected During the Initial Preconstruction Survey. Monitoring the site for new burrows is required using the protocol in Appendix D of the Burrowing Owl Staff Report (CDFG 2012) for the period following the initial pre-construction survey, until construction is scheduled to be complete and is complete. (NOTE: Using a projected completion date (that is amended if needed) will allow development of a monitoring schedule which adheres to the required number of surveys in the detection protocol)
 - i. If no active burrows are found but burrowing owls are observed to occasionally (1—3 sightings) use the site for roosting or foraging, they should be allowed to do so with no changes in the construction or construction schedule.
 - ii. If no active burrows are found but burrowing owls are observed during follow up monitoring to repeatedly (4 or more sightings), using the site for roosting or foraging, the City's MMC Section shall be notified and any portion of the site where owls have been sighted and that has not been graded or otherwise disturbed shall be avoided until further notice.
 - iii. If a burrowing owl begins using a burrow on the site at any time after the initial pre-construction survey, procedures described in Section b must be followed.
 - iv. Any actions other than these require the approval of the City and the Wildlife Agencies.
 - b. Post-Survey Follow Up if Burrowing Owls and/or Active Natural or Artificial Burrows are detected during the Initial Pre-Construction Survey. Monitoring the site for new burrows is required using the protocol in Appendix D of the Burrowing Owl Staff Report (CDFG 2012) for the period following the initial pre-construction survey, until construction is scheduled to be complete and is complete. (NOTE: Using a projected completion date (that is amended if needed) will allow development of a monitoring schedule which adheres to the required number of surveys in the detection protocol.)
 - i. This section (b) applies only to sites (including biologically defined territory) wholly outside of the MHPA; all direct and indirect impacts to burrowing owls within the MHPA SHALL be avoided.

- ii. If one or more burrowing owls are using any burrows (including pipes, culverts, debris piles etc.) on or within 300 feet of the proposed construction area, the City's MMC Section shall be contacted. The City's MMC Section shall contact the Wildlife Agencies regarding eviction/collapsing burrows and enlist the appropriate City biologist for on-going coordination with the Wildlife Agencies and the qualified consulting burrowing owl biologist. No construction shall occur within 300 feet of an active burrow without written concurrence from the Wildlife Agencies. This distance may increase or decrease, depending on the burrow's location in relation to the site's topography, and other physical and biological characteristics.
 1. Outside the Breeding Season: If the burrowing owl is using a burrow on site outside the breeding season (i.e. September 1 – January 31), the burrowing owl may be evicted after the qualified burrowing owl biologist has determined via fiber optic camera or other appropriate device, that no eggs, young, or adults are in the burrow and written concurrence from the Wildlife Agencies for eviction is obtained prior to implementation.
 2. During Breeding Season: If a burrowing owl is using a burrow on-site during the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), construction shall not occur within 300 feet of the burrow until the young have fledged and are no longer dependent on the burrow, at which time the burrowing owls can be evicted. Eviction requires written concurrence from the Wildlife Agencies prior to implementation.
3. Survey Reporting During Construction: Details of construction surveys and evictions (if applicable) carried out shall be immediately (within 5 working days or sooner) reported to the City's MMC Section and the Wildlife Agencies and must be provided in writing (as by e-mail) and acknowledged to have been received by the required Wildlife Agencies and Development Services Department Staff member(s).

Post Construction:

Details of all the surveys and actions undertaken on-site with respect to burrowing owls (i.e., occupation, eviction, locations etc.) shall be reported to the City's MMC Section and the Wildlife Agencies within 21 days post-construction and prior to the release of any grading bonds. This report must include summaries of all previous reports for the site; and maps of the Project site and burrowing owl locations on aerial photos.

Introduction to MM-BIO-6

Project construction within 500 feet of the San Diego River, Rose Creek, San Clemente Creek and any other sensitive riparian areas may have adverse indirect impacts on least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher if construction occurs during the breeding season from March 15 through September 15 for least Bell's vireo and May 1 through September 1 for southern willow flycatcher and the species are determined to be present.

MM-BIO-6 Riparian Birds. Prior to the preconstruction meeting, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) or MMC shall verify that MHPA boundaries and the Project requirements regarding the least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher, as specified below, are shown on the construction plans.

No clearing, grubbing, grading, or other construction activities shall occur during the least Bell's vireo breeding season (March 15 to September 15) and southwestern willow flycatcher breeding season (May 1 to September 1), until the following requirements have been met to the satisfaction of the ADD/MMC:

1. A Qualified Biologist (possessing a valid Endangered Species Act Section 10(a)(1)(a) Recovery Permit) shall survey those habitat areas within the MHPA that would be subject to construction noise levels exceeding 60 decibels [dB(A)] hourly average for the presence of the least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher. Surveys for least Bell's vireo and southwestern willow flycatcher shall be conducted pursuant to the protocol survey guidelines established by the USFWS within the breeding season prior to the commencement of any construction. If least Bell's vireo, and/or southwestern willow flycatcher are present, then the following conditions must be met:
 - a. Between March 15 to September 15 for least Bell's vireo and May 1 to September 1 for southwestern willow flycatcher, no clearing, grubbing, or grading of occupied habitat shall be permitted. Areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; and
 - b. Between March 15 to September 15 for least Bell's vireo and/or May 1 to September 1 for southwestern willow flycatcher no construction activities shall occur within any portion of the site where construction activities would result in noise levels exceeding 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat. An analysis showing that noise generated by construction activities would not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat must be completed by a Qualified Acoustician (possessing current noise engineer license or registration with monitoring noise level experience with listed animal species) and approved by the ADD/MMC at least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities. Prior to the commencement of construction activities during the breeding season, areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a Qualified Biologist; or
 - c. At least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities, under the direction of a Qualified Acoustician, attenuation measures (e.g., berms, walls) shall be implemented to ensure that noise levels resulting from

construction activities would not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of habitat occupied by the least Bell's vireo, and/or southwestern willow flycatcher. Concurrent with the commencement of construction activities and the construction of necessary noise attenuation facilities, noise monitoring shall be conducted at the edge of the occupied habitat area to ensure that levels do not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average. If the noise attenuation techniques implemented are determined to be inadequate by the Qualified Acoustician or Biologist, then the associated construction activities shall cease until such time that adequate noise attenuation is achieved or until the end of the breeding season (August 16). Construction noise monitoring shall continue to be monitored at least twice weekly on varying days, or more frequently depending on the construction activity, to verify that noise levels at the edge of occupied habitat are maintained below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. If not, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the biologist and the ADD/MMC, as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of construction equipment and the simultaneous use of equipment.

2. If least Bell's vireo and/or southwestern willow flycatcher are not detected during the protocol survey, the Qualified Biologist shall submit substantial evidence to the ADD/MMC and applicable resource agencies which demonstrates whether or not mitigation measures such as noise walls are necessary between March 15 to September 15 for least Bell's vireo and/or May 1 to September 1 for southwestern willow flycatcher adherence to the following is required:
 - a. If this evidence indicates that the potential is high for least Bell's vireo and/or southwestern willow flycatcher to be present based on historical records or site conditions, then Condition 1(a) shall be adhered to as specified above.
 - b. If this evidence concludes that no impacts to this species are anticipated, no mitigation measures would be necessary.

MM-BIO-8 Wetland Permits. The owner/permittee shall provide evidence that all required regulatory permits, such as those required under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act, Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, has been obtained.

Introduction to MM-BIO-9

Mitigation measure MM-BIO-9 will be included in the design and construction documents for each Project component and will reduce the potential for short-term and long-term indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities. A biological monitor will be present during construction within or adjacent to sensitive resources and would ensure that the Project adheres to and implements the appropriate measures to protect sensitive resources.

MM-BIO-9 The following measures will be included in the design and construction documents for each Project component to reduce potential impacts to sensitive resources:

- a. **Qualified Biologist.** The owner/permittee shall provide a letter to the City's Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) section stating that a Project Biologist (Qualified Biologist) as defined in the City of San Diego Municipal Code, Land Development Code—Biology Guidelines (City of San Diego 2012), has been retained to implement the Project's biological monitoring program. The letter shall include the names and contact information of all persons involved in the biological monitoring of the Project.
- b. **Preconstruction Meeting.** The Qualified Biologist shall attend the preconstruction meeting, discuss the Project's biological monitoring program, and arrange to perform any follow up mitigation measures and reporting including site-specific monitoring, restoration or revegetation, and additional fauna/flora surveys/salvage.
- c. **Documentation.** The Qualified Biologist shall submit all required documentation to MMC verifying that any special mitigation reports including but not limited to, maps, plans, surveys, survey timelines, or buffers are completed or scheduled per City Biology Guidelines, Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), Environmentally Sensitive Lands Ordinance, project permit conditions; California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); endangered species acts (federal Endangered Species Act and California Endangered Species Act); and/or other local, state or federal requirements.
- d. **Biological Construction Mitigation/Monitoring Exhibit.** The Qualified Biologist shall present a Biological Construction Mitigation/Monitoring Exhibit (BCME), which includes the biological documents above. In addition, the BCME would include restoration/revegetation plans, plant salvage/relocation requirements (e.g., burrowing owl exclusions, etc.), avian or other wildlife surveys/survey schedules (including general avian nesting and U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) protocol), timing of surveys, wetland buffers, avian construction avoidance areas/noise buffers/barriers, other impact avoidance areas, and any subsequent requirements determined by the Qualified Biologist and the City Assistant Deputy Director (ADD)/MMC. The BCME shall include a site plan, written and graphic depiction of the Project's biological mitigation/monitoring program, and a schedule. The BCME shall be approved by MMC and referenced in the construction documents.
- e. **Construction Fencing.** Prior to construction activities, the Qualified Biologist shall supervise the placement of orange construction fencing or equivalent along the limits of disturbance adjacent to sensitive biological habitats and verify compliance with any other project conditions as shown on the BCME. This phase shall include flagging plant specimens and delineating buffers to protect sensitive biological resources (e.g., habitats/flora and fauna species, including nesting birds) during construction. Appropriate steps/care should be taken to minimize attraction of nest predators to the site.

- f. **On-site Education.** Prior to commencement of construction activities, the Qualified Biologist shall meet with the owner/permittee or designee and the construction crew and conduct an on-site educational session regarding the need to avoid impacts outside of the approved construction area and to protect sensitive flora and fauna (e.g., explain the avian and wetland buffers, flag system for removal of invasive species or retention of sensitive plants, and clarify acceptable access routes/methods and staging areas).
- g. **Biological Monitoring.** During construction, a Qualified Biologist would be present to assist in the avoidance of impacts to native vegetation, jurisdictional aquatic resources, sensitive plants and wildlife, and nesting birds. Specific biological monitoring and or mitigation measures for sensitive wildlife, sensitive vegetation communities, and jurisdictional aquatic resources are described further in the mitigation measures.
- h. **Cover Trenches.** General biological monitoring shall include verifying that the contractor has covered all steep-walled trenches or excavations over night or after shift. If trenches or excavations cannot be covered, the monitor would verify that the contractor has installed exclusionary fencing (e.g., silt fence) around the trenches or excavation areas or installed ramps to prevent entrapment of wildlife (e.g., reptiles and mammals). If animals are encountered within any trenches or excavated areas, they would be removed by the biological monitor, if possible, or provided with a means of escape (e.g., a ramp or sloped surface) and allowed to disperse. In addition, the biological monitor would provide training to construction personnel to increase awareness of the possible presence of wildlife beneath vehicles and equipment and to use best judgment to avoid killing or injuring wildlife. The biological monitor would be available to assist with moving wildlife, if necessary.
- i. **Nighttime Construction.** To reduce impacts to nocturnal species in those areas where they have a potential to occur, nighttime construction activity within undeveloped areas containing sensitive biological resources would be minimized whenever feasible and shielded lights would be utilized when necessary. Construction nighttime lighting would be subject to City Outdoor Lighting Regulations per San Diego Land Development Code (LDC) Section 142.0740.
- j. **Best Management Practices/Erosion/Runoff.** The City will incorporate methods to control runoff, including a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations or batch discharge permit from the City. Implementation of stormwater regulations are expected to substantially control adverse edge effects (e.g., erosion, sedimentation, habitat conversion) during and following construction both adjacent and downstream from the study area. Typical construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) specifically related to reducing impacts from dust, erosion, and runoff generated by construction activities would be implemented. During construction, material stockpiles shall be placed such that they cause minimal interference with on-site drainage patterns. This will protect sensitive vegetation from being inundated with sediment-laden

runoff. Dewatering shall be conducted in accordance with standard regulations of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). An NPDES permit, issued by RWQCB to discharge water from dewatering activities, shall be required prior to start of dewatering. This will minimize erosion, siltation, and pollution within sensitive communities. Design of drainage facilities shall incorporate long-term control of pollutants and stormwater flow to minimize pollution and hydrologic changes.

- k. **Toxics/Project Staging Areas/Equipment Storage.** Projects that use chemicals or generate by-products such as pesticides, herbicides, and animal waste, and other substances that are potentially toxic or impactful to native habitats/flora/fauna (including water) shall incorporate measures to reduce impacts caused by the application and/or drainage of such materials into the MHPA. No trash, oil, parking, or other construction/development-related material/activities shall be allowed outside any approved construction limits. Where applicable, this requirement shall be incorporated into leases on publicly owned property when applications for renewal occur. Provide a note in/on the CDs that states: "All construction-related activity that may have potential for leakage or intrusion shall be monitored by the Qualified Biologist/Owners Representative or Resident Engineer to ensure there is no impact to the MHPA."
- l. **Silt Fencing.** Covered projects shall require temporary fencing (with silt barriers) of the limits of Project impacts (including construction staging areas and access routes) to prevent additional vernal pool impacts and prevent the spread of silt from the construction zone into adjacent vernal pools. Fencing shall be installed in a manner that does not impact habitats to be avoided. Final construction plans shall include photographs that show the fenced limits of impact and all areas of vernal pools to be impacted or avoided. If work inadvertently occurs beyond the fenced or demarcated limits of impact, all work shall cease until the problem has been remedied to the satisfaction of the City. Temporary construction fencing shall be removed upon project completion.
- m. **Dust.** Impacts from fugitive dust that may occur during construction grading shall be avoided and minimized through watering and other appropriate measures.
- n. **Vernal Pool Biologist.** A qualified monitoring biologist that has been approved by the City shall be on site during Project construction activities to ensure compliance with all mitigation measures identified in the CEQA environmental document. The biologist shall be knowledgeable of vernal pool species biology and ecology. The biologist shall perform the following duties:
 - a. Oversee installation of and inspect the fencing and erosion control measures within or upslope of vernal pool restoration and/or preservation areas a minimum of once per week and daily during all rain events to ensure that any breaks in the fence or erosion control measures are repaired immediately.
 - b. Periodically monitor the work area to ensure that work activities do not generate excessive amounts of dust.

- c. Train all contractors and construction personnel on the biological resources associated with this project and ensure that training is implemented by construction personnel. At a minimum, training shall include (1) the purpose for resource protection; (2) a description of the vernal pool species and their habitat(s); (3) the conservation measures that must be implemented during Project construction to conserve the vernal pool species, including strictly limiting activities, and vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the fenced Project footprint to avoid sensitive resource areas in the field (i.e., avoided areas delineated on maps or on the Project site by fencing); (4) environmentally responsible construction practices as outlined in measures 5, 6, and 7; (5) the protocol to resolve conflicts that may arise at any time during the construction process; and (6) the general provisions of the project's mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP), the need to adhere to the provisions of FESA, and the penalties associated with violating FESA.
- d. Halt work, if necessary, and confer with the City to ensure the proper implementation of species and habitat protection measures. The biologist shall report any violation to the City within 24 hours of its occurrence.
- e. Submit regular (e.g., weekly) letter reports to the City during Project construction and a final report following completion of construction. The final report shall include as-built construction drawings with an overlay of habitat that was impacted and avoided, photographs of habitat areas that were avoided, and other relevant summary information documenting that authorized impacts were not exceeded and that general compliance with all conservation measures was achieved.
- o. **Limits of Work.** The following conditions shall be implemented during Project construction:
 - a. Employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the fenced Project footprint.
 - b. The Project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food-related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site.
 - c. Disposal or temporary placement of excess fill, brush, or other debris shall be limited to areas within the fenced Project footprint.
- p. **Equipment Staging.** All equipment maintenance, staging, and dispensing of fuel, oil, coolant, or any other such activities shall occur in designated areas within the fenced Project impact limits. These designated areas shall be located in previously compacted and disturbed areas to the maximum extent practicable in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering the vernal pools or their watersheds, and shall be shown on the construction plans. Fueling of equipment shall take place within existing paved areas greater than 100 feet from the vernal pools or their watersheds. Contractor equipment shall be checked for leaks prior to operation and repaired as necessary. A spill kit for each piece of construction equipment shall be on site and

must be used in the event of a spill. "No-fueling zones" shall be designated on construction plans.

- q. **Grading Activities.** Grading activities immediately adjacent to vernal pools shall be timed to avoid wet weather to minimize potential impacts (e.g., siltation) to the vernal pools unless the area to be graded is at an elevation below the pools. To achieve this goal, grading adjacent to avoided pools shall comply with the following:
- a. Grading shall occur only when the soil is dry to the touch both at the surface and 1 inch below. A visual check for color differences (i.e., darker soil indicating moisture) in the soil between the surface and 1 inch below indicates whether the soil is dry.
 - b. After a rain of greater than 0.2 inch, grading shall occur only after the soil surface has dried sufficiently as described above, and no sooner than 2 days (48 hours) after the rain event ends.
 - c. To prevent erosion and siltation from stormwater runoff due to unexpected rains, best management practices (i.e., silt fences) shall be implemented as needed during grading.
 - d. If rain occurs during grading, work shall stop and resume only after soils are dry, as described above.
 - e. Grading shall be done in a manner to prevent runoff from entering preserved vernal pools.
 - f. If necessary, water spraying shall be conducted at a level sufficient to control fugitive dust but not to cause runoff into vernal pools.
 - g. If mechanized grading is necessary, grading shall be performed in a manner to minimize soil compaction (i.e., use the smallest type of equipment needed to feasibly accomplish the work).

San Vicente Reservoir Alternative

Refer to Section 6.4, Biological Resources for specific impact summary tables for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative.

Potential impacts to biological resources would be reduced by implementation of mitigation measures MM-BIO-1a, MM-BIO-1b, MM-BIO-2 through MM-BIO-6, MM-BIO-8, and MM-BIO-9, in addition to the following measures:

- MM-BIO-1c Mitigation for Impacts to Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources.** In order to offset permanent impacts to jurisdictional resources (excluding vernal pools), 1.12 acres of mitigation would be required for the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative. Mitigation would be provided at the SANDER Mitigation site (subject to the satisfaction of ACOE and RWQCB) or through allocation of credit at the San Diego River Mitigation Site subject to ACOE and RWQCB approval. All mitigation would occur within the MSCP's MHPA and is in accordance with City/ACOE/CDFW/RWQCB guidelines.

MM-BIO-7 Vernal Pool Watershed. There would be permanent indirect impacts within the PW36, VP697, and VP699 watersheds from air and blow-off valves associated with the San Vicente Pipeline - Repurposed 36-inch Recycled Water Line only if the San Vicente Alternative is implemented. As required under the Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), mitigation for permanent indirect impacts from the San Vicente Reservoir Alternative to an occupied watershed (PW36, VP697, and VP699) within the Level I and Level V Management Areas (MAs) would include enhancement of remaining portions of watershed (protection by temporary fencing or other means, enlarge another portion); monitoring of species in the feature may be necessary to document extent of actual impacts to threatened or endangered species; if impacts are documented to threatened or endangered species, then additional action would be required for indirect impacts to the threatened or endangered species by habitat enhancement, possibly elsewhere; and no work around the vernal pool during the rainy season or when ground is wet (about November 1 to June 1). The City typically applies a 100-foot-wide avoidance buffer surrounding wetland resources; however, the width of the buffer may be determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the need and value. Therefore, no work would occur within a 100-foot buffer around the vernal pool during rainy season or when ground is wet (about November 1 to June 1), unless it is determined that a reduced buffer is more appropriate.

3. HEALTH AND SAFETY/HAZARDS

Miramar Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts due to fire hazards would be reduced with implementation of the following mitigation measure:

MM-HAZ-1 A Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan shall be prepared by the City of San Diego or its contractors prior to construction of the North City Project, as determined necessary by the City of San Diego. Construction within or immediately adjacent to areas of dense foliage during periods of low humidity and/or high winds (Red Flag Warning periods) shall be prohibited. During all other non-Red Flag Warning periods, necessary brush fire prevention and management practices shall be incorporated and shall address common construction-related ignition prevention and hot-works (any spark-, heat-, or flame-producing activity) policies, as well as necessary fire prevention equipment to be on site during all construction activities. Details of the Construction Fire Prevention/Protection Plan shall be determined as site plans for each component are finalized to the satisfaction of the City of San Diego Fire Marshal. Plans shall also contain fire safety information to be disseminated to construction crews during regular safety meetings. Fire prevention techniques shall be applied during construction as deemed necessary by the City of San Diego Fire Marshal based on the vegetation (fuels) within the site and surrounding areas.

Potential impacts due to hazardous materials release would be reduced by implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- MM-HAZ-2** A Hazardous Materials Reporting Form shall be prepared, as determined necessary by the City of San Diego, and a Hazardous Materials Review conducted by the Development Services Department for each North City Project component in compliance with the City of San Diego's Information Bulletin 116.
- MM-HAZ-3** A Spill Prevention and Emergency Response Plan shall be completed, as determined necessary by the City of San Diego, for each North City Project component which includes on-site storage of hazardous materials (i.e., Morena Pump Station, NCWRP Expansion, North City Renewable Energy Facility, NCPWF, and Dechlorination Facility) prior to the commencement of operation. Other safety programs, including a worker safety program, fire response program, a plant safety program, and the facility's standard operating procedures, shall be developed addressing hazardous materials storage locations, emergency response procedures, employee training requirements, hazard recognition, fire safety, first aid/emergency medical procedures, hazard communication training, and release reporting requirements.

Potential impacts due to hazardous materials sites would be reduced by implementation of the following mitigation measures:

- MM-HAZ-4** In the event that hazardous substances are encountered during construction, construction activities in the area shall immediately cease. All applicable procedures outlined in the City of San Diego "WHITEBOOK" Part 1 - General Provisions (A), Section 7-22, Encountering or Releasing Hazardous Substances shall be followed (City of San Diego 2015). In the case that groundwater contaminated with petroleum is encountered, the requirements of Section 7-8.6.6 of the "WHITEBOOK" shall be followed.

These procedures and requirements include, but are not limited to:

1. Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations and notification requirements.
2. Follow the guidelines of the current edition of the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH) SAM Manual in the event that contaminated soil is encountered.
3. Immediately notify the Engineer, who in turn shall contact the City's Environmental Services Department, Hazardous Materials Management Program.
4. In areas of known petroleum-contaminated soil, monitoring for the presence of contamination shall be the contractor's responsibility, and an operational Photo Ionization Device shall be used at all times.
5. All suspected contaminated soil shall be stockpiled at a location approved by the Engineer and the HMMP on a relatively impervious surface.
6. Contaminated soil shall be disposed of dependent on classification and as approved by the Hazardous Substances Management Plan.

MM-HAZ-5 Prior to construction, the City shall conduct a survey where excavation is proposed to occur outside of roadway right-of-way for trenchless construction of the Morena Pipelines at Rose Canyon within the Camp Matthews Formerly Used Defense Site – Range Complex No.1 to identify potential munitions impacts. If the survey results indicate a potential risk for encountering munitions during excavation, an unexploded ordnances (UXO) identification, training, and reporting plan will be prepared and implemented during construction.

San Vicente Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts due to fire hazards, hazardous materials release, and hazardous materials sites would be reduced with implementation of MM-HAZ-1 through MM-HAZ-5.

4. HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Miramar Reservoir Alternative

The mitigation measures (MMs) provided in this section have been designed to fulfill the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the CEQA Guidelines, and the City of San Diego Historic Resource Guidelines. The City of San Diego will be the lead agency implementing cultural resource mitigation measures and will provide information to the Bureau of Reclamation for their ongoing Section 106 oversight and consultation obligations. The interagency relationship shall be detailed in a Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan, specified in MM-HIS-1:

MM-HIS-1 Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan (CRMTP)

I. Prior to Start of Construction

A. Preparation of CRMTP

1. Prior to the start of construction, the Principal Investigator (PI) archaeologist shall prepare a CRMTP that specifies and describes:
 - The cultural resources area of potential effect (APE)
 - The chains of authority and communication, including interagency relationships for the purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and City of San Diego (City) Historic Resource Guidelines
 - Roles and responsibilities
 - Construction monitoring methods
 - Reporting protocol
 - Avoidance and protective measures for cultural resources
 - Procedures for evaluating resource significance and/or data recovery for significant resources that cannot be avoided (known and unanticipated discoveries)
 - Consultation obligations and timelines for providing feedback
 - Post construction requirements

2. The PI will prepare the draft CRMTP and submit it to the City of San Diego Point of Contact, who will then distribute to interagency contacts as appropriate for review and to facilitate stakeholder consultation obligations.

MM-HIS-2 The following shall be implemented to protect known archaeological resources that have not been evaluated for significance or that have been evaluated as significant under Section 106 and CEQA:

I. Prior to Start of Construction

- A. Identified cultural resources that have not been evaluated for significance or that have been evaluated as significant under Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA, will be avoided through project design. These include resources that were either found outside of the work limits or for which significance evaluation did not identify significant archaeological deposits within the work limits.
 1. Prior to the start of construction, the PI archaeologist shall ensure that resource-specific avoidance measures are implemented to prevent unanticipated impacts. These measures may include exclusionary fencing, environmentally sensitive areas (ESA) signage, or other measures deemed appropriate and as specified in the CRMTP.
 2. Only one resource, P-37-013630, overlaps the impact area. This resource was evaluated, and a small portion of the site located on a rocky knoll was identified as significant under Criterion D of Section 106 and Criterion 4 of CEQA. The remainder of the site area did not contain significant deposits. Therefore, avoidance of significant impacts/adverse effects to this resource will include exclusion of construction-related activities within or immediately near to the area containing significant deposits.

MM-HIS-3 To reduce potential impacts to unknown archaeological resources and/or grave sites during construction of all Project components (i.e., Components Common to the Project Alternatives, Miramar Reservoir Alternative, and San Vicente Reservoir Alternative) the following measures shall be implemented:

I. Prior to Permit Issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award

- A. Entitlements Plan Check
 1. Prior to permit issuance or bid opening/bid award, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for archaeological monitoring and Native American monitoring have been noted on the applicable construction documents through the plan check process.

B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ADD

1. Prior to bid award, the applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordinator (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the Project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG). If applicable, individuals involved in the archaeological monitoring program must have completed the 40-hour HAZWOPER training with certification documentation.
2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring of the Project meet the qualifications established in the City Historical Resources Guidelines.
3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain written approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.

II. Prior to Start of Construction

A. Verification of Records Search

1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site-specific records search (0.25-mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to a copy of a confirmation letter from South Coastal Information Center, or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed.
2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC requesting a reduction to the 0.25-mile radius.

B. PI Shall Attend Preconstruction Meetings

1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring, the applicant shall arrange a Preconstruction Meeting that shall include the PI, Native American consultant/monitor (where Native American resources may be impacted), Construction Manager (CM), Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified archaeologist and Native American monitor shall attend any grading/excavation related Preconstruction Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the archaeological monitoring program with the CM and/or Grading Contractor.
 - a. If the PI is unable to attend the Preconstruction Meeting, the applicant shall schedule a focused Preconstruction Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, CM, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring.

2. Acknowledgment of Responsibility for Curation (Capital Improvement Program or Other Public Projects)

The applicant shall submit a letter to MMC acknowledging their responsibility for the cost of curation associated with all phases of the archaeological monitoring program.

3. Identify Areas to be Monitored

- a. Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) (with verification that the AME has been reviewed and approved by the Native American consultant/monitor when Native American resources may be impacted) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11×17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored, including the delineation of grading/excavation limits.
- b. The AME shall be based on the results of a site-specific records search as well as information regarding the age of existing pipelines, laterals and associated appurtenances, and/or any known soil conditions (native or formation).
- c. MMC shall notify the PI that the AME has been approved.

4. When Monitoring Will Occur

- a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
- b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate conditions such as age of existing pipe to be replaced, depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

5. Approval of AME and Construction Schedule

After approval of the AME by MMC, the PI shall submit to MMC written authorization of the AME and Construction Schedule from the CM.

III. During Construction

A. Monitor Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

- 1. The Archaeological Monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. **The CM is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities such as in the case of a potential safety**

concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances Occupational Safety and Health Administration safety requirements may necessitate modification of the AME.

2. The Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based on the AME and provide that information to the PI and MMC. If prehistoric resources are encountered during the Native American consultant/monitor's absence, work shall stop, and the Discovery Notification Process detailed in Section III.B-III.C and IV.A-IV.D shall commence.
 3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.
 4. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Records. The Consultant Site Visit Records shall be emailed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (Notification of Monitoring Completion), and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.
- B. Discovery Notification Process
1. In the event of a discovery, the Archaeological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the RE or CM, as appropriate.
 2. The Archaeological Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
 3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by email with photos of the resource in context, if possible.
 4. No soil shall be exported off site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource specifically if Native American resources are encountered.
- C. Determination of Significance
1. The PI and Native American consultant/monitor, where Native American resources are discovered shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If Human Remains are involved, follow protocol in Section IV below.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required.

- b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval of the program from MMC, CM, and RE. The ADRP and any mitigation must be approved by MMC, RE, and/or CM before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume. **Note: If a unique archaeological site is also an historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, then the limits on the amount(s) that a Project applicant may be required to pay to cover mitigation costs as indicated in CEQA Section 21083.2 shall not apply.**
 - (1) Note: For pipeline trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, the PI shall implement the Discovery Process for Pipeline Trenching projects identified below under "D."
 - c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.
 - (1) Note: For pipeline trenching and other linear projects in the public right-of-way, if the deposit is limited in size, both in length and depth; the information value is limited and is not associated with any other resource; and there are no unique features/artifacts associated with the deposit, the discovery should be considered not significant.
 - (2) Note: For pipeline trenching and other linear projects in the public right-of-way, if significance cannot be determined, the Final Monitoring Report and Site Record (DPR Form 523A/B) shall identify the discovery as potentially significant.
- D. Discovery Process for Significant Resources – Pipeline Trenching and Other Linear Projects in the Public Right-of-Way

The following procedure constitutes adequate mitigation of a significant discovery encountered during pipeline trenching activities or for other linear project types within the public right-of-way, including but not limited to excavation for jacking pits, receiving pits, laterals, and manholes to reduce impacts to below a level of significance:

- 1. Procedures for documentation, curation, and reporting
 - a. One hundred percent (100%) of the artifacts within the trench alignment and width shall be documented in situ, to include photographic records, plan view of the trench and profiles of side walls, recovered, photographed after cleaning and analyzed and curated. The remainder of the deposit within the limits of excavation (trench walls) shall be left intact.
 - b. The PI shall prepare a Draft Monitoring Report and submit to MMC via the RE as indicated in Section VI-A.

- c. The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Parks and Recreation forms DPR 523 A/B) the resource(s) encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's HRG. The DPR forms shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for either a Primary Record or SDI Number and included in the Final Monitoring Report.
- d. The Final Monitoring Report shall include a recommendation for monitoring of any future work in the vicinity of the resource.

IV. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area, and no soil shall be exported off site until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, and the California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, shall be undertaken:

A. Notification

1. Archaeological Monitor shall notify the RE or CM as appropriate, MMC, and the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI. MMC will notify the appropriate Senior Planner in the Environmental Analysis Section of the Development Services Department to assist with the discovery notification process.
2. The PI shall notify the Medical Examiner after consultation with the RE, either in person or via telephone.

B. Isolate discovery site

1. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the Medical Examiner in consultation with the PI concerning the provenience of the remains.
2. The Medical Examiner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenience.
3. If a field examination is not warranted, the Medical Examiner will determine with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.

C. If human remains are determined to be Native American

1. The Medical Examiner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. By law, only the Medical Examiner can make this call.
2. NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) and provide contact information.
3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the Medical Examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process

in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) and the California Public Resources and Health and Safety Codes.

4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative, for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.
 5. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
 - a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the Commission, OR
 - b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with California Public Resources Code Section 5097.94(k), by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, THEN
 - c. To protect these sites, the landowner shall do one or more of the following:
 - (1) Record the site with the NAHC,
 - (2) Record an open space or conservation easement, or
 - (3) Record a document with the County.
 - d. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and items associated and buried with Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity, pursuant to Section 5.c.
- D. If human remains are not Native American
1. The PI shall contact the Medical Examiner and notify them of the historic era context of the burial.
 2. The Medical Examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and City staff (California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98).
 3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the San Diego Museum of Man for analysis. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with MMC, Environmental Analysis Section, the applicant/landowner, any known descendant group, and the San Diego Museum of Man.

V. Night and/or Weekend Work

- A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract
 - 1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the Preconstruction Meeting.
 - 2. The following procedures shall be followed.
 - a. No Discoveries
In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, the PI shall record the information on the Consultant Site Visit Record and submit to MMC by email by 8 a.m. of the next business day.
 - b. Discoveries
All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections III – During Construction, and IV – Discovery of Human Remains. Discovery of human remains shall always be treated as a significant discovery.
 - c. Potentially Significant Discoveries
If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Section III – During Construction and IV – Discovery of Human Remains shall be followed.
 - d. The PI shall immediately contact the RE and MMC, or by 8 a.m. of the next business day to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.
- B. If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of construction
 - 1. The CM shall notify the RE, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.
 - 2. The RE, or CM, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.
- C. All other procedures described above shall apply, as appropriate.

VI. Post Construction

- A. Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report
 - 1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the HRG (Appendix C/D) that describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC via the RE for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. **It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the Draft Monitoring Report within the allotted 90-day time frame as a result of delays with analysis, special study results or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to MMC**

establishing agreed due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.

- a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP or Pipeline Trenching Discovery Process shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report.
- b. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Parks and Recreation

The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Parks and Recreation forms DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's HRG, and submittal of such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Monitoring Report.

2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI via the RE for revision or for preparation of the Final Report.
3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC via the RE for approval.
4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.
5. MMC shall notify the RE or CM, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and catalogued
2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.

C. Curation of artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with MMC and the Native American representative, as applicable.
2. When applicable to the situation, the PI shall include written verification from the Native American consultant/monitor indicating that Native American resources were treated in accordance with state law and/or applicable agreements. If the resources were reinterred, verification shall be provided to show what protective measures were taken to ensure no further disturbance occurs in accordance with Section IV – Discovery of Human Remains, Subsection C.

3. The PI shall submit the Accession Agreement and catalogue record(s) to the RE or CM, as appropriate for donor signature with a copy submitted to MMC.
4. The RE or CM, as appropriate shall obtain signature on the Accession Agreement and shall return to PI with copy submitted to MMC.
5. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or CM and MMC.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit one copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report to the RE or CM as appropriate, and one copy to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC of the approved report.
2. The RE shall in no case issue the Notice of Completion until receiving a copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report from MMC which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution.

MM-HIS-4

For construction activities associated with the North City Pipeline occurring within 1,000 feet of inventoried CR 450 (HRB 450) features, a qualified historic preservation specialist shall prepare a Protection and Stabilization Plan for the stone wall associated with the Scripps Meanley Stables and House Complex (HRB 450). The plan shall detail the methods that will be used to protect the structure during construction activities. This includes attachment methods for installing temporary protection to stabilize the wall, fencing around the wall, and an analysis of vibration source amplitudes. The vibration test shall be conducted by a qualified vibration engineer to determine if nearby construction-related vibration has the potential to damage the wall or further degrade its condition. If the engineer determines that vibration source amplitudes will not reach damaging levels, no additional protection will be required beyond stabilization and fencing. However, if the engineer determines that the wall could be damaged by construction-related vibration, additional protection measures would be required prior to the start of construction. Such measures would include rehabilitation of the wall in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to repair existing cracks in the mortar and replace missing stones to strengthen the structure, and daily construction monitoring of the wall by a qualified historic preservation specialist during periods of construction that utilize equipment known to be significant sources of vibration. If the specialist identifies a need for further protection of the resource, construction methods in the vicinity of the wall will be modified to avoid any damaging levels of vibration.

The final Protection and Stabilization Plan shall be appended to the final set of construction plans and brought to the attention of contractors prior to the start of any construction activities occurring within 1,000 feet of the stone wall.

San Vicente Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts to historical and cultural resources would be reduced by implementation of mitigation measures MM-HIS-2 and MM-HIS-3.

5. NOISE

a) Miramar Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts due to construction noise would be reduced by implementation of the following mitigation measures:

MM-NOI-1 The following best management practices shall be implemented to reduce noise associated with construction of the North City Project:

1. All noise-producing equipment and vehicles using internal combustion engines shall be equipped with mufflers; air-inlet silencers where appropriate; and any other shrouds, shields, or other noise-reducing features in good operating condition that meet or exceed original factory specification. Mobile or fixed "package" equipment (e.g., arc-welders, air compressors) shall be equipped with shrouds and noise control features that are readily available for that type of equipment.
2. All mobile or fixed noise-producing equipment used on the Project facilities that are regulated for noise output by a local, state, or federal agency shall comply with such regulation while in the course of project activity.
3. Idling equipment shall be kept to a minimum and moved as far as practicable from noise-sensitive land uses.
4. Electrically powered equipment shall be used instead of pneumatic or internal combustion powered equipment, where feasible.
5. Material stockpiles and mobile equipment staging, parking, and maintenance areas shall be located as far as practicable from noise-sensitive receptors.
6. Construction site and access road speed limits shall be established and enforced during the construction period.
7. The use of noise-producing signals, including horns, whistles, alarms, and bells, shall be for safety warning purposes only.
8. Construction hours, allowable workdays, and the phone number of the job superintendent shall be clearly posted at all construction entrances to allow surrounding property owners to contact the job superintendent if necessary. In the event the City receives a complaint, appropriate corrective actions shall be implemented and a report of the action provided to the reporting party.

9. Pumps and associated equipment (e.g., portable generators etc.) shall be shielded from sensitive uses using local temporary noise barriers or enclosures, or shall otherwise be designed or configured so as to comply with applicable municipal code nighttime noise standards. The specific location and design of such barriers will be determined in conjunction with construction plans for individual projects.

MM-NOI-2 Construction activities shall not occur between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. or on legal holidays or on Sundays unless a permit has been applied for and granted beforehand by the Noise Abatement and Control Administrator, in accordance with City of San Diego Municipal Code Section 59.5.0404. All terms and conditions of said permit shall be complied with.

MM-NOI-3 In order to avoid daytime traffic jams or service outages, nighttime work will be planned to minimize the number and type of operating equipment, restrict the movement of equipment adjacent to the noise-sensitive receivers, and minimize noise from back-up alarms.

MM-NOI-4 A noise and vibration study shall be conducted during the final design phase for the NCPWF Influent Pump Station, Morena Pump Station, North City Pump Station, North City Renewable Energy Facility (both Project Alternatives), and the Mission Trails Booster Station (San Vicente Reservoir Alternative only). Pump station machinery and/or generators shall be housed within concrete structures with acoustically absorptive treatments where necessary, and additional measures such as sound enclosures, separate rooms for high noise equipment, etc. shall be incorporated into the final project design as necessary to assure that noise and vibration produced by operation of the facility shall not exceed the applicable limits in the municipal code.

San Vicente Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts due to construction noise would be reduced by implementation of mitigation measures MM-NOI-1 through MM-NOI-4.

6. PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

a) Miramar Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts paleontological resources would be reduced by implementation of the following mitigation measure:

MM-PALEO-1 If construction of a project would occur within a formation with a moderate to high resource potential, monitoring during construction would be required, and a paleontological resources mitigation program consisting of the following components shall be implemented:

I. Prior to Permit Issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award

- A. Entitlements Plan Check

1. Prior to permit issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for Paleontological Monitoring have been noted on the appropriate construction documents.
- B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ADD
1. Prior to Bid Award, the applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordinator (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the Project and the names of all persons involved in the paleontological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Paleontology Guidelines.
 2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the paleontological monitoring of the Project.
 3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant shall obtain approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.

II. Prior to Start of Construction

- A. Verification of Records Search
1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site-specific records search has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to, a copy of a confirmation letter from San Diego Natural History Museum, other institution or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed.
 2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
- B. PI Shall Attend Precon Meetings
1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring, the applicant shall arrange a Precon Meeting that shall include the PI, Construction Manager (CM), Grading Contractor, Resident Engineer (RE), Building Inspector (BI), if appropriate, and MMC. The qualified paleontologist shall attend any grading/excavation related Precon Meetings to make comments and/or suggestions concerning the Paleontological Monitoring program with the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor.
 - a. If the PI is unable to attend the Precon Meeting, the applicant shall schedule a focused Precon Meeting with MMC, the PI, RE, CM or BI, if appropriate, prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring.
 2. Acknowledgement of Responsibility for Curation (CIP or Other Public Projects)

The applicant shall submit a letter to MMC acknowledging their responsibility for the cost of curation associated with all phases of the paleontological monitoring program.

3. Identify Areas to be Monitored

- a. Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit a Paleontological Monitoring Exhibit (PME) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC for approval identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits. Monitoring shall begin at depths below 10 feet from existing grade or as determined by the PI in consultation with MMC. The determination shall be based on site-specific records search data which supports monitoring at depths less than 10 feet.
- b. The PME shall be based on the results of a site-specific records search as well as information regarding existing known soil conditions (native or formation).
- c. MMC shall notify the PI that the PME has been approved.

4. When Monitoring Will Occur

- a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
- b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate conditions such as depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, presence or absence of fossil resources, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

5. Approval of PME and Construction Schedule

After approval of the PME by MMC, the PI shall submit to MMC written authorization of the PME and Construction Schedule from the CM.

III. During Construction

A. Monitor Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

- 1. The monitor shall be present full-time during grading/excavation/trenching activities including, but not limited to mainline, laterals, jacking and receiving pits, services and all other appurtenances associated with underground utilities as identified on the PME that could result in impacts to formations with high and/or moderate resource sensitivity. The Construction Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances Occupational Safety and Health Administration safety requirements may necessitate modification of the PME.

2. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as trenching activities that do not encounter formational soils as previously assumed, and/or when unique/unusual fossils are encountered, which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.
 3. The monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR). The CSVR shall be emailed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (Notification of Monitoring Completion), and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.
- B. Discovery Notification Process
1. In the event of a discovery, the Paleontological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert trenching activities in the area of discovery and immediately notify the RE or CM, as appropriate.
 2. The Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless Monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
 3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by email with photos of the resource in context, if possible.
- C. Determination of Significance
1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required. The determination of significance for fossil discoveries shall be at the discretion of the PI.
 - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit a Paleontological Recovery Program (PRP) and obtain written approval of the program from MMC, MC and/or RE. PRP and any mitigation must be approved by MMC, RE, and/or CM before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
 - (1) Note: For pipeline trenching projects only, the PI shall implement the Discovery Process for Pipeline Trenching projects identified below under "D."
 - c. If resource is not significant (e.g., small pieces of broken common shell fragments or other scattered common fossils) the PI shall notify the RE, or CM as appropriate, that a non-significant discovery has been made. The Paleontologist shall continue to monitor the area without notification to MMC unless a significant resource is encountered.
 - d. The PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that fossil resources will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that no further work is required.

- (1) Note: For Pipeline Trenching Projects Only. If the fossil discovery is limited in size, both in length and depth; the information value is limited and there are no unique fossil features associated with the discovery area, then the discovery should be considered not significant.
- (2) Note, for Pipeline Trenching Projects Only: If significance can not be determined, the Final Monitoring Report and Site Record shall identify the discovery as Potentially Significant.

D. Discovery Process for Significant Resources - Pipeline Trenching Projects

The following procedure constitutes adequate mitigation of a significant discovery encountered during pipeline trenching activities including but not limited to excavation for jacking pits, receiving pits, laterals, and manholes to reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

1. Procedures for documentation, curation, and reporting
 - a. One hundred percent (100%) of the fossil resources within the trench alignment and width shall be documented in-situ photographically, drawn in plan view (trench and profiles of side walls), recovered from the trench and photographed after cleaning, then analyzed and curated consistent with Society of Invertebrate Paleontology Standards. The remainder of the deposit within the limits of excavation (trench walls) shall be left intact and so documented.
 - b. The PI shall prepare a Draft Monitoring Report and submit to MMC via the RE as indicated in Section VI-A.
 - c. The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate forms for the San Diego Natural History Museum) the resource(s) encountered during the Paleontological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Paleontological Guidelines (PG). The forms shall be submitted to the San Diego Natural History Museum and included in the Final Monitoring Report.
 - d. The Final Monitoring Report shall include a recommendation for monitoring of any future work in the vicinity of the resource.

IV. Night and/or Weekend Work

- A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract
 1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the precon meeting.
 2. The following procedures shall be followed.
 - a. No Discoveries

In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, the PI shall record the information on the

CSV and submit to MMC via the RE by email by 8AM on the next business day.

b. Discoveries

All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections III - During Construction.

c. Potentially Significant Discoveries

If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Section III - During Construction shall be followed.

d. The PI shall immediately contact the RE and MMC, or by 8:00 a.m. on the next business day to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.

B. If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of construction

1. The Construction Manager shall notify the RE, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.

2. The RE, or CM, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.

C. All other procedures described above shall apply, as appropriate.

V. Post Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the PG, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Paleontological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC via the RE for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring.

a. For significant paleontological resources encountered during monitoring, the Paleontological Recovery Program or Pipeline Trenching Discovery Process shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report.

b. Recording Sites with the San Diego Natural History Museum

The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate forms) any significant or potentially significant fossil resources encountered during the Paleontological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's PG, and submittal of such forms to the San Diego Natural History Museum with the Final Monitoring Report.

2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI via the RE for revision or for preparation of the Final Report.

3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC via the RE for approval.

4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.
 5. MMC shall notify the RE or CM, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals.
- B. Handling of Fossil Remains
1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all fossil remains collected are cleaned and catalogued.
- C. Curation of Fossil Remains: Deed of Gift and Acceptance Verification
1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all fossil remains associated with the monitoring for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution.
 2. The PI shall submit the Deed of Gift and catalogue record(s) to the RE or CM, as appropriate for donor signature with a copy submitted to MMC.
 3. The RE or CM, as appropriate shall obtain signature on the Deed of Gift and shall return to PI with copy submitted to MMC.
 4. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or CM and MMC.
- D. Final Monitoring Report(s)
1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Final Monitoring Report to MMC (even if negative), within 90 days after notification from MMC of the approved report.
 2. The RE shall, in no case, issue the Notice of Completion until receiving a copy of the approved Final Monitoring Report from MMC which includes the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution.

San Vicente Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts to paleontological resources would be reduced by implementation of mitigation measure MM-PALEO-1.

7. PUBLIC UTILITIES

Miramar Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts due to utility conflicts would be reduced by implementation of the following mitigation measure:

- MM-PU-1** The City of San Diego Public Utilities Department shall consult with other City departments and other utility service providers to avoid interference with facilities. Special design considerations, such as a casing, may be necessary if the interfering utility is a sewer or reclaimed water line to ensure protection of utility lines.

a) San Vicente Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts due to utility conflicts would be reduced by implementation of mitigation measure MM-PU-1.

8. TRANSPORTATION, CIRCULATION AND PARKING

Miramar Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts to traffic would be reduced by implementation of the following mitigation measure:

MM-TRAF-1 A Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Plan shall be prepared to limit the number of construction worker trips that travel through the impacted intersections or roadways during peak periods. The following lists a series of TDM strategies that may be appropriate during Project construction.

- Implement a ride-sharing program to encourage carpooling among workers.
- Adjust work schedules so workers do not access the site during the peak hours.
- Provide off-site parking locations for workers outside of the area with shuttle services to bring them on site.
- Provide subsidized transit passes for construction workers.

San Vicente Reservoir Alternative

Potential impacts to traffic would be reduced by implementation of mitigation measure MM-TRAF-1.

The above mitigation monitoring and reporting program will require additional fees and/or deposits to be collected prior to the issuance of building permits, certificates of occupancy and/or final maps to ensure the successful completion of the monitoring program.

The applicability of mitigation measures to each Project component is outlined in the following Table.

[BOTTOM OF PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Summary of Mitigation Measures

(R-2018-403)

Mitigation Measure	Components Common To Project Alternatives								Miramar Reservoir Alternative				San Vicente Reservoir Alternative		
	Morena Pump Station	Morena Pipe lines	NCPWRP Expansion	NCPWF Influent Pump Station	North City Pump Station	North City Renewable Energy Facility	Land fill Gas Pipe line	MBC Improvements	NCPWF	North City Pipe line	De-chlorination Facility	Miramar Water Treatment Plant Improvements	NCPWF-SVR	San Vicente Pipe line	Mission Trails Booster Station
<i>Air Quality</i>															
MM-AQ-1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MM-AQ-2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MM-AQ-3	X	X	X												
<i>Biological Resources</i>															
MM-BIO-1a					X				X				X	X	X
MM-BIO-1b					X				X				X		
MM-BIO-1c														X	
MM-BIO-2		X					X			X				X	
MM-BIO-3		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MM-BIO-4		X	X	X		X	X	X		X				X	
MM-BIO-5														X	
MM-BIO-6	X	X												X	
MM-BIO-7														X	
MM-BIO-8		X			X				X	X			X	X	
MM-BIO-9	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Health and Safety/Hazards</i>															
MM-HAZ-1		X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X
MM-HAZ-2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MM-HAZ-3	X		X			X			X		X		X		
MM-HAZ-4	X	X								X				X	
MM-HAZ-5		X													

Summary of Mitigation Measures

(R-2018-403)

<i>Historical Resources</i>															
MM-HIS-1										X					
MM-HIS-2		X					X			X		X		X	
MM-HIS-3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MM-HIS-4										X					
<i>Noise</i>															
MM-NOI-1		X								X				X	X
MM-NOI-2		X								X				X	X
MM-NOI-3		X								X				X	X
MM-NOI-4	X			X	X	X									X
<i>Paleontological Resources</i>															
MM-PALEO-1	X		X	X	X	X			X		X		X	X	X
<i>Public Utilities</i>															
MM-PU-1		X					X			X				X	
MM-TRAF-1		X								X				X	

Passed by the Council of The City of San Diego on APR 10 2018, by the following vote:

Councilmembers	Yeas	Nays	Not Present	Recused
Barbara Bry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lorie Zapf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chris Ward	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Myrtle Cole	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mark Kersey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chris Cate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scott Sherman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
David Alvarez	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgette Gomez	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date of final passage APR 10 2018


(Please note: When a resolution is approved by the Mayor, the date of final passage is the date the approved resolution was returned to the Office of the City Clerk.)

AUTHENTICATED BY:

(Seal)

KEVIN L. FAULCONER
Mayor of The City of San Diego, California.

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

By , Deputy

Office of the City Clerk, San Diego, California
Resolution Number R- 311671