AGENDA
SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MONDAY DECEMBER 14, 2015 AT 9:00 AM
SAN ELIJO WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY – CONFERENCE ROOM
2695 MANCHESTER AVENUE
CARDIFF BY THE SEA, CALIFORNIA

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1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

4. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS (NON-ACTION ITEM)

5. PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

   None

6. * **CONSENT CALENDAR**

7. * APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR THE NOVEMBER 9, 2015 MEETING

8. * APPROVAL FOR PAYMENT OF WARRANTS AND MONTHLY INVESTMENT REPORTS

9. * SAN ELIJO WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY TREATED EFFLUENT FLOWS – MONTHLY REPORT

10. * SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY RECYCLED WATER PROGRAM – MONTHLY REPORT

11. * ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT CALENDAR

Items on the Consent Calendar are routine matters and there will be no discussion unless an item is removed from the Consent Calendar. Items removed by a "Request to Speak" form from the public will be handled immediately following adoption of the Consent Calendar. Items removed by a Board Member will be handled as directed by the Board.

REGULAR AGENDA

12. PROJECT UPDATE – LAND OUTFALL REPLACEMENT

    1. Discuss and take action as appropriate.

    Staff Reference: General Manager

13. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT – ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES FOR BUILDING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1. Authorize professional services agreement with Roesling, Nakamura, Terada Architects for an amount not to exceed $45,000; and

2. Discuss and take action as appropriate.

Staff Reference: General Manager

14. CLASSIFICATON AND COMPENSATION ANALYSIS

1. Discuss and take action as appropriate.

Staff Reference: General Manager

15. 2015 YEAR IN REVIEW – RECOGNIZING AGENCY ACHIEVEMENTS AND SUCCESSES

No action required. This memorandum is submitted for information only.

Staff Reference: General Manager

16. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

Informational report by the General Manager on items not requiring Board action.

17. GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

Informational report by the General Counsel on items not requiring Board action.

18. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

This item is placed on the agenda to allow individual Board Members to briefly convey information to the Board or public, or to request staff to place a matter on a future agenda and/or report back on any matter. There is no discussion or action taken on comments by Board Members.

19. CLOSED SESSION

None

20. ADJOURNMENT

The next regularly scheduled San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Board Meeting will be Monday, January 11, 2016 at 9:00 a.m.

NOTICE:

The San Elijo Joint Powers Authority's open and public meetings meet the protections and prohibitions contained in Section 202 of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C Section 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in implementation thereof. Any person with a disability who requires a modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to participate in a public meeting of the SEJPA Board of Directors may request such modification or accommodation from Michael T. Thornton, General Manager, (760) 753-6203 ext. 72.

The agenda package and materials related to an agenda item submitted after the packet's distribution to the Board is available for public review in the lobby of the SEJPA Administrative Office during normal business hours. Agendas and minutes are available at www.sejpa.org. The SEJPA Board meetings are held on the second Monday of the month, except August.

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

I, Michael T. Thornton, Secretary of the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority, hereby certify that I posted, or have caused to be posted, a copy of the foregoing agenda in the following locations:

San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility, 2695 Manchester Avenue, Cardiff, California
City of Encinitas, 505 South Vulcan Avenue, Encinitas, California
City of Solana Beach, 635 South Highway 101, Solana Beach, California

The notice was posted at least 72 hours prior to the meeting, in accordance with Government Code Section 54954.2(a).

Date: December 9, 2015

Michael T. Thornton, P.E.
Secretary / General Manager

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING
HELD ON NOVEMBER 9, 2015
AT THE
SAN ELIJO WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY

David Zito, Chair — Catherine S. Blakespear, Vice Chair

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (SEJPA) was held Monday, November 9, 2015, at 9:00 a.m., at the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility at 2695 Manchester Avenue, Cardiff by the Sea, California.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chair Zito called the meeting to order at 9:02 a.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Directors Present:	Catherine S. Blakespear Ginger Marshall Mark Muir David Zito
Directors Absent:	None
Others Present:	
General Manager	Michael Thornton
Director of Operations	Christopher Trees
Director of Finance & Administration	Paul Kinkel
Administrative Assistant/Board Clerk	Jennifer Basco
SEJPA Counsel:	
Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch	Greg Moser
City of Solana Beach:	
City Manager	Greg Wade
Director of Engineering/Public Works	Mohammad “Mo” Sammak
City of Encinitas:	
Director of Engineering and Public Works	Glenn Pruim
Public Works Management Analyst	Bill Wilson
Leaf & Cole, LLP:	Michael Zizzi, CPA
Olivenhain Municipal Water District:	
Engineering Manager	George Briest
Engineering Services Supervisor	Chad Williams

RMC Water and Environment:
Senior Water Resources Planner — Rosalyn Prickett, AICP

Trussell Technologies, Inc. — Shane Trussell, Ph.D., P.E., BCEE

3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Chair Zito led the Pledge of Allegiance.

4. ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

None

5. PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

None

6. CONSENT CALENDAR

Moved by Board Member Muir and seconded by Board Member Marshall to approve the Consent Calendar.

Motion carried with unanimous vote of approval.

Consent Calendar:

Agenda Item No. 7	Approval of Minutes for the October 12, 2015 meeting
Agenda Item No. 8	Approval for Payment of Warrants and Monthly Investment Report
Agenda Item No. 9	San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility Treated Effluent Flows – Monthly Report
Agenda Item No. 10	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Recycled Water Program – Monthly Report

11. ITEMS REMOVED FROM CONSENT CALENDAR

None

12. COLIFORM STUDY REPORT ACCEPTANCE

The General Manager reported that the SEJPA has been working with Trussell Technologies since 2014, to investigate and eliminate sporadic coliform issues associated with the recycled water treatment process. Trussell Technologies reviewed several years of water quality data, developed a test plan, and performed fieldwork to execute the plan. The results of the investigation were presented in the Trussell Technologies Coliform Technical Memorandum.

Mr. Thornton reported that two probable causes for the increased total coliform were identified (particle shielding and possible sample contamination) and recommendations to eliminate the problem were presented. Short-term operational changes include: (1) increased manual cleaning of the granular media filters (GMF); (2) reduced acceleration and deceleration of flow rates through the GMF; and (3) changes to the sample location. The recommended long-term capital projects include evaluate replacing the GMF with membrane filtration and adding recycled water storage at the treatment facility.

The General Manager stated that there is no financial impact associated with accepting and filing the report. Evaluation of long-term recommendations will be incorporated into future planning documents for the recycled water system.

Moved by Board Member Muir and seconded by Board Member Marshall to:

1. Accept and file the Trussell Technologies Coliform Study Report.

Motion carried with unanimous vote of approval.

13. 2014-15 FINANCIAL AUDIT ACCEPTANCE

Paul Kinkel, Director of Finance and Administration presented the 2014-15 Fiscal Year Audit. The financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Mr. Kinkel stated that the only adjustments made during the audit process were due to the new GASB's Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. Mr. Kinkel then introduced Mike Zizzi from Leaf & Cole, LLP to give an overview of the audit findings.

Mr. Zizzi stated that the SEJPA's financial statements are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Mr. Zizzi briefly explained GASB 68, reviewed the financials and statement of cash flows, and then answered Board Member questions.

Moved by Board Member Muir and seconded by Board Member Marshall to:

1. Accept and file the 2014-15 Fiscal Year Audit for the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority.

Motion carried with unanimous vote of approval.

14. UPDATE ON THE FINAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT – NORTH SAN DIEGO REGIONAL RECYCLED WATER PROJECT

General Manager Thornton informed the Board of Directors that the Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the North San Diego Regional Recycled Water Project (NSDRRWP) was approved by its lead agency, Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) last month at their Board Meeting. The PEIR is an informational document that discloses the impacts of discretionary government actions on the environment. The General Manager introduced Rosalyn Prickett of RMC Water and

Environment, who provided an in-depth look at: (1) What is the Coalition; (2) What is the NSDRRWP; and (3) What is the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process.

No action required. This memorandum was submitted for information only.

15. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT – PRELIMINARY TREATMENT UPGRADES

General Manager Thornton gave a brief background of the SEWRF's preliminary treatment system. This system provides basic physical treatment of the raw wastewater that enters the facility. The 2015 Facility Plan recommended Preliminary Treatment system improvements and equipment upgrades to address hydraulic limitations, system wear, and aging equipment. Dudek prepared the Preliminary Design Report (PDR) for the project, and recommended a combination of channel structures and equipment with the refurbishment of the existing headworks building. Upon successful completion of the PDR and upon Staff's request, Dudek submitted a proposal for final design. Mr. Thornton stated that Dudek's proposal was reviewed by a third party to ensure that it was complete and provided the best value to the agency. The award of the Final Design will require a commitment of $263,522 from the Wastewater Capital Project Fund.

Moved by Board Member Muir and seconded by Board Member Marshall to:

1. Accept and file the Preliminary Design Report; and

2. Approve the Agreement with Dudek for Final Design for an amount not to exceed $263,522.

Motion carried with unanimous vote of approval.

16. VILLAGE PARK RECYCLED WATER PROJECT UPDATE

Christopher Trees, Director of Operations, gave an update to the Board of Directors on the Village Park project, which is a joint project between the Olivenhain Municipal Water District (OMWD) and the SEJPA. This project includes more than 7 miles of new recycled water pipelines, the conversion of an existing potable water reservoir to recycled water storage, and the construction of a new water pressure boosting station. Mr. Trees stated that the project will provide recycled water for landscape irrigation for streetscape, greenbelts, and several schools, and is estimated to conserve 90 million gallons of potable water per year. Mr. Trees stated that approximately half of the pipes will be installed by the end of December and that the project is expected to be complete by June 2016.

No action required. This memorandum was submitted for information only.

17. GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT

The General Manager informed the Board of Directors that the SEJPA received notice from the Department of Water Resources that SEJPA's IRWM Proposition 84, Round 4, project has been recommended for full funding. The General Manager also announced that the SEJPA's recycled water system is 15 years old and has produced 5.7 billion gallons of recycled water since the inception of the program.

18. GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

Greg Moser updated the Board of Directors on the class action lawsuit against Ramona Municipal Water District. The lawsuit, filed in 2014, claimed that RMWD's method of charging sewer fees based on a parcel's assigned equivalent dwelling units (EDU) was not proportional since it was not based on a parcel's actual wastewater use and so violates Proposition 218. Mr. Moser stated that RMWD won because the judge ruled that the plaintiffs' failed to exhaust their administrative remedies by filing a protest before the sewer fees were approved, following Phase 1 of the trial.

19. BOARD MEMBER COMMENTS

Vice Chair Blakespear thanked the General Manager and staff for providing a tour of the SEWRF to the Cardiff School District.

20. CLOSED SESSION

None

21. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 10:41 a.m. The next Board of Directors meeting will be held on December 14, 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael T. Thornton, P.E.
General Manager

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
PAYMENT OF WARRANTS
16-12
For the Months of November and December 2015

Warrant #	Vendor Name	G/L Account	Warrant Description	Amount
32212	Abcana Industries	Supplies - Chemicals	Hydrochloric Acid	440.39
32213	AT&T	Utilities - Telephone	DSL - 09/20/15 - 10/09/15	100.98
32214	Atlas Pumping Service Inc.	Services - Grit & Screenings	Grit and screening; grease and scum pumping	1,019.79
32215	Barracuda Networks, Inc.	Utilities - Internet	Network back-up	50.00
32216	Brenntag Pacific, Inc.	Supplies - Chemicals	Citric Acid	1,912.27
32217	CAN-DO-Maintenance Inc.	Services - Maintenance	Fence repair	316.27
32218	Cardiff Cove Homeowner's Assoc.	Retrofit Loans - Cardiff Cove	Loan over payment	2,311.42
32219	Encina Wastewater Authority	Service - IT Support	Computer service	434.93
32220	Fastenal Company	Minor Equip - Shop & Field	Tools	944.73
32221	Fisher Scientific	Supplies - Chemicals	Sodium Dodecylbenzenesulfonate	345.39
32222	Forte of San Diego	Services - Janitorial	Janitorial service and supplies	1,219.73
32223	Fredricks Electric, Inc.	Repair Parts Expense	Electrical	3,485.00
32224	Gierlich Mitchell, Inc.	Repair Parts Expense	Gasket and grease seal	179.62
32225	Golden Bell Products	Supplies - Chemicals	Lift station degreaser	410.40
32226	Grainger, Inc.	Supplies - Shop & Field	Property and danger signs	575.11
32227	Guardian	Dental/Vision	Dental - November	2,007.89
32228	Harbor Freight	Minor Equip - Shop & Field	Tools	604.26
32229	Harbor Freight	Supplies - Shop & Field	Shop and field supplies	11.64
32230	Health and Human Resource	Employee Assistance Program	November	334.40
32231	Home Depot Credit Services	Supplies - Shop & Field	Tools, shop, and field supplies	367.18
32232	The Lawton Group	Services - Intern Program	Weeks worked - 09/28/15 - 10/16/15	2,090.66
32233	Leaf & Cole, LLP	Services - Accounting	Audit - progress billing	11,200.00
32234	McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	Repair Parts Expense	Plumbing supplies	1,182.88
32235	Pacific Green Landscape	Services - Landscape	Weed fabric and gravel	1,035.00
32236	Parkson Corporation	Repair Parts Expense	O-ring and pump	2,679.46
32237	Public Employees-Retirement	Retirement Plan - PERS	Retirement - 10/10/15 - 10/23/15	11,878.72
32238	Priority Door Systems	Capital Outlay	Remove, dispose, furnish, and installation	4,946.66
32239	ReadyRefresh	Supplies - Lab	Kitchen and lab supplies	330.26
32240	Right-Of-Way Engineering	Services - Engineering	South property line mark out	1,225.00
32241	Roesling Nakamura Terada	Services - Professional	Assessment report and plan	763.00
32242	SAF-T-Flo Water Services	Repair Parts Expense	PVC solution tube check valve	212.24
32243	Santa Fe Irrigation District	Utilities - Water; Services - Prof.	Recycled water and potable reuse study	4,999.32
32244	State Water Resources Control	Dues & Memberships	Membeship	300.00
32245	Sun Life Financial	Life Insurance/Disability	Life and disability insurance - November	1,450.07
32246	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*	*VOID*
32247	Test America	Services - Laboratory	Water sample testing	158.00
32248	Tierra Data Inc.	Services - Laboratory	Water monitoring - September	725.00
32249	Christopher A. Trees	Subsistence - Travel	Mileage - WateReuse meeting	37.09
32250	Trussell Technologies, Inc.	Services - Engineering	Process engineering, evaluation, coliform study	4,251.50
32251	Unifirst Corporation	Services - Uniforms	Uniform service	134.25
32252	Vantagepoint Transfer Agents	EE Deduction Benefits	ICMA - 457	6,162.93
32253	Vantagepoint Transfer Agents	ICMA Retirement	ICMA - 401a	2,885.55
32254	VWR International, Inc.	Supplies - Lab	Tubes and gloves	853.66
32255	WageWorks	Payroll Processing Fees	Administration and compliance fees	128.75
32256	Abcana Industries	Supplies - Chemicals	Hydrochloric Acid	440.39
32257	Ag Tech, LLC	Services - Biosolids Hauling	Biosolids hauling - October	11,402.60
32258	All American First Aid & Safet	Supplies - Office	First aid supplies	104.44
32259	Applied Industrial Tech.	Repair Parts Expense	Brushable ceramic	201.29
32260	AT&T	Utilities - Telephone	Alarm service	402.58
32261	Atlas Pumping Service Inc.	Services - Grease & Scum	Grease and scum pumping	832.32
32262	BankCard Center	Various	Repair parts, meetings, shop supplies, and tools	5,559.43
32263	Barrett Engineered Pumps	Repair Parts Expense	Pump head and o-rings	455.76
32264	Black & Veatch	Services - Engineering	Third party review	4,737.50
32265	Brenntag Pacific, Inc	Supplies - Chemicals	Sodium Tripolyphosphate	628.57
32266	California Water Technologies	Supplies - Chemicals	Ferric Chloride	4,194.13
32267	Calpers	Retirement Plan - PERS	Calpers	11,906.00
32268	CA Assoc. of Sanitary Agencies	Dues & Memberships	Agency membership dues - FY 2015-16	12,480.00
32269	City National Bank	Interest Expense - AWT Note	Loan Agreement	74,076.57

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
PAYMENT OF WARRANTS
16-12
For the Months of November and December 2015

Warrant #	Vendor Name	G/L Account	Warrant Description	Amount
32270	Coast Waste Management, Inc.	Services - Grit & Screenings	Grit and screenings	125.89
32271	Complete Office	Supplies - Office	Office supplies	131.75
32272	Corodata	Rent	Record Storage - October	77.48
32273	County of San Diego	Fees - Permits	District fees	284.00
32274	County of San Diego	Fees - Permits	District fees	309.00
32275	EDCO Waste & Recycling Service	Utilities - Trash	Trash service - October	235.97
32276	ERA	Supplies - Lab	Lab supplies	447.81
32277	Gierlich Mitchell, Inc.	Repair Parts Expense	Channel flight parts	11,217.87
32278	Global Capacity	Utilities - Internet	T-1 Service - November	296.03
32279	Harrington Industrial Plastics	Repair Parts Expense	Seals and saddle clamp	493.18
32280	Housing & Community Development	Licenses	Modular registration	90.00
32281	Hoch Consulting, APC	Services - Engineering	Blower No. 5 project	250.00
32282	Jennifer Basco	Subsistence - Travel	Mileage	58.78
32283	JPR Systems, Inc.	Repair Parts Expense	Motor valve	2,160.00
32284	King Lee Chemical Co.	Supplies - Chemicals	Liquid antiscalant	1,039.20
32285	Konica Minolta	Services - Maintenance	Copier maintenance service	102.20
32286	The Lawton Group	Services - Intern Program	Weeks worked - 10/05/2015 - 11/06/2015	3,653.46
32287	Marine Taxonomic Services, LTD	Services - Contractors	Inspection and maintenance of ocean outfall	21,500.00
32288	McMaster-Carr Supply Co.	Repair Parts Expense	PVC pipe fitting, nozzle, gauges, and bearing	311.76
32289	NSI Solutions, Inc.	Supplies - Lab	E. coli and enterococcus	267.00
32290	Olin Corp - Chlor Alkali	Supplies - Chemicals	Sodium Hypochlorite	3,224.00
32291	Public Employees- Retirement	Retirement Plan - PERS	Retirement - 10/24/15 - 11/06/15	11,878.73
32292	Preferred Benefit Insurance	Dental/Vision	Vision - October	301.50
32293	ProBuild Company, LLC	Supplies - Shop & Field	Shop and field supplies, repair parts, and tools	536.55
32294	Procopio Cory Hargreaves	Services - Legal	General - October	3,790.50
32295	San Dieguito Water	Utilities - Water	Recycled water	6,923.03
32296	Santa Fe Irrigation District	Utilities - Water	Recycled water	261.22
32297	Santa Fe Irrigation District	SFID Distribution Pipeline	Pipeline purchase payment - October	920.45
32298	Smart & Final	Supplies - Office	Kitchen supplies	226.78
32299	Tricia A. Smith	Services - Testing	Boring for land portion of ocean outfall	3,800.00
32300	Southland Manufacturing, Inc.	Supplies - Shop & Field	Sand bags , fiber rolls, and crushed rock	750.49
32301	SWRCB	Fees - Permits	Annual permit fee	20,950.00
32302	SWRCB	Fees - Permits	Annual permit fee	14,929.00
32303	T.S. Industrial Supply	Repair Parts Expense	Plumbing parts	249.66
32304	Test America	Services - Laboratory	Water sample testing	146.50
32305	Tierra Data Inc.	Services - Laboratory	Water monitoring - October	725.00
32306	Unifirst Corporation	Services - Uniforms	Uniform service	448.38
32307	UPS	Postage/Shipping	Mailing parts	54.85
32308	Underground Service Alert/SC	Services - Alarm	Dig alert - October	73.50
32309	Vantagepoint Transfer Agents	EE Deduction Benefits	ICMA - 457	6,162.93
32310	Vantagepoint Transfer Agents	ICMA Retirement	ICMA - 401a	2,885.55
32311	Verizon Wireless	Utilities - Telephone	Cell phone services - 09/08/15 - 10/07/15	875.56
32312	Water Environment Federation	Dues & Memberships	Membership	272.00
32313	WEX Bank	Fuel	Fuel - October	660.04
32314	WorkPartners Occupational	Services - Medical	Medical service	472.00
32315	Aire Filter Products	Repair Parts Expense	Air filters	216.36
32316	Aquatic Bioassay	Services - Laboratory	Chronic NPDES bioassays - kelp germination	1,040.00
32317	AT&T	Utilities - Telephone	DSL - 10/10/15 - 11/09/15	100.49
32318	AT&T	Utilities - Telephone	DSL - 10/20/15 - 11/19/15	100.99
32319	Atlas Pumping Service Inc.	Services - Grease & Scum	Grease and scum pumping	554.88
32320	Barracuda Networks, Inc.	Utilities - Internet	Network back-up	50.00
32321	Black & Veatch	Services - Engineering	Third party review	1,715.00
32322	Brenntag Pacific, Inc.	Supplies - Chemicals	Sodium Hydroxide	2,279.67
32323	Marisa Buckles	Supplies - Office	Office supplies	39.99
32324	Consolidated Electrical Dist.	Supplies - Shop & Field	Splicing kit	55.72
32325	Complete Office	Supplies - Office	Office chairs	966.32
32326	CWEA - TCP	Dues & Memberships	Certification - Laboratory	81.00
32327	D&H Water Systems	Repair Parts Expense	Probe unit	1,218.14

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
PAYMENT OF WARRANTS
16-12
For the Months of November and December 2015

Warrant #	Vendor Name	G/L Account	Warrant Description	Amount
32328	DMV	Services - Other	Safety records - 10/01/15 - 10/31/15	5.00
32329	Dudek & Associates	Services - Engineering	Preliminary design - Headworks	14,578.25
32330	EDCO Waste & Recycling Service	Utilities - Trash	Trash service - November	235.97
32331	J.R. Filanc Construction Co.	Services - Construction	Replace valve in press building, remove tank	23,500.00
32332	Forte of San Diego	Services - Janitorial	Janitorial service - December	1,000.00
32333	Gierlich Mitchell, Inc.	Repair Parts Expense	Submersible pump	5,293.08
32334	Golden State Overnight	Postage/Shipping	Mailing water samples	56.38
32335	Hach Company	Supplies - Lab	Sealed vials	441.31
32336	Henry Troemner, LLC	Services - Maintenance	Recalibration	108.90
32337	Kennedy/Jenks Consultants	Services - Engineering	Land outfall replacement	41,722.25
32338	Casey Larsen	Subsistence - Travel	Mileage	54.17
32339	The Lawton Group	Services - Intern Program	Weeks worked - 11/02/15 - 11/13/15	855.41
32340	Leaf & Cole, LLP	Services - Accounting	Audit - progress billing	1,000.00
32341	OneSource Distributors, Inc.	Capital Outlay; Shop & Field	Control panels, water systems, and supplies	27,802.87
32342	Pacific Green Landscape	Services - Landscape	Landscape service - November	2,975.00
32343	Parada Painting	Services - Contractors	Prep and re-coat digester, compressor building	15,750.00
32344	P.E.R.S.	Medical Insurance - Pers	Health - December	19,209.69
32345	Public Employees - Retirement	Retirement Plan - PERS	Retirement - 11/07/15 - 11/20/15	11,878.71
32346	Polydyne Inc.	Supplies - Chem - Polymer	Clarifloc	8,569.80
32347	Raftelis Financial Consultants	Services - Professional	Cost analysis on pipeline distribution system	2,780.00
32348	Rohan & Sons, Inc.	Services - Maintenance	Service on all HVAC equipment	385.00
32349	RSF Security Systems	Services - Alarm	Security - 12/01/15 - 02/29/16	1,413.00
32350	Santa Fe Irrigation District	Utilities - Water; Services - Prof.	Recycled water and potable reuse study	841.30
32351	San Diego Gas & Electric	Utilities - Gas & Electric	Gas and eletric - 10/05/15 - 11/04/15	51,764.48
32352	Southwest Membrane Operation	Dues & Memberships	Membership	300.00
32353	SWRCB-DWOCP	Dues & Memberships	Certification	60.00
32354	Sun Life Financial	Life Insurance/Disability	Life and disability insurance - December	1,453.82
32355	Terminix Processing Center	Prepaid - Other	Annual service	1,361.88
32356	Test America	Services - Laboratory	Water sample testing	181.00
32357	Unifirst Corporation	Services - Uniforms	Uniform service	340.31
32358	Vantagepoint Transfer Agents	EE Deduction Benefits	457 ICMA	6,162.93
32359	Vantagepoint Transfer Agents	ICMA Retirement	401a ICMA	2,885.55
32360	Verizon Wireless	Utilities - Telephone	Cell phone services	921.53
32361	VWR International, Inc.	Supplies - Lab	Glass filter, tubes, and buffer	602.31
32362	WageWorks	Payroll Processing Fees	Administration and compliance fee	128.75
32363	SWRCB	Dues & Memberships	Certificate	340.00
32364	SCAP	Seminars/Education	Meeting	70.00
32365	SCAP	Seminars/Education	Meeting	35.00
	San Elijo Payroll Account	Payroll	Payroll - 10/30/15	65,736.40
	San Elijo Payroll Account	Payroll	Payroll - 11/13/15	62,202.38
	San Elijo Payroll Account	Payroll	Payroll - 11/27/15	63,017.80
				$ 775,131.37

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

PAYMENT OF WARRANTS SUMMARY

For the Months of November and December 2015
As of December 3, 2015

PAYMENT OF WARRANTS		$ 775,131.37
Reference Number	16-12	

I hereby certify that the demands listed and covered by warrants are correct and just to the best of my knowledge, and that the money is available in the proper funds to pay these demands. The cash flows of the SEJPA, including the Member Agency commitment in their operating budgets to support the operations of the SEJPA, are expected to be adequate to meet the SEJPA's obligations over the next six months. I also certify that the SEJPA's investment portfolio complies with the SEJPA's investment policy.

Paul F. Kinkel
Director of Finance & Administration

STATEMENT OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR PAYMENT OF WARRANTS
AND INVESTMENT INFORMATION
As of December 3, 2015

FUNDS ON DEPOSIT WITH	AMOUNT
LOCAL AGENCY INVESTMENT FUND	
(OCTOBER 2015 YIELD 0.357%)	
RESTRICTED SRF RESERVE	$ 630,000.00
UNRESTRICTED DEPOSITS	$ 6,352,636.20
CALIFORNIA BANK AND TRUST	
(NOVEMBER 2015 YIELD 0.01%)	
REGULAR CHECKING	$ 99,693.01
PAYROLL CHECKING	$ 5,000.00
TOTAL RESOURCES	$ 7,087,329.21

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AGENDA ITEM NO. 9

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MEMORANDUM

December 14, 2015

TO: Board of Directors
San Elijo Joint Powers Authority

FROM: General Manager

SUBJECT: SAN ELIJO WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY TREATED EFFLUENT FLOWS – MONTHLY REPORT

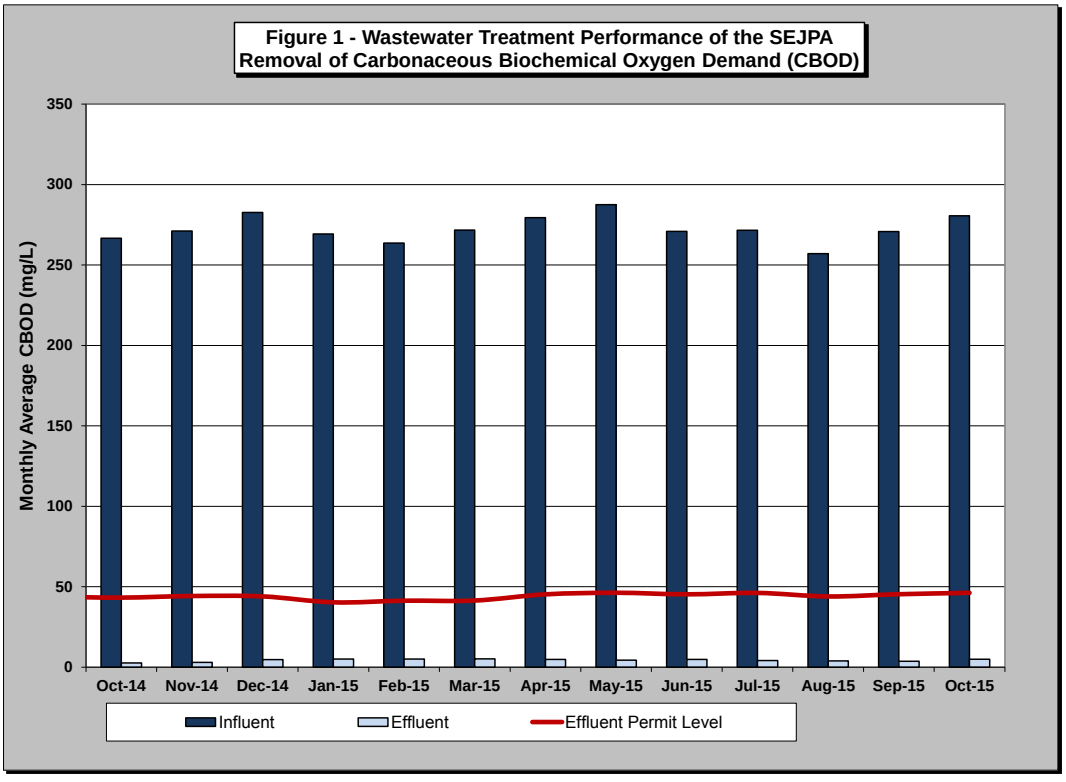
RECOMMENDATION

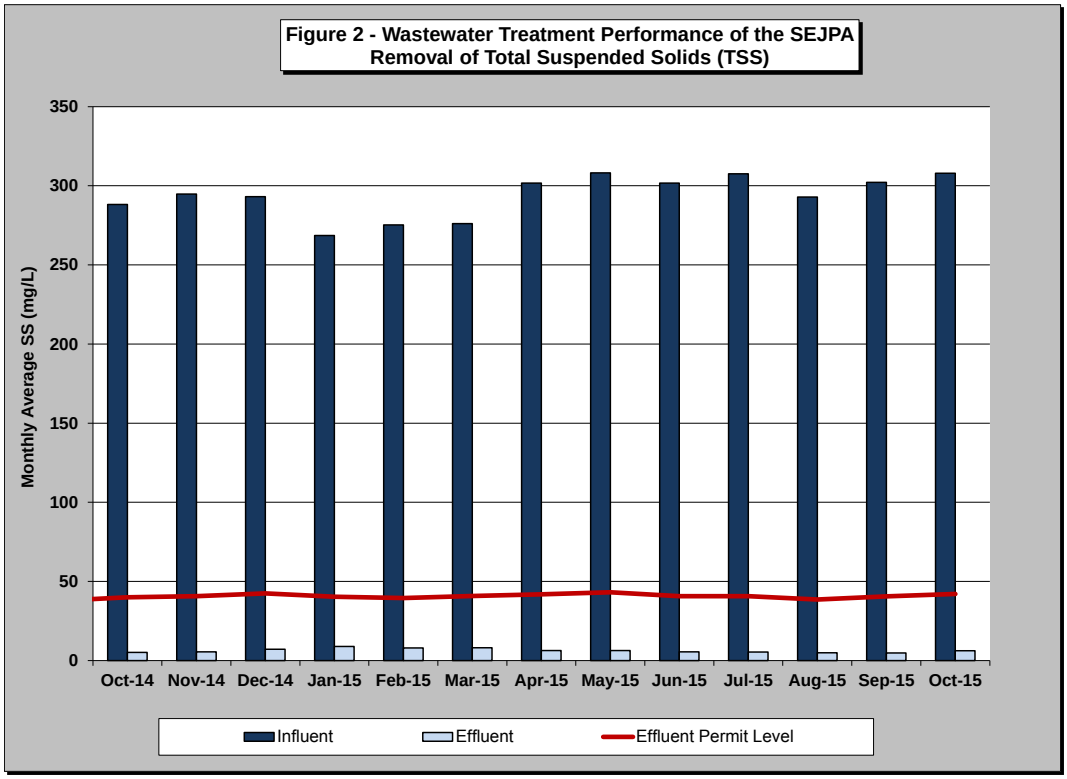
No action required. This memorandum is submitted for information only.

DISCUSSION

Monthly Treatment Plant Performance and Evaluation

Wastewater treatment for the San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (SEJPA) met all NPDES ocean effluent limitation requirements for the month of October 2015. The primary indicators of treatment performance include the removal of Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The SEJPA is required to remove a minimum of 85 percent of the CBOD and TSS from the wastewater. For the month of October, treatment levels for CBOD and TSS were 98.3 and 98.0 percent removal, respectively, (as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2).





Member Agency Flows

Presented below are the influent and effluent flows for the month of October. Average daily influent flows were recorded for each Member Agency. Total effluent flow was calculated for the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility.

	October	
	Influent (mgd)	**Effluent (mgd)***
Cardiff Sanitary Division	1.243	0.681
City of Solana Beach	1.002	0.549
Rancho Santa Fe SID	0.106	0.058
Total San Elijo WRF Flow	**2.351**	**1.288**

* Effluent is calculated by subtracting the recycled water production from the influent wastewater.

Table 1 (next page) presents the historical average, maximum, and unit influent and effluent flow rates per month for each of the Member Agencies during the past 5 years. It also presents the number of connected Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDUs) for each of the Member Agencies during this same time period.

TABLE 1 - SAN ELIJO WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY MONTHLY REPORT - FLOWS AND EDUS

	AVERAGE DAILY INFLUENT FLOW RATE (MGD)				AVERAGE DAILY EFFLUENT FLOW RATE (MGD)				CONNECTED EDUs				AVERAGE UNIT INFLUENT FLOW RATE (GAL/EDU/DAY)			
MONTH	CSD	RSF CSD	SB	TOTAL PLANT	CSD	RSF CSD	SB	TOTAL PLANT	CSD EDUS	RSF CSD EDUS	SB EDUS	TOTAL EDUS	CSD	RSF	SB	TOTAL PLANT
Dec-10	1.605	0.215	1.375	3.195	1.417	0.189	1.214	2.820	8,212	478	7,728	16,418	195	450	178	195
Jan-11	1.452	0.158	1.338	2.948	1.272	0.139	1.172	2.583	8,227	478	7,728	16,433	176	331	173	179
Feb-11	1.413	0.156	1.339	2.908	1.176	0.130	1.114	2.420	8,228	480	7,728	16,436	172	325	173	177
Mar-11	1.387	0.208	1.343	2.938	1.186	0.178	1.148	2.512	8,229	480	7,728	16,437	169	434	174	179
Apr-11	1.320	0.181	1.323	2.824	0.867	0.118	0.869	1.854	8,248	482	7,728	16,458	160	376	171	172
May-11	1.327	0.162	1.320	2.809	0.564	0.069	0.561	1.194	8,248	483	7,728	16,459	161	336	171	171
Jun-11	1.343	0.156	1.390	2.889	0.545	0.063	0.564	1.172	8,249	483	7,728	16,460	163	323	180	176
Jul-11	1.293	0.151	1.430	2.874	0.425	0.050	0.470	0.945	8,250	484	7,728	16,462	157	312	185	175
Aug-11	1.292	0.150	1.405	2.847	0.479	0.056	0.521	1.056	8,252	485	7,728	16,465	157	310	182	173
Sep-11	1.262	0.146	1.333	2.741	0.564	0.066	0.596	1.226	8,254	486	7,728	16,468	153	301	172	166
Oct-11	1.260	0.142	1.303	2.705	0.730	0.082	0.755	1.567	8,260	486	7,728	16,474	153	292	169	164
Nov-11	1.338	0.167	1.307	2.812	1.099	0.137	1.074	2.310	8,261	486	7,728	16,475	162	344	169	171
Dec-11	1.299	0.164	1.305	2.768	1.103	0.139	1.108	2.350	8,264	487	7,728	16,479	157	337	169	168
Jan-12	1.291	0.145	1.303	2.739	1.032	0.116	1.042	2.190	8,266	488	7,728	16,482	160	232	169	166
Feb-12	1.259	0.137	1.283	2.679	1.006	0.109	1.025	2.140	8,268	488	7,728	16,484	152	281	166	163
Mar-12	1.313	0.153	1.255	2.721	0.968	0.113	0.925	2.006	8,269	488	7,728	16,485	159	314	162	165
Apr-12	1.348	0.145	1.209	2.702	0.906	0.097	0.813	1.816	8,278	488	7,728	16,494	163	297	156	164
May-12	1.333	0.150	1.211	2.694	0.577	0.065	0.525	1.167	8,280	488	7,728	16,496	161	308	157	163
Jun-12	1.365	0.143	1.237	2.745	0.547	0.057	0.496	1.100	8,284	489	7,728	16,501	165	293	160	166
Jul-12	1.372	0.126	1.296	2.794	0.457	0.042	0.431	0.930	8,289	489	7,728	16,506	166	258	168	169
Aug-12	1.383	0.128	1.291	2.802	0.473	0.044	0.441	0.958	8,290	490	7,728	16,508	167	261	167	170
Sep-12	1.349	0.142	1.220	2.711	0.544	0.058	0.492	1.094	8,291	490	7,728	16,509	163	290	158	164
Oct-12	1.327	0.123	1.203	2.653	0.678	0.063	0.615	1.356	8,294	490	7,728	16,512	160	251	156	161
Nov-12	1.343	0.128	1.181	2.652	0.862	0.082	0.758	1.702	8,299	490	7,728	16,517	162	261	153	161
Dec-12	1.383	0.141	1.197	2.721	1.261	0.129	1.091	2.481	8,300	490	7,728	16,518	167	288	155	165
Jan-13	1.357	0.145	1.215	2.717	1.155	0.124	1.034	2.313	8,300	490	7,728	16,518	163	296	157	164
Feb-13	1.349	0.138	1.201	2.688	1.048	0.108	0.933	2.089	8,301	490	7,728	16,519	163	282	155	163
Mar-13	1.402	0.154	1.235	2.791	0.905	0.100	0.797	1.802	8,302	493	7,728	16,521	169	314	160	169
Apr-13	1.297	0.124	1.237	2.658	0.531	0.051	0.506	1.088	8,304	493	7,728	16,523	156	253	160	161
May-13	1.339	0.126	1.185	2.650	0.376	0.036	0.333	0.745	8,304	493	7,728	16,525	161	256	153	160
Jun-13	1.341	0.126	1.190	2.657	0.269	0.025	0.239	0.533	8,307	493	7,728	16,528	161	256	154	161
Jul-13	1.366	0.144	1.269	2.779	0.482	0.050	0.448	0.980	8,309	493	7,728	16,530	164	292	164	168
Aug-13	1.342	0.168	1.258	2.768	0.380	0.048	0.356	0.784	8,311	494	7,728	16,533	161	340	163	167
Sep-13	1.343	0.117	1.193	2.653	0.403	0.036	0.358	0.797	8,311	494	7,728	16,533	162	237	154	160
Oct-13	1.319	0.132	1.184	2.635	0.629	0.063	0.565	1.257	8,314	494	7,728	16,536	159	267	153	159
Nov-13	1.348	0.133	1.194	2.675	0.932	0.092	0.826	1.850	8,315	494	7,728	16,537	162	270	155	162
Dec-13	1.341	0.134	1.191	2.666	1.030	0.103	0.915	2.048	8,316	494	7,728	16,538	161	272	154	161
Jan-14	1.322	0.135	1.194	2.651	0.851	0.087	0.768	1.706	8,318	495	7,728	16,541	159	273	155	160
Feb-14	1.314	0.127	1.172	2.613	0.954	0.093	0.851	1.898	8,323	495	7,728	16,546	158	257	152	158
Mar-14	1.339	0.134	1.185	2.658	0.858	0.086	0.760	1.704	8,324	496	7,728	16,548	161	270	153	161
Apr-14	1.326	0.128	1.128	2.582	0.449	0.043	0.382	0.874	8,328	498	7,728	16,554	159	257	146	156
May-14	1.353	0.124	1.127	2.604	0.159	0.015	0.132	0.306	8,333	498	7,728	16,559	162	249	146	157
Jun-14	1.341	0.126	1.188	2.655	0.207	0.020	0.183	0.410	8,333	498	7,728	16,559	161	253	154	160
Jul-14	1.271	0.130	1.307	2.708	0.232	0.024	0.239	0.495	8,338	499	7,728	16,565	152	261	169	163
Aug-14	1.228	0.130	1.298	2.656	0.227	0.024	0.239	0.490	8,345	500	7,728	16,573	147	260	168	160
Sep-14	1.215	0.113	1.232	2.560	0.211	0.019	0.214	0.444	8,351	500	7,728	16,579	145	226	159	154
Oct-14	1.204	0.114	1.198	2.516	0.394	0.038	0.392	0.824	8,353	500	7,728	16,581	144	228	155	152
Nov-14	1.237	0.118	1.198	2.553	0.667	0.063	0.646	1.376	8,354	502	7,728	16,584	148	235	155	154
Dec-14	1.323	0.147	1.229	2.699	1.163	0.129	1.081	2.373	8,355	502	7,728	16,585	158	293	159	163
Jan-15	1.253	0.130	1.232	2.615	0.984	0.102	0.967	2.053	8,359	503	7,977	16,838	150	259	154	155
Feb-15	1.229	0.132	1.228	2.589	0.757	0.081	0.757	1.595	8,361	504	7,977	16,841	147	262	154	154
Mar-15	1.269	0.135	1.231	2.635	0.583	0.062	0.566	1.211	8,365	504	7,977	16,846	152	268	154	156
Apr-15	1.183	0.124	1.196	2.503	0.350	0.036	0.354	0.740	8,366	504	7,977	16,847	141	246	150	149
May-15	1.209	0.117	1.149	2.475	0.545	0.053	0.518	1.116	8,367	505	7,977	16,848	144	232	144	147
Jun-15	1.287	0.113	1.052	2.452	0.362	0.032	0.296	0.690	8,369	506	7,977	16,852	154	224	132	146
Jul-15	1.282	0.110	1.176	2.568	0.392	0.034	0.359	0.785	8,370	510	8,003	16,883	153	216	147	152
Aug-15	1.264	0.095	1.087	2.446	0.315	0.023	0.271	0.609	8,371	510	8,003	16,884	151	186	136	145
Sep-15	1.256	0.105	1.001	2.362	0.457	0.038	0.364	0.859	8,372	511	8,003	16,885	150	206	125	140
Oct-15	1.243	0.106	1.002	2.351	0.681	0.058	0.549	1.288	8,373	511	8,003	16,886	148	208	125	139

CSD: Cardiff Sanitary Division

RSF CSD: Ranch Santa Fe Community Service District

SB: Solana Beach

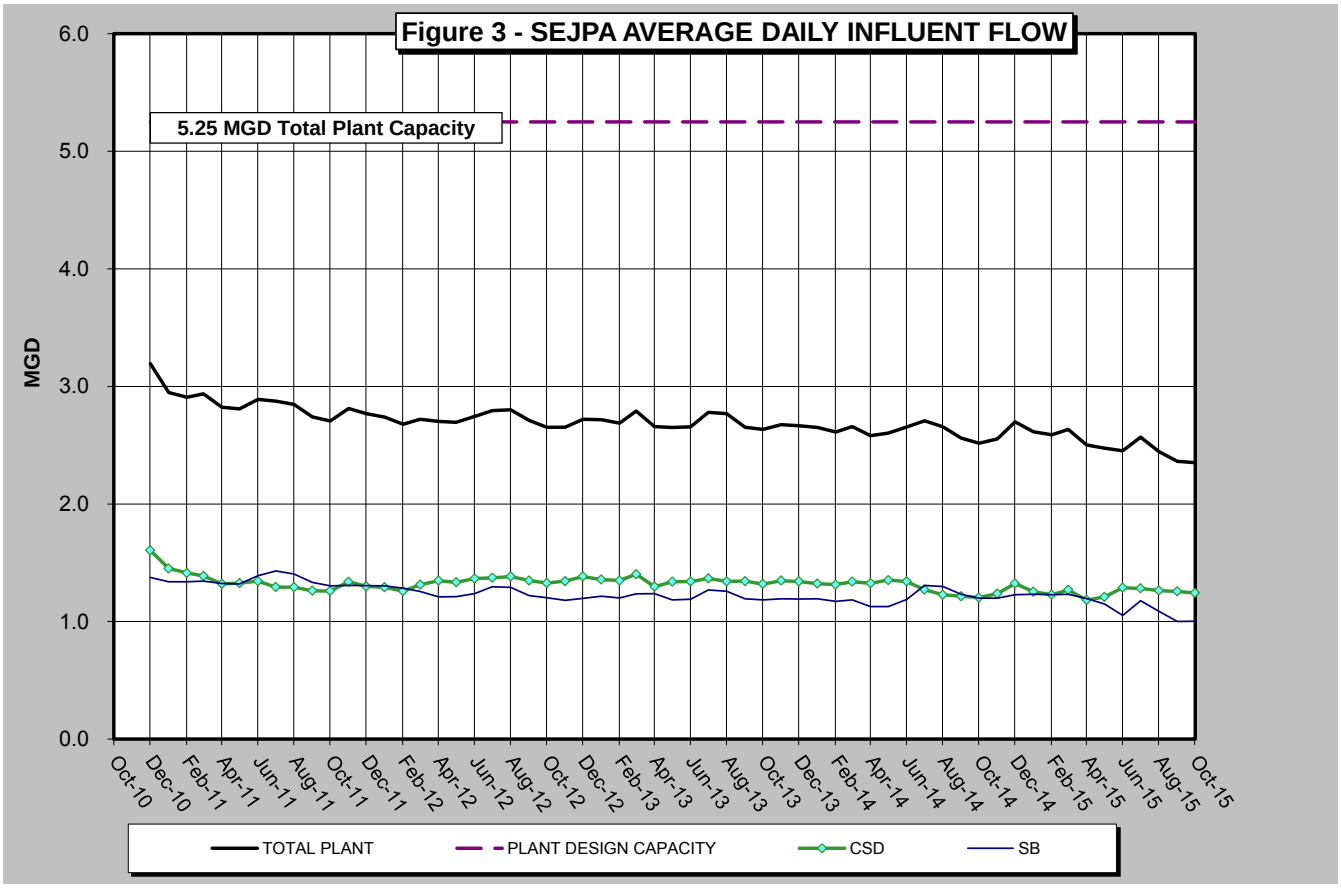
EDU: Equivalent Dwelling Unit

ASSUMPTIONS: SB average flow includes San Elijo Hills flow of 0.131 mgd

SB Connected EDUs includes 300 EDUs for the City of San Diego

EDU Numbers Revised by Dudek for March and April 2013

Figure 3 (below) presents the 5-year historical average daily flows per month for each Member Agency. This is to provide a historical overview of the average treated flow by each agency. As shown in the figure, the average treated flow has been approximately 2.4 million gallons per day (mgd). Also shown in Figure 3 is the total wastewater treatment capacity of the plant, 5.25 mgd, of which each Member Agency has the right to 2.5 mgd, and Rancho Santa Fe Community Service District leases 0.25 mgd.



City of Escondido Flows

The average and peak flow rate from the City of Escondido Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility, which discharges through the San Elijo Ocean Outfall, is reported below. The following average flow rate and peak flow rate is reported by the City of Escondido for the month of October 2015.

	Flow (mgd)
Escondido (Average flow rate)	7.27
Escondido (Peak flow rate)	18.2

Connected Equivalent Dwelling Units

The City of Solana Beach updated the connected EDUs number that is reported to the SEJPA in July 2015. The City of Encinitas and Rancho Santa Fe CSD report their connected EDUs every month. The number of EDUs connected for each of the Member Agencies is as follows:

	Connected (EDU)
Cardiff Sanitary Division	8,373
Rancho Santa Fe SID	511
City of Solana Beach	7,666
San Diego (to Solana Beach)	337
Total EDUs to System	**16,886**

Respectfully submitted,

Michael T. Thornton, P.E.
General Manager

*

AGENDA ITEM NO. 10

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MEMORANDUM

December 14, 2015

TO: Board of Directors
San Elijo Joint Powers Authority

FROM: General Manager

SUBJECT: SAN ELIJO WATER RECLAMATION PROGRAM – MONTHLY REPORT

RECOMMENDATION

No action required. This memorandum is submitted for information only.

DISCUSSION

Recycled Water Production

For the month of October 2015, recycled water demand was 99.51 acre-feet (AF), which was met using 99.17 AF of recycled water and 0.34 AF of supplementation with potable water. The distribution system was designed to use potable water during peak summer demands.

Figure 1 (attached) provides monthly supply demands for recycled water since October 2000. Figure 2 (attached) provides a graphical view of annual recycled water demand spanning sixteen fiscal years. Figure 3 (attached) shows the monthly recycled water demand for each October since the program began.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael T. Thornton, P.E.
General Manager

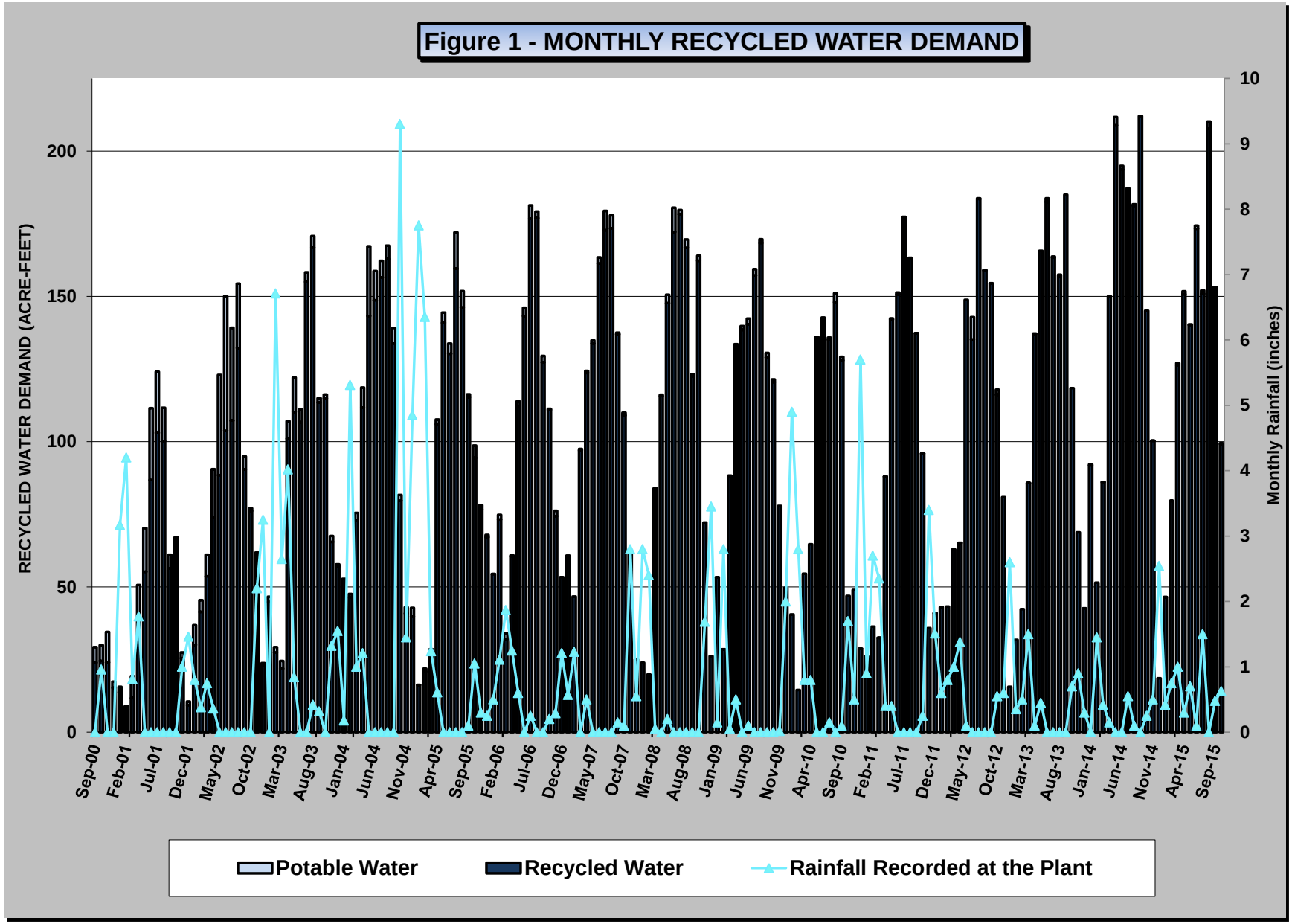


Figure 1 - MONTHLY RECYCLED WATER DEMAND
RECYCLED WATER DEMAND (ACRE-FEET)
Monthly Rainfall (inches)
0
50
100
150
200
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Sep-00
Feb-01
Jul-01
Dec-01
May-02
Oct-02
Mar-03
Aug-03
Jan-04
Jun-04
Nov-04
Apr-05
Sep-05
Feb-06
Jul-06
Dec-06
May-07
Oct-07
Mar-08
Aug-08
Jan-09
Jun-09
Nov-09
Apr-10
Sep-10
Feb-11
Jul-11
Dec-11
May-12
Oct-12
Mar-13
Aug-13
Jan-14
Jun-14
Nov-14
Apr-15
Sep-15
Potable Water
Recycled Water
Rainfall Recorded at the Plant

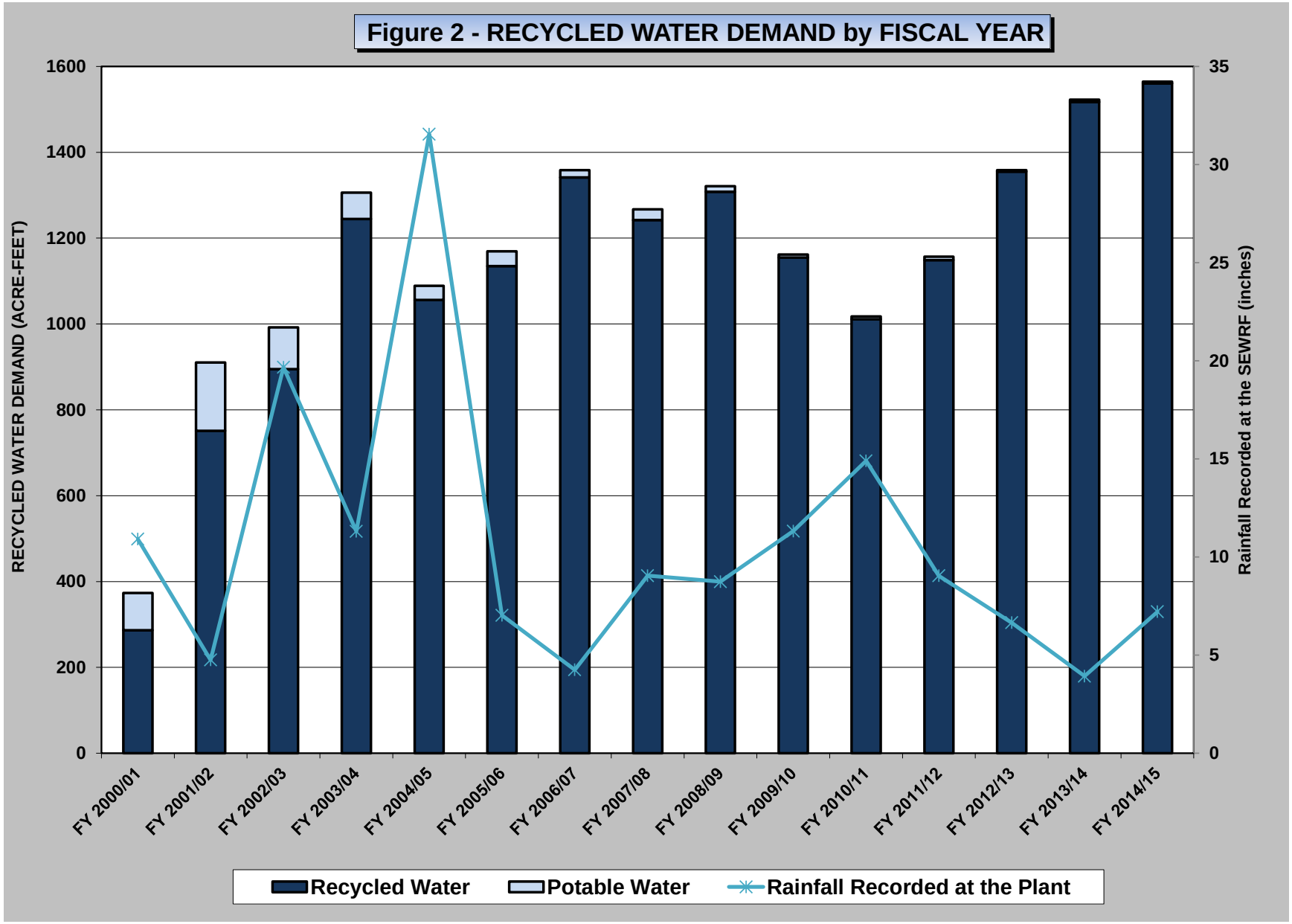


Figure 2 - RECYCLED WATER DEMAND by FISCAL YEAR
RECYCLED WATER DEMAND (ACRE-FEET)
Rainfall Recorded at the SEWRF (inches)
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
1600
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
FY 2000/01
FY 2001/02
FY 2002/03
FY 2003/04
FY 2004/05
FY 2005/06
FY 2006/07
FY 2007/08
FY 2008/09
FY 2009/10
FY 2010/11
FY 2011/12
FY 2012/13
FY 2013/14
FY 2014/15
Recycled Water
Potable Water
Rainfall Recorded at the Plant

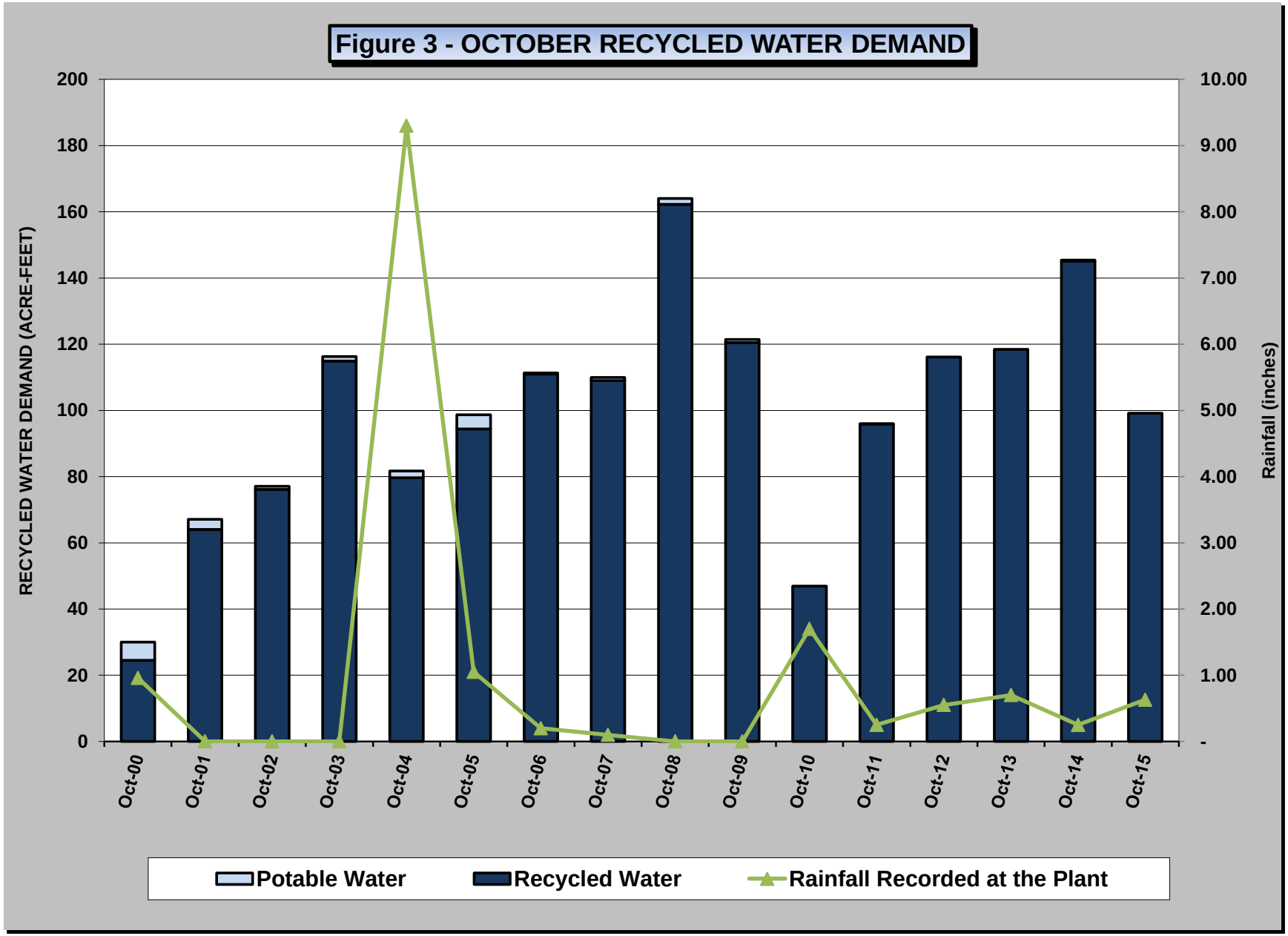


Figure 3 - OCTOBER RECYCLED WATER DEMAND
RECYCLED WATER DEMAND (ACRE-FEET)
Rainfall (inches)
200
180
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
-
Oct-00
Oct-01
Oct-02
Oct-03
Oct-04
Oct-05
Oct-06
Oct-07
Oct-08
Oct-09
Oct-10
Oct-11
Oct-12
Oct-13
Oct-14
Oct-15
Potable Water
Recycled Water
Rainfall Recorded at the Plant

AGENDA ITEM NO. 12

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MEMORANDUM

December 14, 2015

TO: Board of Directors
San Elijo Joint Powers Authority

FROM: General Manager

SUBJECT: PROJECT UPDATE - LAND OUTFALL REPLACEMENT

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Directors:

1. Discuss and take action as appropriate.

BACKGROUND

The San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (SEJPA) is the managing authority for the San Elijo Ocean Outfall, which provides ocean disposal of treated wastewater for the City of Escondido and the SEJPA. The outfall was constructed in 1965 by the SEJPA, and the outfall was extended further into the ocean in 1974 when the City of Escondido became a partner to the outfall. The outfall conveys up to 25.5 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated wastewater and is considered critical wastewater infrastructure as it is in constant use. As shown in Figure 1, the ocean outfall crosses the San Elijo Lagoon, under the North County Transit District railroad right-of-way (ROW) and Coast Highway. The final segment of the Ocean Outfall is 1.5 miles offshore for wastewater disposal. It is the land portion of the ocean outfall (shown in red in Figure 1) that has been identified for replacement. The pipeline through the San Elijo Lagoon is approximately 50 years old and, based on the pipe material and corrosive nature of the lagoon soil, is considered to be at or near the end of its useful life. The 2015 Facility Plan identified the replacement of the land outfall as the highest priority project.

SEWRF LAND OUTFALL

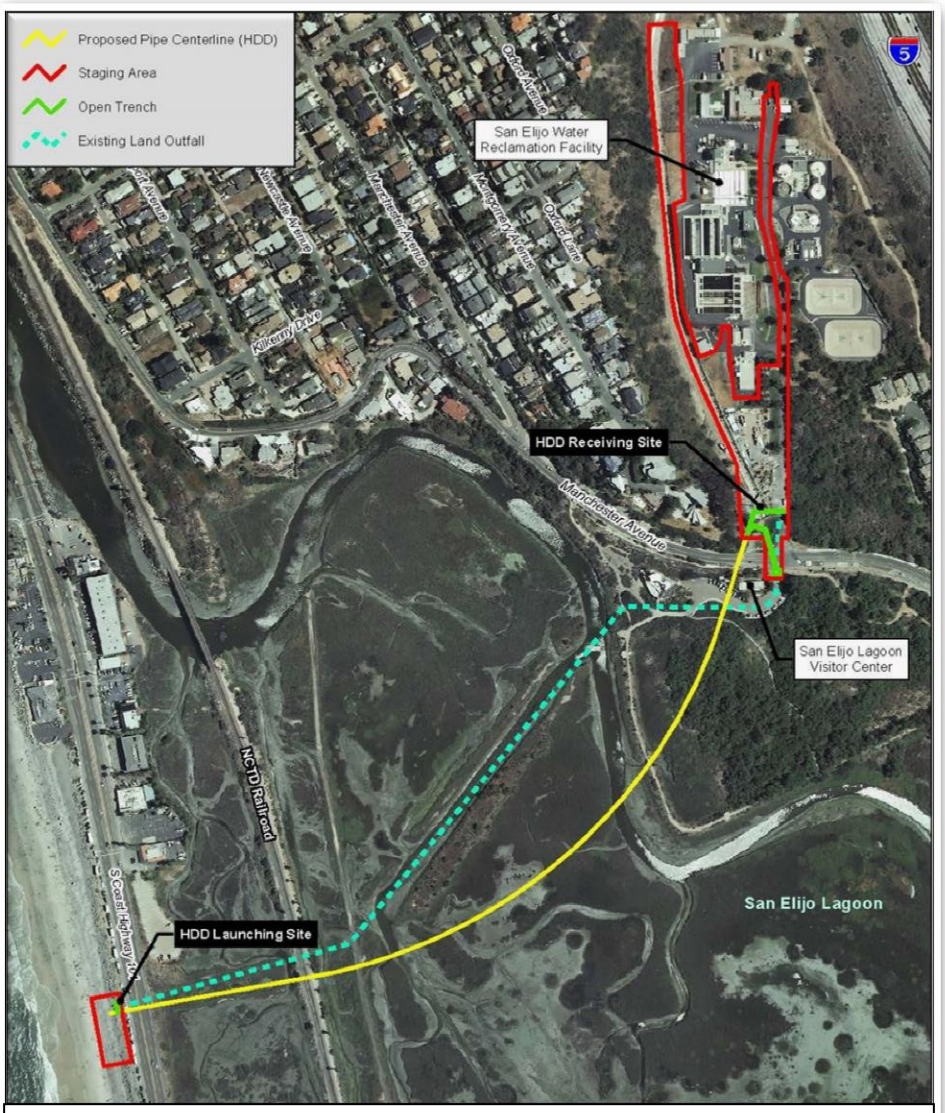
FIGURE 1

DISCUSSION

This report is to provide an update on the San Elijo Land Outfall Replacement project. To date, the following project tasks have been completed:

- Preparation and acceptance of the Preliminary Design Report
- Selection of preferred pipeline alignment for new land outfall
- Collection of necessary geotechnical soil data
- Preparation of 90% construction design drawings and specifications
- Preparation of State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan application in progress

Figure 2 provides the proposed new land outfall pipeline alignment, as well as construction staging areas. The majority of the pipeline is proposed to be constructed using horizontal directional drilling (HDD) with a limited portion being constructed using traditional open trench construction techniques.



HDD= Horizontal Directional Drilling

FIGURE 2 – Proposed Land Outfall

The project engineer of record, Kennedy Jenks Consultants, estimates that the construction design drawings and specifications will be complete by early January 2016. Concurrent with the design effort, Staff is working with the design team to prepare the necessary environmental documents, obtain land easements and construction permits. The project will require permits from the following agencies:

- California Coastal Commission
- City of Encinitas
- Army Corps of Engineers
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- Regional Water Quality Control Board

The project will also require easements from the following agencies:

- North County Transit District
- State Lands Commission
- San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy

Staff has been working to obtain the easements for several months, and based on current information the final easement agreements are expected in the first quarter of 2016. Obtaining all necessary project permits is expected to take longer, and may take until the second half of 2016.

Staff is working with the permitting agencies to fast track the permit process. The agencies are aware of the upcoming San Elijo Lagoon Restoration and North Coast Corridor projects, which are impacted by the Land Outfall Replacement project. Staff has highlighted various regional benefits that may be realized if the outfall is replaced prior to the upcoming projects including:

- Reduced risks associated with construction near or over the aging outfall pipeline
- Avoided costs for eliminating the need to protect the existing outfall pipeline (the new outfall pipeline is deeper thus not exposed to surface loads associated with lagoon restoration and railroad double-tracking construction)
- Compressed construction schedule
- Reduced impact to public access
- Reduced environmental risk due to failure of existing pipeline

For these benefits to be realized, the Land Outfall Replacement project will likely need to be constructed between September 2016 and May 2017. The goal to fast track the project is receiving positive support from the staff of Caltrans, NCTD, SANDAG, cities of Encinitas and Solana Beach, California Coastal Commission, and San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy.

As the Land Outfall Replacement project moves forward, the next action items for SEJPA Board approval include:

- Accept and file the final design and construction documents
- Approve CEQA documents

Staff anticipates that final design and CEQA documents will be presented to the SEJPA Board in March 2016 for approval consideration. Upon Board approval of CEQA and final design, Staff will submit final permit applications to the City of Encinitas and the California Coastal Commission. The project schedule shown in Figure 3 provides timelines and milestones.

LAND OUTFALL REPLACEMENT PROJECT - TIMELINE AND MILESTONES	
ACTIVITY	DATE
Issue Citizen Participation Plan	Dec. 2015
Public Review of CEQA documents	Dec. 2015 - Jan. 2016
Submit City and Coastal Commission permits	Jan. 2016
Permit processing	Jan. 2016 - Aug. 2016
Board approval of CEQA and Final Design	**Mar. 2016**
Project advertisement	Aug. 2016 - Sept. 2016
Board awards construction contract	**Sept. 2016**
Construction (4 - 6 months)	Sept. 2016 - Mar. 2017

Figure 3 – Project Schedule

FINANCIAL IMPACT

No financial impact is associated with the Land Outfall Replacement Project Update. The capital budget for the project is $6.265 million. The San Elijo Ocean Outfall Program has $1.05M available to fund the design, CEQA, easements, and permitting. The SEJPA is seeking an SRF loan for construction costs, which are estimated at $5.25M.

It is therefore recommended that the Board of Directors:

1. Discuss and take action as appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael T. Thornton, P.E.
General Manager

Attachment 1: San Elijo Land Outfall Replacement Project – Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

ATTACHMENT 1

SAN ELIJO LAND OUTFALL REPLACEMENT PROJECT

Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

December 2015

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
2695 Manchester Avenue
Cardiff by the Sea, CA 92007

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APPENDICES

INITIAL STUDY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

BACKGROUND DATA

1.	Project Title:	San Elijo Land Outfall Replacement Project
2.	Lead Agency Name and Address:	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (SEJPA) 2695 Manchester Avenue Cardiff by the Sea, CA 92007
3.	Contact Person and Phone Number:	Mike Konicke (760) 753-6203, ext. 77
4.	Project Location:	The project site is located in the Cardiff by the Sea community within the southern portion of the City of Encinitas (City) west of Interstate 5 (I-5).
5.	Project Sponsor's Name/Address:	Same as Lead Agency
6.	General Plan Designation:	Public/Semi Public (P/SP), Ecological Resource/Open Space/Park (ER/OS/PK), Public Right-of-Way (ROW), and Transportation Corridor (TC).
7.	Zoning:	Public/Semi Public (P/SP), Ecological Resource/Open Space/Park (ER/OS/PK), and Transportation Corridor (TC).

I. INTRODUCTION

The following Initial Study addresses the environmental impacts associated with the SEJPA's San Elijo Land Outfall Replacement Project (herein referred to as "proposed project" or "project"). This Initial Study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, as amended, (CEQA) and the State CEQA Guidelines. SEJPA is the Lead Agency for the purposes of CEQA for this project.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The project site is located in the Cardiff by the Sea community within the southern portion of the City west of I-5. The site extends from just north of Manchester Avenue within the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility (SEWRF), southwest across San Elijo Lagoon, and to Cardiff State Beach (Figures 1 and 2, *Regional Location Map*, and *Project Vicinity Map*, respectively). The project site is located entirely within the Coastal Zone.

Project Background

The SEJPA is a public wastewater treatment and recycled water service provider that serves approximately 32,000 people within a 19-square mile area encompassing the City of Solana Beach, the Cardiff and Olivenhain communities within the City of Encinitas, and portions of the unincorporated community of Rancho Santa Fe. The SEJPA owns and operates the SEWRF, which consists of wastewater treatment and water reclamation facilities. Wastewater facilities include the treatment facility, nine wastewater lift stations[1], and the San Elijo outfall system. Recycled water facilities include 19 miles of recycled water distribution pipelines and two recycled water reservoirs. The SEWRF has been in operation since 1966 and treats domestic wastewater. It is permitted to produce up to 3.02 million gallons per day (MGD) of tertiary treated wastewater to recycled water users and up to 5.25 MGD of secondary treated wastewater to the Pacific Ocean through the San Elijo outfall system.

The outfall system is operated by the SEJPA and jointly owned by the SEJPA and the City of Escondido. The outfall begins at the SEWRF, located at 2695 Manchester Avenue in the Cardiff community of the City of Encinitas; continues underneath Manchester Avenue, the San Elijo Lagoon Visitor Center, the San Elijo Lagoon, railroad tracks, and Highway 101; and extends approximately 1.5 miles out into the Pacific Ocean. The land outfall portion of the outfall system consists of approximately 800 linear feet of 30-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipeline that was installed in 1999 and extends southward from the SEWRF to just north of Manchester Avenue. From there, the land outfall extends approximately 2,500 linear feet across Manchester Avenue, underneath the San Elijo Lagoon in a southwest trending alignment with a 30-inch diameter asbestos cement (AC) pipeline that was installed in 1964. The ocean outfall portion of the outfall system extends approximately 8,000 linear feet out into the Pacific Ocean to a depth of 150 feet and consists of 4,000 linear feet of 30-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) and 4,000 linear feet of 48-inch diameter RCP. The existing AC pipe of the land outfall is over 50 years old and is nearing the end of its service life.

Project Characteristics

The SEJPA proposes to replace the land outfall portion of the outfall system that is comprised of the 50-year old AC pipe (Figure 3, *Proposed Alignment*). The proposed alignment of the new land outfall would be slightly different than the existing outfall alignment (refer to Figure 3) in order to accommodate a trenchless construction method. The proposed land outfall pipe would consist of 30-inch inside diameter (either high density polyethylene [HDPE] or fusible polyvinyl chloride [fPVC]) pipeline that would extend west from the existing PVC outfall system at the SEWRF within the existing SEWRF access road. The pipe would extend west approximately 80 linear feet from the connection point, under the access road, and across an existing flood control channel. Construction of this segment of the pipe would occur within an open trench and may require removal of an approximately 30-foot section of the existing flood control channel. Following installation of the pipe, an existing triple box culvert would be extended to the north to replace the portion of the channel that would be removed. Additionally, a new connection to

[1] A lift station is used for pumping wastewater from a lower to a higher elevation.

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Regional Location Map

SAN ELIJO WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY LAND OUTFALL REPLACEMENT

HELIX Environmental Planning

N 0 8 Miles

Figure 1

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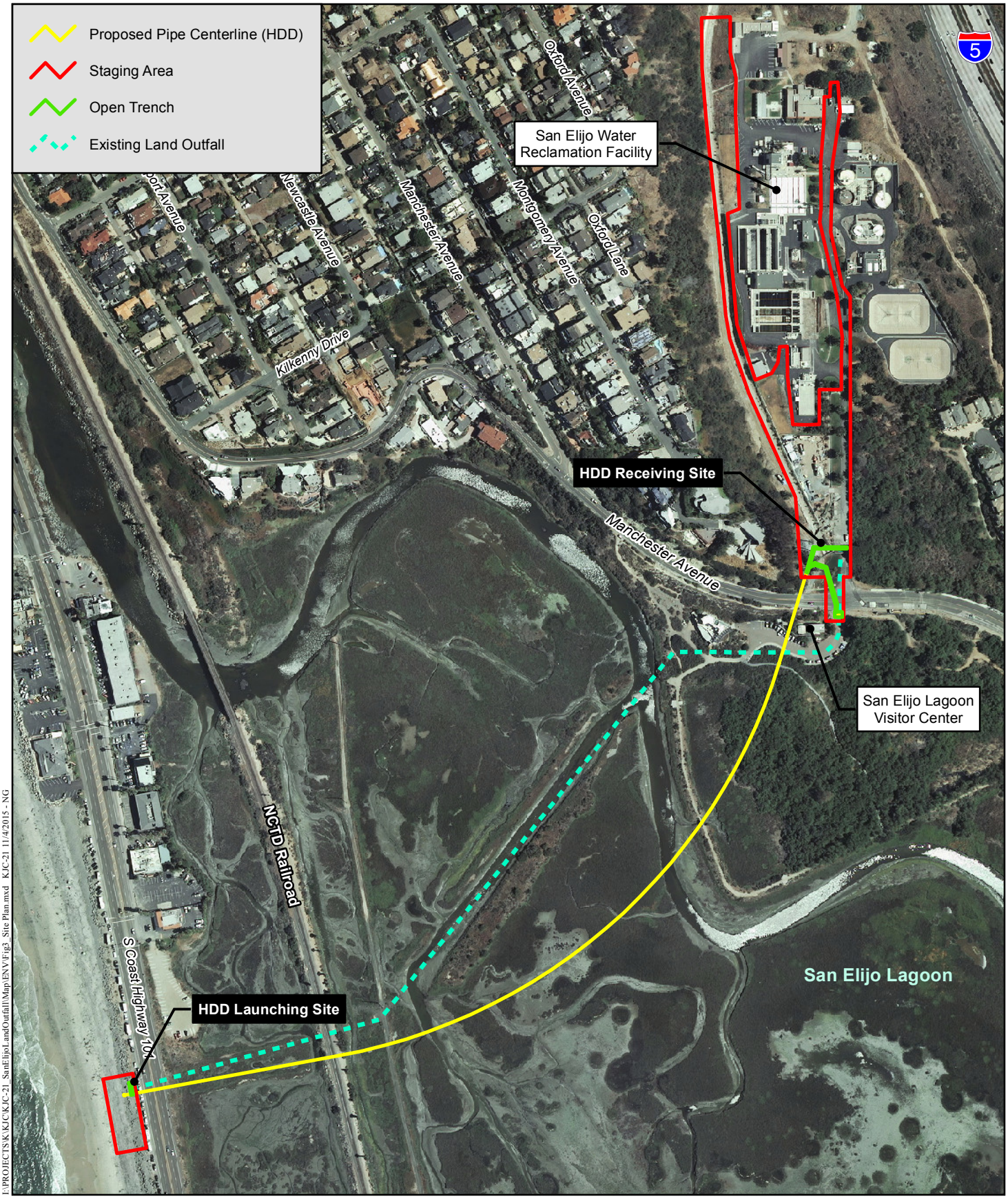
Project Vicinity Map

SAN ELIJO WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY LAND OUTFALL REPLACEMENT

HELIX Environmental Planning

N 0 1,000 Feet

Figure 2



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HDD = Horizontal Directional Drilling

Proposed Alignment

SAN ELIJO WATER RECLAMATION FACILITY LAND OUTFALL REPLACEMENT

HELIX Environmental Planning

N

0 350 Feet

Figure 3

the existing Escondido outfall regulator structure[2] would be installed within the access road to the Visitor Center.

West of the channel, the proposed pipe would turn southwestward for approximately 2,500 linear feet under Manchester Avenue, the Visitor Center parking lot, San Elijo Lagoon, Highway 101, and connect to the existing outfall located beneath the Cardiff State Beach. Installation of this segment of the pipe would be conducted utilizing horizontal directional drilling (HDD), a trenchless construction method. The HDD construction method was selected as it minimizes impacts to the San Elijo Lagoon. Prior to the HDD, an approximately 100-foot-long 60-inch steel casing pipe would be installed under Highway 101 via an auger bore. Installation of a pipeline by HDD is generally accomplished in three stages. The first stage involves drilling a small pilot hole along the designated directional path from an entry point at one end of the new alignment. The second stage involves enlarging the pilot hole to a diameter suitable for installation of the pipeline. Enlarging the pilot hole is accomplished using either pre-reaming passes prior to pipe installation or simultaneously during pipe installation. The third stage consists of pulling pre-fabricated pipeline back into the enlarged hole from the directional drilling exit point to the entry point and ultimately to the point of connection. The new pipe would tie into the existing ocean outfall pipe located approximately 15 feet below ground level at the beach. A manhole would be constructed on the beach for this connection and buried beneath the sand. The connection would be constructed in an open trench. The HDD launch site would occur on the beach, and the receiving site would occur at the SEWRF. The new land outfall would be located at a maximum depth of approximately 65 feet below ground surface. Once the new outfall is complete and operational, the existing land outfall pipeline would be dewatered and abandoned in place.

Project Construction

Two construction staging areas would be required, including one at the beach and one at the SEWRF. The staging site on the beach would be an approximately 200-foot by 100-foot rectangular area that would accommodate the HDD launch site. This area would be limited to beach and would not encroach into the high tide line or mean high water mark. The staging area within the SEWRF would encompass the access drive and would also extend along the flood control channel and grass area west of the access road. The channel would be protected by the contractor during construction activities. Refer to Figure 3 for the location of these construction staging areas.

Construction would occur in a single phase over a total duration of four months, beginning with installation of 60-inch casing pipe and launching of the HDD pilot bore at the beach side. It is anticipated that directional drilling and reaming would be completed in approximately six to eight weeks. Pipeline would be assembled at the SEWRF. An additional one week is anticipated to insert the pipeline from the SEWRF and pull it from the beach. Two more weeks would be required to make the final connection on the beach side to the existing ocean outfall pipe.

[2] The regulator structure regulates flow from the Escondido outfall, which joins the San Elijo land outfall.

Connection to the regulator structure would be completed via a single trench crossing Manchester Avenue and would take approximately two weeks.

Project Approvals

The SEJPA is both the project proponent and the Lead Agency under CEQA. In its role as Lead Agency, SEJPA is responsible for reviewing and adopting this IS/MND. Table 1, *Required Permits and Approvals*, below identifies anticipated permits and approvals from other agencies.

Table 1
REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

Agency	Permit/Approval
United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps)	• Section 404 Clean Water Act (CWA) Nationwide Permit 12 • Section 10 Rivers and Harbor Act Permit
Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego (RWQCB)	• Section 401 CWA Water Quality Control Certification • Report of Waste Discharge
United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	• Informal Section 7 Consultation (Endangered Species Act)
California Coastal Commission (CCC)	• Coastal Development Permit
City of Encinitas	• Coastal Development Permit • Major Use Permit • Citizen Participation Plan
North County Transit District (NCTD)	• License Agreement
California State Lands Commission (CSLC)	• Easement

III. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below will be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture & Forestry Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology/Soils
☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology/Water Quality
☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise
☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation
☐ Transportation/Traffic	☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

IV. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation that follows:

☐ The proposed project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to the general exemption (CEQA Guidelines, 15061 (b)(3)), a statutory exemption, and/or a categorical exemption, and that if a categorical exemption, none of the exceptions to the exemption apply. A NOTICE OF EXEMPTION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

■ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, no further environmental document is required. FINDINGS consistent with this determination will be prepared.

Signature
Mike Thornton, P.E.
General Manager

Date
For: San Elijo Joint Powers Authority

V. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section evaluates the potential environmental effects of the proposed project using the environmental checklist from the State CEQA Guidelines as amended. The definitions of the response column headings include the following:

A. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

B. "Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from earlier analyses may be cross-referenced).

C. "Less Than Significant Impact" applies where the project creates no significant impacts, only less than significant impacts.

D. "No Impact" applies where a project does not create an impact in that category. "No Impact" answers do not require an explanation if they are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency which show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors, as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

1. Aesthetics

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	□	□	■	□
b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	□	□	□	■
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	□	□	■	□
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **Less Than Significant Impact**. The project site is located within a designated Scenic View Corridor that encompasses the San Elijo Lagoon and surrounding neighborhoods and roadways as shown in the Resource Management Element of the Encinitas General Plan. The site is located in the general area of a designated Significant Viewshed identified in the Resource Management Element, and several designated Vista Points (per the Resource Management Element) are located in the general site vicinity. However, due to the underground nature of the proposed land outfall pipeline, the project would not obstruct ocean views or introduce new structures that would be visible from designated scenic view corridors, viewsheds, or vista points once installed. During the construction phase, the staging areas and construction zones would be visible from several Vista Points. Use of these areas for construction staging would be temporary and short-term (approximately four months) would not permanently affect scenic resources or views of them. Impacts would be less than significant.

b. **No Impact**. The proposed project is not located within view of a state scenic highway, as there are no designated scenic highways within the City. The project site is located near I-5, which is designated as an eligible state scenic highway; however, it is not officially designated as a state scenic highway by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans; 2013). Due to the underground nature of the pipeline, the project would not adversely affect scenic coastal views from I-5 once installed. The project also would not result in impacts to trees, rock outcroppings, or historic buildings within a state scenic highway. Accordingly, no impact to scenic resources would occur.

c. **Less Than Significant Impact**. During the four-month construction period, construction activities associated with the project, including the presence of construction vehicles and materials would be visible and would visibly contrast with existing conditions. These elements would be viewed at the designated staging areas and construction zones. Construction areas within Manchester Avenue, the Visitor Center parking lot, and the beach would be more noticeable than those within the SEWRF due to their public location, but would be short-term and temporary. The trenchless construction method for the majority of the proposed pipeline would minimize visual effects to the area. Portions of the pipeline, including segments within the SEWRF, the connection to the Escondido regulator structure (across Manchester Avenue and within the Visitor Center), and the connection to the existing pipeline at the beach, would require open trenching. However, the trenches would be backfilled and covered such that no notable change to the visual environment would occur. Similarly, an approximately 30-foot section of the existing flood control channel within the SEWRF would be removed and replaced with a box culvert, but following construction, the associated change would not be noticeable from public vantage points, as it would occur within the SEWRF and would be a low-profile element that would not obstruct views in the general area from nearby off-site locations.

Once construction is completed, the areas utilized for construction purposes would appear as they currently do in the existing condition. Due to the underground nature of the pipeline, the completed project would not be visible from the surface and no long-term visual impacts

would occur. Therefore, the project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings. Accordingly, less than significant impacts to visual character or quality would occur.

d. **No Impact**. Project construction would occur during daylight hours, during which time no lighting would be required. Operation of the project would not require lighting as the pipeline would be below ground. No associated impacts to light or glare would occur.

2. Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	□	□	□	■
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	□	□	□	■
c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	□	□	□	■
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	□	□	□	■
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **No Impact**. The California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resources Protection's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (2012) indicates that no Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance is located within or near the project alignment. No impact to Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance would occur.

b. **No Impact**. The project site is not zoned for agricultural uses and no Williamson Act contract land area is present within or adjacent to the project alignment. No impact to agricultural resources or Williamson Act lands would occur.

c. **No Impact**. The project site is not designated or zoned for forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. Therefore, implementation of the project would not conflict with existing zoning for such lands, and no impact would occur.

d. **No Impact**. As stated in Item 2.c, the project site is not located in an area designated as forest land. Accordingly, project construction and operation would not convert forest land to non-forest use, and no impact would occur.

e. **No Impact**. There are no agricultural operations or timberland production operations within the project site or immediate vicinity. The project does not propose changes that could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

3. Air Quality

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	□	□	□	■
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	□	□	■	□
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	□	□	■	□

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	□	□	■	□
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	□	□	■	□

Discussion

a. **No Impact**. The San Diego Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) is the government agency that regulates sources of air pollution within San Diego County. The proposed project is located within the San Diego Air Basin (SDAB), which is currently classified as a non-attainment area under the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) and ozone (O_3), as identified in the California State Implementation Plan (SIP).

The SDAPCD developed a Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) to provide control measures to achieve attainment status for these criteria pollutants. The RAQS relies on information from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), including mobile and area source emissions and information regarding projected growth in the County, to project future emissions and then determine strategies necessary for the reduction of emissions through regulatory controls. The CARB mobile source emission projections and SANDAG growth projections are based on population and vehicle trends and land use plans developed by the cities and the County. Projects that propose development that is consistent with the growth anticipated by the general plans are therefore consistent with the RAQS and applicable portions of the SIP. The project would not result in a significant air quality impact from operational activity, as described further in Item 3.b. Moreover, as discussed in Item 13.a, under Population and Housing, the proposed project does not include growth-generating components. As such, the project would be consistent with growth projections contained in the City's General Plan and therefore, would be consistent with the RAQS and SIP. No impact would occur.

b. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Under the federal Clean Air Act of 1970 and its subsequent amendments, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) established the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants, including carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), ozone (O_3), particulate matter of less than 10 microns in size (PM_{10}), particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in size ($PM_{2.5}$), and lead (Pb). Ozone is not emitted directly, but is formed from a complex set of reactions involving ozone precursors, such as nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and reactive organic gases (ROG). The California Air Resources Board (CARB) subsequently established more stringent California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for these pollutants, as well as for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. Areas that do not meet the NAAQS or CAAQS for a particular pollutant are considered to be "non-attainment areas" for that pollutant. On April 30, 2012, the SDAB was classified as a

marginal non-attainment area for the 8-hour NAAQS for ozone. The SDAB is an attainment area for the NAAQS for all other criteria pollutants. The SDAB currently falls under a national "maintenance plan" for CO, following a 1998 redesignation as a CO attainment area. The SDAB is currently classified as a non-attainment area under the CAAQS for ozone (serious nonattainment), PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$.

Construction activities associated with the project would generate short-term emissions of ROG, NO_X, CO, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. Overall, daily emissions would be relatively low because only a limited number of truck trips would be required to haul construction equipment to/from the site and only a few pieces of construction equipment would be active at any one time. In addition, construction-related emissions would be fairly short term, with a single phase lasting for a total duration of four months. The proposed project would comply with applicable SDAPCD emissions and fugitive dust measures, and would implement best management practices (BMPs) to reduce the emission of criteria pollutants during construction. These BMPs would include routine dust control and use of construction equipment fitted with appropriate air emission controls. Standard fugitive dust control measures in compliance with local dust control requirements would include regular watering of the active construction areas and unpaved surfaces and/or use of chemical control. Project construction emissions are anticipated to be minimal and would be temporary and localized within the immediate project vicinity.

An estimate of the maximum daily construction emissions of criteria pollutants was calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) emissions inventory model (SCAQMD 2013). CalEEMod is a computer model developed by SCAQMD with the input of several air quality management and pollution control districts to estimate criteria air pollutant emissions from various urban land uses (SCAQMD 2013). CalEEMod has separate databases for specific counties and air districts, and the San Diego County database was used for the proposed project. Detailed construction assumptions and CalEEMod inputs and outputs can be found in Appendix A.

A summary of the maximum daily construction emission estimates associated with construction is presented in Table 2, *Estimated Maximum Daily Construction Emissions.* Project construction emissions were compared to the SDAPCD's Air Quality Impact Analysis (AQIA) Trigger Levels as contained within SDAPCD Regulation II, Rule 20.2. As shown in Table 2, criteria pollutant emissions associated with project construction would be below the applicable SDAPCD's AQIA Trigger Levels. Therefore, project construction emissions of criteria pollutants would not violate applicable air quality standards or substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, and impacts would be less than significant.

Table 2 ESTIMATED MAXIMUM DAILY CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS						
Activity	**Pollutant Emissions (pounds per day)**					
	VOC	**NO_X**	**CO**	**SO_X**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Pipeline Installation	2	27	15	<1	1	1
SDAPCD Thresholds	*137*	*250*	*550*	*250*	*100*	*55*
Significant Impact?	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***	***No***

Source: HELIX 2015a

Once construction is completed, the outfall would operate passively and would not require regularly scheduled equipment operation or generate vehicle trips that would emit criteria pollutants. Overall, the project would not violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation because emissions would be temporary and localized in the immediate vicinity. Impacts from project construction and operation would be less than significant.

c. **Less Than Significant Impact**. As stated in 3.a, the proposed project is located within the SDAB, which is currently in attainment for all national and state Ambient Air Quality Standards except for criteria pollutants ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$. For the reasons described above in 3.a and 3.b, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase in any of these criteria pollutants. Impacts would be less than significant.

d. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Sensitive receptors in the project vicinity include residential uses, businesses, and Cardiff State Beach. As discussed in 3.b, the project would not generate substantial concentrations of criteria pollutants. During the project construction period, which would occur over an estimated duration of four months, diesel exhaust particulate matter would be generated from construction equipment. Diesel exhaust particulate matter is known to the State of California as carcinogenic compounds. The risks associated with exposure to substances with carcinogenic effects are typically evaluated based on a lifetime of chronic exposure, which is defined in the California Air Pollution Control Officers' Association Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Program Risk Assessment Guidelines as 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year, for 70 years. Because diesel exhaust particulate matter is considered to be carcinogenic, long-term exposure to diesel exhaust emissions have the potential to result in adverse health impacts. However, exposure to diesel exhaust emissions during construction would short-term. Associated impacts would be less than significant.

e. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Odors would be generated from vehicles and/or equipment exhaust emissions during construction of the project. Odors produced during construction would be attributable to concentrations of unburned hydrocarbons from tailpipes of construction equipment. Such odors are temporary and generally occur at magnitudes that would not affect substantial numbers of people. The proposed pipeline would replace an existing land outfall in the same general location. Upon completion, the land outfall would be located underground and would be connected to the existing pipeline system. Airflows

would be appropriately ventilated and managed to ensure that odor issues do not occur. Based on these considerations, odor impacts associated with the proposed project would be less than significant.

4. Biological Resources

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	□	■	□	□
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	□	■	□	□
c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	□	□	■	□
d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	□	□	■	□
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	□	□	□	■
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

The following discussion is based on a biological resources technical study that was prepared for the project by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX 2015b), which is included as Appendix B of this IS/MND. The biological resources technical study summarizes the existing on-site biological conditions, provides a focused assessment of water and wetland resources

potentially subject to regulatory agency jurisdiction, and provides an analysis of proposed project impacts.

a. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated**. As part of the biological resources study conducted for the project, a database search, literature review, and general biological surveys were conducted within the Biological Study Area (BSA) delineated for the project, which encompasses a 500-foot radius around the project alignment and staging areas, totaling approximately 126.3 acres.

Prior to conducting the field surveys, a thorough review of relevant maps, databases, and literature pertaining to biological resources known to occur within the project vicinity was performed, including review of data and reports compiled for the San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project (AECOM 2014). Recent aerial imagery, topographic maps, soils maps, and other maps of the project site and vicinity were acquired and reviewed to obtain updated information on the natural environmental setting. In addition, a search of sensitive species and habitats databases was conducted, including the USFWS species records, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory, and the USFWS' National Wetland Inventory (NWI).

Special-status plant species are those listed as federally threatened or endangered by the USFWS; State listed as threatened or endangered or considered sensitive by CDFW; and/or, are CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) List 1A, 1B, or 2 species, as recognized in the CNPS's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California and consistent with the CEQA Guidelines. The following special-status plant species were observed in the BSA during the biological surveys or during surveys associated with the San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project (AECOM 2014):

- California adolphia (*Adolphia californica*)
- Wart-stemmed ceanothus (*Ceanothus verrucosus*)
- San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*)
- Southwestern spiny rush (*Juncus acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*)
- Torrey pine (*Pinus torreyana* ssp. *torreyana*)

No special-status plant species were observed within the project impact footprint and none have the potential to occur within the project site due to lack of suitable habitat; inappropriate soil conditions; inappropriate elevations; and existing disturbances.

Special-status animal species are those listed as threatened or endangered, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing by the USFWS and considered sensitive animals by the CDFW. The following special-status plant species were observed in the BSA during the biological surveys or during surveys associated with the San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project (AECOM 2014):

- Wandering skipper (*Panoquina errans*)
- Belding's orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*)

- Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*)
- Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*)
- Light-footed clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris levipes*)
- Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

None of these special-status plant animal species were observed within the project impact footprint; however, the project could result in potential significant direct and indirect impacts to certain special-status animal species, as described in further detail below.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher: Coastal California gnatcatcher has the potential to nest within sage scrub habitat located in the project vicinity, as well as to utilize southern willow scrub for foraging and/or dispersal. This species has been documented in scrub habitat south of Manchester Avenue in the eastern portion of the BSA. Suitable nesting habitat for the federally listed threatened coastal California gnatcatcher occurs within the BSA, but is located entirely outside the limits of work. Thus, the project would not result in direct impacts to suitable nesting or foraging habitat for gnatcatcher, but could result in temporary indirect impacts from construction noise. Implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-1**, below, would mitigate potential adverse effects on this species.

Least Bell's Vireo: Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) has potential to nest in southern willow scrub in the BSA. This species was documented in southern willow scrub near the San Elijo Lagoon Nature Center in 2007 (Patton 2010). Suitable nesting habitat for this species does not occur within the limits of work. Thus, the project would not result in direct impacts to least Bell's vireo, but could result in temporary indirect impacts from construction noise. Implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-1**, below, would mitigate potential adverse effects on this species.

Light-footed Clapper Rail: Light-footed clapper rail is known from the BSA and has potential to nest in wetland habitat adjacent to the SEWRF, although nesting is more likely to occur in San Elijo Lagoon. The project would not result in direct impacts to light-footed clapper rail, as no wetland habitat would be impacted, but could result in temporary indirect impacts to this species from construction noise. Implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-1**, below, would mitigate potential adverse effects on this species.

Western Snowy Plover: The federally listed threatened western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrines nivosus*) is known to occur in the BSA, and is documented annually at San Elijo Lagoon (AECOM 2014). This species has high potential to forage on the beach in the vicinity of the HDD launching site, as well as low potential to nest on the beach. Ideal nesting sites consist of undisturbed, sparsely vegetated, flat areas within loose, sandy substrate. Ideal nesting sites are not present along Cardiff State Beach, which experiences high recreation uses by people and dogs. However, for the first time in several years, and despite intense recreational use of the beach, western snowy plovers were documented nesting on Cardiff State Beach in spring 2015. Nesting pairs are more commonly observed on preserved lands east of Coast Highway 101. Although impacts to nesting western snowy plovers are not anticipated, implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-1**, below, would mitigate potential adverse effects on this species.

California Least Tern: The federally listed endangered California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*) is known to occur in the BSA, and is documented annually at San Elijo Lagoon (AECOM 2014). This species, which nests in loose colonies in areas relatively free of human or predatory disturbances, has low potential to nest on the beach in the vicinity of the HDD launching site. Although impacts to nesting California least tern are not anticipated, implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-1** below, would mitigate potential adverse effects on this species.

BIO-1 If operation of construction equipment starts during the breeding seasons for the coastal California gnatcatcher (March 1 to August 15), least Bell's vireo (March 15 to September 15), light-footed clapper rail (February 15 to August 15), western snowy plover (March 1 to September 30), and/or California least tern (March 1 to September 30), pre-construction survey(s) shall be conducted by a USFWS-permitted biologist (as applicable) to determine whether these species occur within the suitable habitat that is located within 500 feet of the construction activities. If it is determined at the completion of pre-construction surveys that active nests belonging to these sensitive species are absent from the potential impact area, construction shall be allowed to proceed. If pre-construction surveys determine the presence of active nests belonging to these sensitive species, then construction shall: (1) be postponed until a permitted biologist determines the nest(s) is no longer active or until after the respective breeding season; or (2) not occur until a temporary noise barrier or berm is constructed at the edge of the development footprint and/or around the piece of equipment to ensure that noise levels are reduced to below 60 A weighted decibels (dBA) or ambient. Decibel output will be confirmed by a qualified noise specialist and intermittent monitoring by a qualified biologist will be required to ensure that conditions have not changed.

The SEWRF contains trees, shrubs, and other vegetation that provide suitable nesting habitat for common birds, including raptors, protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (FGC). Construction of the proposed project could occur during the general bird nesting season (January 15 through September 15) and, therefore, could result in potentially significant impacts to nesting birds. Direct impacts could occur as a result of removal of vegetation supporting an active nest and indirect impacts could occur resulting from temporary increases in construction noise. Implementation of mitigation measure **BIO-2** below would reduce potentially significant impacts on nesting birds and raptors to below a level of significance.

BIO-2 If initial grading and vegetation removal activities (i.e., earthwork, clearing, and grubbing) must occur during the general bird breeding season for migratory birds and raptors (January 15 through September 15), or during the breeding season for the western snowy plover and California least tern (March 1 to September 30), the project applicant shall retain a qualified biologist to perform a pre-construction survey of potential nesting habitat to confirm the absence of active nests belonging to migratory birds and raptors afforded protection under the MBTA and California FGC. The pre-construction survey shall be performed no more than

three days prior to the commencement of the activities. If the qualified biologist determines that no active migratory bird or raptor nests occur, the activities shall be allowed to proceed without any further requirements. If the qualified biologist determines that an active migratory bird or raptor nest is present, no impacts shall occur until the young have fledged the nest and the nest is confirmed to no longer be active, as determined by the qualified biologist.

b. Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated. Fourteen vegetation community or land use types were within the BSA, including coastal brackish marsh, coastal salt marsh, freshwater marsh, open water, southern willow scrub, tidal mud flat/open water, beach, coastal strand, Diegan coastal sage scrub, non-native grassland, eucalyptus woodland, non-native vegetation, disturbed habitat, and developed land. Of these, nine are considered sensitive natural, including coastal brackish marsh, coastal salt marsh, freshwater marsh, open water, southern willow scrub, tidal mud flat/open water, beach, coastal strand, and Diegan coastal sage scrub. As identified in Table 3, *Vegetation Communities within the BSA and Project Impacts*, project impacts would occur to beach, non-native vegetation, disturbed habitat, and developed land.

Table 3
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE BSA AND PROJECT IMPACTS

Vegetation Community	BSA (acres)	Impacts (acres)	
		Staging	Trenching
Coastal Brackish Marsh	0.88	0	0
Coastal Salt Marsh	24.36	0	0
Freshwater Marsh	0.38	0	0
Open Water	14.23	0	0
Southern Willow Scrub	10.53	0	0
Tidal Mudflat/Open Water	7.47	0	0
Beach	4.1	0.46	0.004
Coastal Strand	0.4	0	0
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub	11.0	0	0
Non-native Grassland	0.4	0	0
Eucalyptus Woodland	0.2	0	0
Non-native Vegetation	4.3	0.08	0.01
Disturbed Habitat	11.4	0.44	0
Developed Land	36.7	3.27	0.04
TOTAL	**126.3**	**4.25**	**0.05**

Source: HELIX 2015b
BSA = biological study area

With the exception of beach habitat, all of these sensitive communities are located outside the proposed limits of disturbance. The only work to be conducted within a sensitive natural community would be the temporary excavation and staging associated with the project's HDD

launching site on the beach, comprising a temporary impact area of 0.464 acre. The launching site supports unvegetated beach habitat that is directly adjacent to Coast Highway 101 and is subject to ongoing anthropogenic disturbances. Excavation of a temporary open trench in order to connect the new land outfall pipe to the existing below-ground ocean outfall pipe section would not result in permanent impacts to this community. Temporarily excavated sand would be stockpiled and returned to the excavated area following completion of work. As such, temporary impacts to beach habitat would be less than significant.

Project construction has the potential to impact other sensitive vegetation communities near the construction zones, which is considered a potentially significant impact. Implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-3**, **BIO-4**, and **BIO-5** below would reduce potentially significant impacts on sensitive natural communities to less than significant levels.

BIO-3 Prior to construction, the project applicant or construction contractor shall retain a qualified biologist to monitor clearing and/or grubbing activities. The biological monitor shall attend pre-construction meetings and be present during the removal of vegetation to ensure that the approved limits of disturbance are not exceeded and provide periodic monitoring of the impact area including, but not limited to, trenches, stockpiles, storage areas, and protective fencing. Before construction activities occur in areas containing sensitive biological resources, construction workers shall be educated by the biologist to recognize and avoid areas containing sensitive biological resources.

BIO-4 Prior to construction, temporary construction fencing shall be installed around the perimeter of the work area located on the beach. Fencing shall remain in place during all construction activities.

BIO-5 The construction contractor shall implement BMPs, including but not limited to: maintaining the construction zone free of trash and debris; employing appropriate standard spill prevention practices and clean-up materials; installing and maintaining sediment and erosion control measures; maintaining effective control of fugitive dust; and properly storing, handling, and disposing of all toxins and pollutants including waste materials.

Prior to construction, the following notes shall be included on the applicable construction plans to the satisfaction of the SEJPA (or their designee):

- A qualified biologist shall be on site to monitor vegetation clearing and periodically thereafter to ensure implementation of appropriate resource protection measures.
- Dewatering shall be conducted in accordance with standard regulations of the Regional Water Quality Control Board. A permit to discharge water from dewatering activities will be required.

- During construction, material stockpiles shall be placed such that they (1) cause minimal interference with on-site drainage patterns, and (2) are outside the high tide line.
- Material stockpiles shall be covered when not in use.

c. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Jurisdictional wetlands regulated by the Corps, RWQCB, CDFW, and CCC are present in the BSA, but are limited to areas outside the proposed limits of work. Extensive wetland habitat occurs within San Elijo Lagoon between Coast Highway 101 and Manchester Avenue, as well as at the northeast corner of the intersection of Manchester Avenue and the SEWRF entrance road. No impacts to these wetland areas would occur. The open trench within the SEWRF, Manchester Avenue, and the San Elijo Visitor Center would not encroach into the wetland habitat northeast of the Manchester Avenue/SEWRF entrance road intersection, and HDD would be utilized to install the outfall pipe below the lagoon thereby avoiding impacts to wetlands. The Pacific Ocean is considered other waters regulated under Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act, as well as under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. The Pacific Ocean is west of the HDD launching site and would not be impacted by the project.

A concrete-lined channel, running north to south within the proposed pipe staging area, occurs within the SEWRF. This channel would be considered non-wetland waters by the Corps and RWQCB. Construction staging would occur in the area of this unvegetated channel and steel plates could be placed over portions of the channel to facilitate pipe assembly and installation. Additionally, an approximately 30-foot section of the channel at its southern extent would be removed to accommodate the new pipe. Following installation of the pipe, an existing box culvert would be extended to the north to replace the portion of the channel that would be removed. The total impact area of the channel would be 0.017 acre. This concrete channel is unvegetated and does not contain wetland habitat and thus, no mitigation is required. Impacts to the channel (as non-wetland waters) would require a Section 404 nationwide permit from the Corps and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB. Associated project impacts to federally protected wetlands would be less than significant.

d. **Less Than Significant Impact**. No wildlife corridors or linkages occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the work areas, and the project site does not support habitat that would contribute substantially to the assembly and function of any local or regional wildlife corridors or linkages. The project site is near San Elijo Lagoon, which provides important habitat for core populations of special-status plant and animal species but is not part of a regional wildlife corridor; rather, it is a large habitat area connected to Escondido Creek. Escondido Creek connects the lagoon with other open space habitat to the northeast. The project, however, would not result in impacts to the lagoon. The HDD launching site would be located on the beach, which does not function as a wildlife corridor, and the HDD receiving site would be located within developed lands of the SEWRF. These areas do not contribute to the assembly and function of any local or regional wildlife corridors or linkages.

Project implementation would temporarily impact a small area of beach habitat (0.46 acre), which supports potential foraging habitat for shore birds. This temporary impact of beach

would not result in significant impacts to foraging shore birds, which could readily access other portions of the beach and/or fly across Coast Highway 101 to foraging habitat in the lagoon. Apart from the 0.46 acre of temporary disturbance within beach habitat, other project features are either below ground or within existing disturbed or developed areas. The project would not result in construction of any permanent above-ground structures with the exception of a box culvert within a concrete storm channel within the SEWRF. As such, the project would not result in barriers to wildlife movement. Impacts to wildlife movement and nursery sites would be less than significant.

e. **No Impact**. The project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The project would not conflict with the City's wetland and wetland buffer protection policies, as no wetland habitat or wetland buffer would be impacted. The project would not conflict with any City policies or ordinances and no impact would occur.

f. **No Impact**. The project site is located within the San Diego Association of Governments' North County Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MHCP) as well as the Draft Encinitas Subarea Plan. The project would not conflict with the provisions of the MHCP Plan or the Draft Encinitas Subarea Plan. Permanent impacts to areas identified for inclusion in the Encinitas preserve that is proposed to be assembled and managed for its biological resources would not occur. No associated impacts would occur.

5. Cultural Resources

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	□	□	□	■
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	□	■	□	□
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	□	■	□	□
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	□	■	□	□

Discussion

The following discussion is based on a cultural resources study that was prepared for the project by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX 2015c), which is included as Appendix C of this IS/MND.

a. **No Impact**. To determine the potential presence of historical resources in the project area, a records and literature search was conducted at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University. The records search covered a 0.5-mile radius around the project site and included archaeological and historical resources, locations and citations for previous cultural resources studies, as well as a review of the state Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) historic properties directory. The records search indicated that 36 cultural resources have previously been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site, with most of these being prehistoric archaeological resources. No historic resources along the project alignment were identified in the records search or during a field survey. Additionally, historic aerial photographs and topographic maps were referenced for historical information about the project site. Aerial photographs dating to back 1947 were examined, as were topographic maps as far back as 1893. The railroad line (labeled "Southern California Railroad" or "Surfline") is the only historic structure indicated within the project alignment; however, the project would not impact the railroad as the proposed land outfall pipe would be installed approximately 50 feet under the railroad tracks. Therefore, no impacts would occur to previously identified historical resources as a result of project implementation.

b. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated**. As discussed in Item 5.a, 36 cultural resource sites were previously recorded within the cultural resources study area, and of these, only one (CA-SDI-6850) is located along the project alignment. The recorded location of this site contains the San Elijo Visitor Center facility and is situated between the San Elijo Lagoon and Manchester Avenue. Site CA-SDI-6850 was originally recorded as a prehistoric resource consisting of a large shell midden with scattered artifacts, consisting of mostly debitage. When originally recorded, it was observed that the construction of Manchester Avenue had removed a substantial portion of the archaeological site. At that time, cultural material was observed in the road cuts along both sides of the street at a depth of approximately 12 feet. Subsequently, during archaeological monitoring of the construction of the San Elijo Visitor Center facility, a midden layer with a rock hearth feature was encountered at a depth of approximately eight feet. Currently, much of the archaeological site area is paved or otherwise developed. No cultural materials were observed during the field survey. While it seems probable that the construction of the Visitor Center destroyed much of what remained of site CA-SDI-6850, the possibility still exists that some buried remnants remain within any intact portions of the original landform. In addition, a number of cultural resources are recorded in the vicinity of the project. Therefore, project construction could potentially encounter buried cultural resources, which would result in a potentially significant impact. Implementation of mitigation measure **CUL-1** would reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

CUL-1 During project construction, a qualified archaeologist and a Native American monitor shall be retained to conduct an archaeological monitoring program. The archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall attend a pre-construction meeting with the contractor to explain the requirements of the monitoring program. The archaeologist and the Native American monitor shall be present to monitor ground-disturbing activities, including brushing/grubbing, grading, and trenching. If cultural material is encountered, the archaeologist and the Native American monitor both shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect grading and other ground-disturbing activity while the cultural material is documented and assessed. If cultural material is encountered, the significance of the resources shall be determined by the archaeological Principal Investigator, in consultation with the Native American monitor and SEJPA staff. For significant resources, a recovery program shall be prepared and implemented to mitigate impacts before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery are resumed. Collected artifacts shall be deposited at an institution with permanent curatorial facilities with accompanying catalog to current repository standards.

c. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated**. The project area is underlain by fill materials, paralic estuarine deposits, Delmar Formation, and Torrey Sandstone (Ninyo & Moore 2015). The Delmar Formation, Torrey Sandstone, and paralic deposits have a moderate to high paleontological resource sensitivity rating (Deméré and Walsh 1994). Given the depth of HDD for pipe installation, construction activities would likely encroach into these formations, resulting in a potentially significant impact to paleontological resources. Implementation of mitigation measure **CUL-2** would reduce potential paleontological resource impacts to below a level of significance.

CUL-2 During project construction, the project applicant or construction contractor shall be required to retain the services of a paleontologist to implement a paleontological monitoring and recovery program. The paleontologist shall attend the project pre-construction meeting to discuss the excavation plan with the excavation contractor(s). The paleontologist or a paleontological monitor shall be on site during original cutting of previously undisturbed portions of the Del Mar Formation and/or terrace deposits. In the event that fossils are discovered, the project paleontologist shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect construction activities in the area of discovery to allow recovery in a timely manner. Collected fossil remains shall be cleaned, sorted, catalogued, and deposited in an appropriate scientific institution such as the San Diego Museum of Natural History.

d. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated**. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search for the project area, and no known sacred lands were identified within the project area. No human remains are anticipated to be discovered during project construction; however, several cultural sites have been recorded within the project vicinity. Therefore, there is the possibility that human remains could be encountered. Implementation of mitigation measure **CUL-1** and adherence to regulatory requirements would reduce associated impacts to below a level of significance.

In accordance with Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA 15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code 5097.98, if any human remains are discovered, all work would be halted in the vicinity of the discovery, the appropriate authorities would be notified, and standard procedures for the respectful handling of human remains would be implemented.

6. Geology and Soils

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	□	□	■	□
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	□	□	■	□
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	□	□	■	□
iv. Landslides?	□	□	■	□
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	□	□	■	□
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	□	□	■	□
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	□	□	■	□
e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

The following discussion is based on a geotechnical evaluation that was prepared for the project by Ninyo &Moore (Ninyo &Moore 2015), which is included as Appendix D of this IS/MND.

a.i. **Less Than Significant Impact**. No active known faults traverse the project vicinity, nor is the project located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. While the potential for

on-site rupture cannot be completely discounted (e.g., unmapped faults could conceivably underlie the site), the likelihood for such an occurrence is considered low due to the absence of known faulting within or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, impacts related to fault rupture from implementation of the proposed project would be less than significant.

a.ii. **Less Than Significant Impact**. The project site is located in seismically active southern California and is likely to be subjected to moderate to strong seismic ground shaking. Seismic shaking at the site could be generated by events on any number of known active and potentially active faults in the region, including the Rose Canyon, Newport-Inglewood (offshore), Coronado Bank, or Elsinore fault zones. Faulting in the region generally comprises a number of northwest-trending, predominantly right-lateral strike-slip faults at the boundary between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. An earthquake along any of these known active fault zones could result in severe ground shaking and consequently cause injury and/or property damage in the project vicinity. This could potentially cause damage to the proposed pipeline (depending on factors such as event duration, motion frequency, and underlying soil/geologic conditions). The project would be designed to comply with current seismic design standards in accordance with the California Building Code, where applicable, to avoid adverse effects related to strong seismic ground shaking. Potential impacts associated with strong seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

a.iii. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Liquefaction is the phenomenon that occurs during severe ground shaking whereby soils reduce greatly in strength and temporarily behave similarly to a fluid. Severe or extended liquefaction can result in significant effects to surface and subsurface facilities through the loss of support and/or foundation integrity. Liquefaction is associated primarily with loose (low density), saturated, fine- to medium-grained, cohesionless soils. Liquefaction is known generally to occur in saturated or near-saturated cohesionless soils at depths shallower than 50 feet. The project site is underlain by soils that are potentially susceptible to liquefaction during a nearby seismic event therefore an evaluation of liquefaction potential was conducted. The analysis estimated that less than two inches of dynamic settlement could occur within the vicinity of Highway 101 as a result of a major nearby seismic event. Recommendations are identified in the project geotechnical report to minimize associated impacts related to liquefaction and include use of flexible couplings/pipe connections. The project would be designed in accordance with recommendations in the geotechnical report and also would be required to comply with applicable seismic requirements. Additionally, the project does not include the construction of habitable structures. Therefore, impacts from regional geologic hazards, including liquefaction, would be less than significant.

a.iv. **Less Than Significant Impact**. No landslides or indications of landslides were observed during field explorations of the project site. A review of available geologic literature indicates that the proposed alignment would traverse areas that are mapped as susceptible to landslides. However, given the absence of active faults and the relatively level topography in the project area, the potential for seismically induced landslides impacting the project site is low. Impacts related to landslides are less than significant.

b. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Construction of the proposed project would expose soil via ground disturbance associated with trenching, HDD, and the creation of staging areas. The contractor would implement standard construction erosion and sedimentation control measures to minimize on-site erosion and off-site transport of eroded materials. Control measures would include applicable BMPs, such as covering stockpiled excavated materials to reduce potential off-site sediment transport and regular inspection and maintenance of sediment catchment facilities to ensure proper function and effectiveness. Implementation of these standard construction BMPs would avoid soil erosion during project construction. Associated impacts would be less than significant.

Once construction is completed, the project site would be restored to pre-construction conditions. The project would not result in soil erosion or loss of topsoil during operations.

c. **Less Than Significant Impact**. As discussed in Items 6.a.iii and 6.a.iv, the project site is located in areas identified as susceptible to landslides, and is located within an area that contains underlying materials that could potentially be susceptible to liquefaction. The project itself would not cause local soil or geologic units to become unstable nor would the buried pipeline cause on- or off-site landsliding, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. As noted in 6.a.i, the project would be required to comply with seismic requirements of the California Building Code. Therefore, potential impacts from regional geologic hazards, including unstable soils, would be less than significant.

d. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Expansive soils are generally high in clays or silts that shrink or swell with variation in moisture. Expansive (or shrink-swell) behavior is attributable to the water-holding capacity of clay minerals and can adversely affect the structural integrity of facilities including underground pipelines. Portions of the project site are underlain by fill and paralic estuarine deposits, which are characterized by layers of silty sands. The project would incorporate standard engineering techniques in accordance with the California Building Code to avoid adverse effects if expansive soils. Therefore, impacts from regional geologic hazards, including expansive soils, would be less than significant.

e. **No Impact**. Septic tanks or other alternative wastewater disposal systems would not be included as components of the proposed project. No impact would occur.

7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	□	□	■	□
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **Less Than Significant Impact**. The SEJPA or the City currently does not have adopted CEQA thresholds of significance for greenhouse gases (GHGs). Based on guidance in the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) report *CEQA & Climate Change*, dated January 2008, an annual generation rate of 900 metric tons (MT) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) emissions was recommended as a screening level to determine when further GHG analysis and potentially mitigation would be required. For projects expected to generate at least 900 MT of CO_2e per year under Business as Usual (BAU) conditions, the GHG analysis must show how a project would either reduce GHG emissions by at least 28.3 percent or result in significant impacts requiring mitigation. Projects that achieve regulatory and design feature reductions of at least 28.3 percent are considered in compliance with California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill [AB] 32) and City standards.

GHG emissions associated with the proposed project would be generated from construction activities, including the use of construction equipment and vehicle trips. The primary emissions would be carbon dioxide from gasoline and diesel combustion, with more limited tailpipe emissions of nitrous oxides and methane. The outfall pipeline is a passive system and would not generate GHG emissions once installed.

Construction emissions associated with the proposed project were calculated using CalEEMod. Detailed construction emissions assumptions and CalEEMod inputs and outputs are provided in Appendix A. Construction emissions are amortized typically over a 20-year period to account for the annual contribution of GHG emissions over a project's lifetime, as recommended by CAPCOA. Table 4, *Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions*, provides a summary of the total and amortized construction emissions generated by the project.

Table 4 CONSTRUCTION GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (MT/yr)	
Construction Activity	**GHG Emissions (CO_2e)**
Pipeline Installation	188
Amortized (20 years)	9
Screening Threshold	900
Significant Impact?	***No***

Source: HELIX 2015a

As shown in Table 4, amortized construction emissions would be substantially below the annual 900 MT of CO_2e screening level threshold. Thus, construction of the proposed project would not generate GHG emissions that would have a significant direct or indirect impact on the environment.

b. **No Impact**. The SEJPA currently does not have an adopted plan, policy, or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs. As described above under 7.a, the project would comply with AB 32 by generating less GHG emissions than the CAPCOA screening threshold. Therefore, the project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions, and no impacts would occur.

8. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	□	□	■	□
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	□	□	■	□
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	□	□	□	■

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	□	□	■	□
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	□	□	□	■
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	□	□	□	■
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	□	□	■	□
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **Less Than Significant Impact**. During the project construction period, hazardous substances used to maintain and operate construction equipment (such as fuel, lubricants, adhesives, solvents, and asphalt) would be present. The transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials would be conducted in accordance with applicable federal and State laws and implementation if standard construction BMPs. Following construction, operation of the pipeline would not involve acutely hazardous substances or materials. Thus, the project would not result in a significant public health risk related to the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

b. **Less Than Significant Impact**. The potential for release of hazardous materials associated with the proposed project is limited to construction activities, as described above in Item 8.a. As noted therein, potential impacts associated with construction-related hazardous materials would be less than significant based on compliance with regulatory requirements and standard construction BMPs. Because hazardous materials or wastes are not anticipated to be associated with the operation of the proposed land outfall pipeline, there is a low likelihood that upset and accident conditions related to hazardous materials or wastes would be associated with the long-term use of the proposed project. Associated impacts would be less than significant.

c. **No Impact**. There are no schools located within 0.25 mile of the project site. Therefore, no impact associated with hazardous materials would occur to schools.

d. **Less Than Significant Impact**. The State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB's) GeoTracker database and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) provide information on hazardous materials sites. No hazardous materials sites are located on or adjacent to the project area. The GeoTracker database identified fifteen areas of concern within a one-mile radius of both the HDD launching and receiving site. Fourteen of these cases have been closed and are no longer considered a hazard to the public or the environment. One Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanup site is eligible for closure. This site is located approximately 0.85 mile north of the HDD receiving site. Due to this site's location outside of the project alignment, and the eligibility for closure, this site is not expected to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment as a result of project construction. No listed hazardous materials sites within the project area are identified on the DTSC EnviroStor website. Impacts would be less than significant.

e. **No Impact**. The project site is not located within any airport land use plan or within two miles of a public or public use airport. The nearest public airport, McClellan-Palomar Airport, is 7.8 miles to the north. No impacts would occur.

f. **No Impact**. The project site is not within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard to the construction or maintenance workers. No impact would occur.

g. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Construction of the proposed project has been designed in such a way that it would not interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. As described in 9.j., the proposed project is located within a mapped area on the State of California Tsunami Inundation Maps. The trenchless method would allow for pipeline construction to continue under roadways such as South Coast Highway 101 and Manchester Avenue without necessitating road closures that could interfere with emergency vehicles and evacuation routes. Trenching would be conducted within Manchester Avenue to install a connection to the existing Escondido outfall regulator structure within the access road to the San Elijo Lagoon Visitor Center. However, trench covering would allow for two-way traffic and access for emergency vehicles would be maintained. Moreover, once the project is constructed, operation of the outfall pipeline would not interfere with utilization of roadways for evacuation proposes. Accordingly, less than significant impacts would occur.

i. **No Impact**. Because the project would result in the placement of subsurface pipeline, Construction and operation of the proposed outfall pipeline would not increase exposure of people or structures to a significant risk or loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. No impact related to wildland fires would occur.

9. Hydrology and Water Quality

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	□	□	■	□
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	□	□	□	■
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site?	□	□	■	□
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off site?	□	□	■	□
e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	□	□	■	□
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	□	□	■	□
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	□	□	□	■
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area, structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	□	□	■	□
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	□	□	□	■
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Potential water quality impacts associated with the proposed project would be limited to short-term construction-related erosion and sedimentation. Based on the nature of the proposed project (i.e., installation of an

underground outfall pipeline), no potential long-term impacts to water quality would result. Standard construction BMPs would be implemented during construction activities and may include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Protection of storm drain inlets located within the project impact footprint and in downstream off-site areas.
- Sweeping of dirt and debris from paved streets in the construction zone on a regular basis, particularly before predicted rainfall events.
- Proper storage, use, and disposal of construction materials.
- Removal of sediment from surface runoff before it leaves the project site through use of silt fences or other similar devices around the laydown area perimeters.
- Protection of tracking soil off site through use of a gravel strip or wash facilities at exits from project laydown areas.
- Protection or stabilization of stockpiled soils.

Potential water quality impacts would be avoided or minimized through implementation with such standard conditions. Impacts would be less than significant.

b. **No Impact**. Groundwater was encountered at a depth of three feet below ground surface during subsurface exploration (Ninyo and Moore 2012). Construction of the proposed project would require dewatering due to the high groundwater table. Groundwater encountered during project construction activities would consist of saltwater and is not used for local water supply. Therefore, there would be no effect on groundwater supply in the vicinity of the project. No associated impacts would occur.

Operation of the proposed outfall pipeline would not require or affect the use of groundwater. Additionally, no new impervious surfaces, which could hinder groundwater recharge, would be constructed. Therefore, the project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in the aquifer volume or permanent lowering of the local groundwater table. Impacts would be less than significant.

c. **Less Than Significant Impact**. The project would not alter drainage patterns in the area. The outfall pipeline and interconnections to the existing outfall system would be constructed underground. Construction of the HDD receiving site would require the removal of an approximately 30-foot section of existing flood control channel. However, upon completion, an existing box culvert would be extended to the north to replace the portion of the channel that would be removed. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces or an associated increase in runoff rates or volumes that would result in erosion or siltation. Impacts would be less than significant.

d. **Less Than Significant Impact**. As discussed in Item 9.c, the proposed project would not result in substantial permanent changes to the existing drainage patterns in the project area, nor would project implementation result in an increase in local surface runoff volumes or

rates. Construction of the HDD receiving site would require the removal of an approximately 30-foot section of existing flood control channel that could temporarily alter the existing drainage pattern of the site, but flows would be temporarily diverted around the construction zone and conveyed into the existing storm drain system. Upon completion of the modifications to the flood control channel, drainage would resume within the channel and into the culvert. No flooding would occur during and following project construction. Impacts would be less than significant.

e. **Less Than Significant Impact**. As stated in Item 9.d, the proposed project would not increase the local surface runoff volumes or rates. The proposed project would construct a replacement land outfall pipeline and would connect to an existing outfall pipeline. Therefore, operation of the completed project would not provide a substantial additional source of polluted runoff, nor would the project would create or contribute runoff that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems. Construction of the HDD receiving site would require the removal of an approximately 30-foot section of existing flood control channel that could temporarily alter the existing drainage pattern of the site, but flows would be temporarily diverted around the construction zone and conveyed into the existing storm drain system. Potential short-term pollutant generation would be avoided or reduced below a level of significance through implementation of standard construction BMPs, as identified in 9.a. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

f. **Less Than Significant Impact**. As discussed in Item 9.a, the project would not substantially degrade water quality through implementation of standard construction BMPs. Thus, impacts would be less than significant.

g. **No Impact**. The project does not involve construction of housing or any habitable structures. No impact associated with placing housing within a 100-year flood hazard area would occur.

h. **Less Than Significant Impact**. According to flood areas identified on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 1045, the project site is almost entirely located within the 100-year floodplain, including both the HDD launching and receiving sites. No above ground structures would be constructed as part of the project. The project would require the removal of an approximately 30-foot section of existing flood control channel and an existing box culvert (that connects to the flood channel) would be extended to the north where the storm drain channel would be removed. The box culvert extension would not impede, but rather, would facilitate conveyance of flood flows. During construction, flows through the channel at the southern end (where the channel would be removed) would be diverted around the construction zone and conveyed into the existing storm drain system. This temporary diversion would not result in flood conditions, as the temporary drainage facility would be sized appropriately to accommodate flood event volumes. Impacts associated with flooding would be less than significant.

i. **No Impact**. The project does not include facilities that would expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. No impact would occur.

j. **No Impact**. The majority of the project site is located within the Tsunami Inundation Area as shown on the Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning, Encinitas Quadrangle (California Emergency Management Agency 2009). However, the project does not propose any habitable structures. Due to the underground nature of the pipeline, risks posed by tsunami on the completed project would be low.

A seiche is a large wave generated in an enclosed body of water, often caused by ground-shaking associated with seismic activity. The San Elijo Lagoon could be subjected to seiche waves depending on factors at the time of a ground shaking event. However, the pipeline does not propose any habitable structures and due to the underground nature of the pipeline, risks posted by a seiche on the completed project would be low.

As discussed in Item 6.a.iv., the proposed alignment would traverse areas that are mapped as susceptible to landslides. However, the pipeline does not propose any habitable structures and due to the underground nature of the pipeline, risks posted by a mudslide on the completed project would be low.

10. Land Use and Planning

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Physically divide an established community?	□	□	□	■
b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	□	□	□	■
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **No Impact**. The proposed project would construct an outfall pipeline to replace an existing pipeline in the same general area between the SEWRF and the ocean outfall at the beach. The pipeline would be installed underground and would not introduce a barrier that would physically divide or separate neighborhoods within the project area. Access to the San Elijo Lagoon and Visitor Center, as well as the beach (at the HDD launch site) would be maintained during construction. Once construction is completed, the underground pipeline would not interfere with community access. Thus, no associated land use impacts related to the division of an established community would occur.

b. **No Impact**. The proposed project would construct an outfall pipeline to replace an existing pipeline in the same general area between the SEWRF and the ocean outfall at the beach. The project would not affect land use designations or zoning, nor would it prohibit future development in association with land use guidance and policy documents. As such, the project would not conflict with applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations of an agency having jurisdiction over the project, nor would it conflict with zoning or general plan land use designations. No impact would occur.

c. **No Impact**. As discussed in Item 4.f, the project would not conflict with the provisions of the MHCP Plan or the Draft Encinitas MHCP Subarea Plan. No impact would occur.

11. Mineral Resources

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	□	□	□	■
b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a-b. **No Impact**. The project alignment has not been used for mineral resource recovery and is not delineated as a mineral resource recovery site on applicable land use plans. As the project site does not contain known significant mineral resources, and is not currently used (or planned for use) as a mineral resource recovery site, no impacts related to mineral resources would occur as a result of project implementation.

12. Noise

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	□	□	■	□

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?	□	□	■	□
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	□	□	□	■
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	□	□	■	□
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or where such a plan has not been adopted within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	□	□	□	■
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **Less Than Significant Impact**. The proposed project would construct an outfall pipeline to replace an existing pipeline in the same general area. Due to the nature of the underground pipeline, and its use as a replacement to an existing pipeline, there would be no change in noise levels from operations and associated impacts would be less than significant. Construction-related noise would occur but it would be short-term and temporary in nature. Sensitive receptors that occur in the surrounding area may be temporarily exposed to increased ambient noise levels during construction; however, construction activities would be required to comply with the construction noise limits and hours specified in the City's Municipal Code Section 9.32.410. These limits state that construction equipment may be operated Monday through Saturday between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. except for holidays. Construction shall not cause noise at a level in excess of 75 decibels (dB) for more than eight hours during any 24-hour period when measured from the property line of a residence. The nearest residence from the project approximately 150 feet from the HDD receiving site. Project construction noise was analyzed using the Roadway Construction Noise Model (USDOT 2008). At 125 feet, a jackhammer would emit an estimated noise level of 73.9 L_{EQ} dBA, which is below the City's eight hour limit of 75 dB. The HDD launching site at Cardiff State Beach is approximately 75 feet from habitats in the San Elijo Lagoon. At 75 feet, a drill rig truck and front end loader would emit an estimated noise level of 73.4 L_{EQ} dBA. Drilling of the pipeline under the San Elijo Lagoon would be at depths up to 65 feet and would not emit noise aboveground. Construction noise would be in accordance with the City Municipal Code and associated impacts would be less than significant.

b. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Ground-borne vibration is a concern for projects that require heavy construction activity such as blasting, pile-driving, and operating heavy earth-moving equipment. Ground-borne vibration can result in a range of impacts, from minor annoyances to people to major shaking that damages buildings. Typically, ground-borne vibration generated by man-made sources attenuates rapidly with distance from the source of vibration. Land uses in which ground-borne vibration could potentially interfere with operations or equipment, such as research, manufacturing, hospitals, and university research operations (Federal Transit Administration [FTA] 2006) are considered "vibration-sensitive." The degree of sensitivity depends on the specific equipment that would be affected by the ground-borne vibration . In addition, excessive levels of ground-borne vibration of either a regular or an intermittent nature can result in annoyance to residential uses.

Construction activities associated with the project, such as the use of impact tools (e.g., jackhammers) or heavy tracked vehicles (e.g., excavators), have the potential to result in ground-borne vibration. Vibration from construction activity is typically below the threshold of perception when the activity is more than 50 feet away from receivers. Vibration effects would be temporary, and likely indistinguishable from vibration generated by nearby traffic on area roadways. Vibration-sensitive land uses in the project area includes a single-family residence approximately 150 feet from the HDD receiving site. A jackhammer creates approximately 0.035 in/sec PPV at a distance of 25 feet (Caltrans 2013). Using the construction vibration damage criteria from Caltrans' Vibration Manual, a jackhammer creates approximately 0.035 in/sec PPV at a distance of 25 feet (Caltrans 2013). This would fall below the 0.3 in/sec PPV damage potential threshold for older residential buildings and would be barely perceptible in the vibration annoyance potential criteria guidelines.

Ground-borne vibration and ground-borne noise are not typically associated with the operation of underground utilities; therefore, operation and maintenance of the proposed project is not expected to produce ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels and no operational impacts would occur.

c. **No Impact**. The proposed project would construct an outfall pipeline to replace an existing pipeline in the same general area. Operation of the proposed outfall pipeline is not anticipated to permanently increase ambient noise levels above those without the project as it would be constructed underground and serve as a replacement for a similarly sized pipeline. No impact would occur.

d. **Less Than Significant Impact**. As noted above under Item 12.a, operation of equipment used during construction would temporarily increase noise levels above existing ambient noise levels. However, construction noise would conform to the City's noise regulations and associated impacts would be less than significant.

e-f. No Impact. The project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport, public use airport, or a private airstrip. Furthermore, the project does not propose any habitable structures. Therefore, no associated impacts would occur.

13. Population and Housing

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	□	□	□	■
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	□	□	□	■
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **No Impact**. Implementation of the proposed project would not directly induce population growth due to the fact that no new housing or businesses are proposed. The project entails replacing an existing land outfall pipeline that is nearly the end of its service life. The project would not extend service to new areas or allow for the development of land that previously could not be developed due to service constraints. No direct or indirect impacts associated with population growth would occur.

b. **No Impact**. The proposed project would not result in the removal of existing homes. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c. **No Impact**. The proposed project would not result in the removal of existing homes or the displacement of residents or businesses. Therefore, no impact would occur.

14. Public Services

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	□	□	□	■
Police protection?	□	□	□	■
Schools?	□	□	□	■
Parks?	□	□	□	■
Other public facilities?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. Fire and Police Protection – <u>No Impact</u>. The project is located in an area currently served by public services, including fire protection. Construction and operation of an outfall pipeline would generate virtually no demand for increased public services. During construction, police or fire protection may be required, but these would be short-term demands and would not affect response times or require increases in the level of public services offered. No associated impact would occur.

Schools – <u>No Impact</u>. The project does not propose new housing, nor would it induce population growth such that there would be an increase in demand for school services. Thus, the project would not generate a need for new or expanded school services or facilities. No impact would occur.

Parks – <u>No Impact</u>. The project does not propose new housing, nor would it induce population growth such that there would be an increase in demand for public parks. Thus, the project would not generate a need for new or expanded parks or recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

Other Public Facilities – <u>No Impact</u>. The project does not propose new housing, nor would it induce population growth such that there would be an increase in demand for new or expanded public services. Accordingly, the proposed project would not result in impacts to other public facilities.

15. Recreation

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	□	□	□	■
b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **No Impact**. The project does not propose new housing, nor would it induce population growth such that there would be an increase in demand for public parks. Thus, the project would not result in the physical deterioration of existing parks or recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

b. **No Impact**. The proposed project does not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

16. Transportation/Traffic

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	□	□	■	□
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	□	□	■	□

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	□	□	□	■
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	□	□	□	■
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?	□	□	■	□
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	□	□	■	□

Discussion

a. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. The proposed project does not include components that would result in long-term traffic generation. The land outfall pipeline would be constructed below grade and HDD operations would not affect traffic or circulation on nearby roads. However, traffic flow on Manchester Avenue may experience minor short-term delays, detours and/or short-term increases in vehicle trips from construction (e.g., construction equipment, vehicles, and worker vehicles). A connection to the Escondido regulator structure would be completed via a single trench crossing Manchester Avenue at the northern portion of the project site, which may require short-term closures of part of that roadway during construction activity, but it is anticipated that two travel lanes would remain open during construction activities. While delays or congestion during construction may be experienced by travelers along roadways within the project area, additional vehicle trips during construction would not be considered substantial in relation to the existing traffic load in the project vicinity. Flagmen would be provided as needed for temporary impacts to traffic caused by construction activity. Following construction, traffic associated with infrequent maintenance and inspection would be negligible and would not contribute to a substantial increase such that roadway capacities would be exceeded. Therefore, associated traffic impacts would be less than significant.

b. **Less Than Significant Impact**. As of 2009, the San Diego region has been exempt from the Congestion Management Process. Instead, SANDAG abides by 23 CFR 450.320 to ensure the region's continued compliance with the federal congestion management process (SANDAG 2009). The project would generate a short-term increase in construction traffic and negligible trips following construction associated with infrequent maintenance and inspection, but would not contribute to a substantial increase such that roadway capacities would be exceeded. The project would not conflict with any service standards or measures. Associated impacts would be less than significant.

c. **No Impact**. The proposed project would not include aviation components or structures where height would be an aviation concern and, therefore, would not affect air traffic patterns. No impact would occur.

d. **No Impact**. The proposed project would include construction and operation of an outfall pipeline. The proposed project would not include design features that would affect traffic safety, nor would it cause incompatible uses on local roads. No associated impact would occur.

e. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Temporary closures to Manchester Avenue during construction activities can result in increased traffic delays and queues along the affected roadways. Emergency vehicles traveling along an affected roadway may take longer to reach the scene, resulting in temporary increases in response times. As noted in Item 14.a, once built, the proposed land outfall would not result in increased demand on law enforcement or fire protection and emergency services. Flagmen would be provided as needed for temporary impacts to traffic caused by construction activity. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

f. **Less Than Significant Impact**. No paved public sidewalks exist along either Manchester Avenue or South Coast Highway 101 near the proposed construction zones. Pedestrian access to the San Elijo Lagoon and beach would be maintained during and following construction. During construction of the regulator structure connection, pedestrians would have restricted access along Manchester Avenue, including to the Visitor Center due to the open trench across Manchester Avenue. However, this would be a temporary condition, lasting only a few days. Bicycle lanes and a bus route exist on South Coast Highway 101 near the HDD launching site at Cardiff State Beach. Construction activities would not hinder the flow of traffic or the use of bicycle lanes on South Coast Highway 101. The existing roadway conditions would be restored upon completion of the project, and project operations would not have a long-term effect on alternative transportation. Impacts would be less than significant.

17. Utilities and Service Systems

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	□	□	□	■
b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	□	□	□	■

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	□	□	■	□
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	□	□	□	■
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	□	□	□	■
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	□	□	■	□
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	□	□	□	■

Discussion

a. **No Impact**. The proposed project would construct an outfall pipeline to replace an existing pipeline in the same general area. The proposed project would not require the construction or expansion of wastewater facilities or exceed applicable wastewater treatment requirements because it would not involve the construction of facilities that would generate sewage. No impact would occur.

b. **No Impact**. The proposed project would construct an outfall pipeline to replace an existing pipeline in the same general area. During construction, a minimal amount of water would be used on a short-term basis to minimize fugitive dust. The minimal demand for water would not require the construction or expansion of water facilities. The project would replace existing wastewater infrastructure and would not induce demand or growth that would require the construction of new facilities or the expansion of existing facilities. The construction of this wastewater infrastructure would cause environmental effects that are evaluated in this IS/MND. No impact to water or wastewater facilities would occur.

c. **Less Than Significant Impact**. The project would require the removal of an approximately 30-foot section of the existing flood control channel within the SEWRF. Following installation of the land outfall pipe, an existing triple box culvert at southern extent of the flood control channel would be extended to the north to replace the portion of the channel that would be removed. Construction of this expanded storm drain facility would not result in significant environmental effects. Associated impacts would be less than significant.

d. **No Impact**. The proposed project would involve installation and operation of an outfall pipeline that would not require new or expanded entitlements for water service. No impact would occur.

e. **No Impact**. The proposed project would construct an outfall pipeline to replace an existing pipeline in the same area. The project would not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or the expansion of existing wastewater treatment facilities. No impact would occur.

f. **Less Than Significant Impact**. Operation of the land outfall would not generate solid waste or affect landfill capacity. During construction of the project, construction debris (e.g., excavated soil) would be generated. Project construction is not anticipated to generate substantial volumes of solid waste, as excavated materials would be reused as backfill, where possible. Solid waste debris would be disposed of at a permitted landfill. Moreover, AB 939 also known as the Integrated Waste Management Act, and AB 341 mandate the reduction of solid waste disposal in landfills by requiring a minimum of 50 percent diversion rate. Accordingly, at least half of the potential construction waste would be diverted from a landfill. The remaining quantity is reasonably anticipated to be within the permitted capacity of the permitted landfills serving the project area. Impacts would be less than significant.

g. **No Impact**. See Item 17.f. The proposed project would comply with all applicable, federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. No impact would occur.

18. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	□	■	□	□
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable ("cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	□	□	■	□
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	□	□	■	□

Discussion

a. **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated**. Implementation of the proposed project would potentially impact sensitive biological resources, including nesting bird species. The project would not degrade the quality of the environment for plant or animal communities, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause fish or wildlife populations to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, nor reduce the number or restrict the range of endangered plants or animals, with implementation of mitigation measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-5** identified in Item 4, *Biological Resources*. In addition, the project may potentially result in impacts to unrecorded subsurface cultural or paleontological resources. The project would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory, with implementation of mitigation measures **CUL-1** and **CUL-2** identified in Item 5, *Cultural Resources*. See Items 4 and 5 for further discussion of these issue areas.

b. **Less Than Significant Impact**. The proposed project could incrementally contribute to cumulative impacts associated with air quality and GHG emissions, biological resources, cultural resources, and paleontological resources. Air quality and GHG emissions would be incremental but temporary as they would only occur during project construction. Impacts to biological, cultural, and paleontological resources would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measures described under Items 4 and 5. Identified impacts would cease upon installation of the land outfall. In combination with other existing and proposed projects in the area, the project's contribution would not be cumulatively considerable.

c. **Less Than Significant Impact**. With the adherence to regulatory codes, ordinances, regulations, standards, and guidelines, construction and operation of the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse effect on human beings either directly or indirectly. Thus, no substantial adverse direct or indirect effects on human beings would be related to the project.

VI. DISTRIBUTION LIST

FEDERAL AGENCIES

United States Army Corps of Engineers
911 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90017

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
2177 Salk Avenue, Suite 250
Carlsbad, California 92008

STATE AGENCIES

State Clearinghouse
Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
3883 Ruffin Rd
San Diego, CA 92123

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95691

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region 9
2375 Northside Dr #100
San Diego, CA 92108

California Coastal Commission
Attn: Eric Stevens
7575 Metropolitan Drive, #103
San Diego, CA 92108

California State Lands Commission
Attn: Ken Foster
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100 South
Sacramento, CA 95825

LOCAL AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS

City of Encinitas
Attn: Steve Nowak
505 South Vulcan Avenue
Encinitas, CA 92024

North County Transit District
Attn: Ziad Malhas
810 Mission Avenue
Oceanside, CA

San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy
Attn: Doug Gibson
PO Box 230634
Encinitas, CA 92023

San Diego County Parks and Recreation Department
County Operations Center
5500 Overland Avenue, Suite 410
San Diego, CA 92123

VII. REFERENCES

AECOM

2014 Biological Resources Technical Report for the San Elijo Lagoon Restoration Project. July.

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2009 Regional Air Quality Strategies (RAQS)

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2006 Transit Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment. May.

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2015a Air Quality/GHG Outputs.

2015b San Elijo Outfall Biological Resources Letter Report. November.

2015c San Elijo Joint Power Authority Outfall Replacement Project – Cultural Resources Study. November.

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2015 Geotechnical Evaluation San Elijo Joint Powers Authority Final Design of Land Outfall Replacement, Cardiff by the Sea, California. November 13.

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2003 North County Multiple Habitat Conservation Program (MCHP).

2006 Board of Directors Agenda Item No. 09-10-6. Congestion Management Program Process. October 23.

South Coast Air Quality Management District
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State Water Resources Control Board
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AGENDA ITEM NO. 13

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MEMORANDUM

December 14, 2015

TO: Board of Directors
San Elijo Joint Powers Authority

FROM: General Manager

SUBJECT: PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT – ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES FOR BUILDING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Directors:

1. Authorize professional services agreement with Roesling, Nakamura, Terada Architects for an amount not to exceed $45,000; and

2. Discuss and take action as appropriate.

BACKGROUND

The San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (SEJPA) 2015 Facility Plan prepared by Carollo Engineers defines and prioritizes future capital projects for the Agency. As part of this effort, Carollo examined the existing buildings at the San Elijo Water Reclamation Facility (SEWRF). Based on their assessment, and confirmed by peer review, the SEJPA Administration and Operations Buildings do not meet all current code, accessibility, safety, and operational requirements. The report identified Building and Seismic Upgrades as the second ranked capital improvement project due to significant deficiencies including FLS (fire, life, and safety), Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility, and seismic code issues.

In response to these findings, Staff began development of a Building Improvement Program with Roesling, Nakamura, and Terada Architects (RNT). The first step in the process, the Building Needs Assessment, has been developed. Next, a Building Alternatives Analysis was performed to identify and examine potential building alternatives. Three draft alternatives were presented at the September 2015 Board meeting. The Board provided the following comments:

- Develop a project that is financially responsible
- Focus on immediate needs with consideration for future demands
- Minimize building size and cost where feasible to provide the best value
- Consider phased construction to provide adaptability to future conditions

There was also a discussion concerning agency consolidation to minimize the construction of new buildings. At the October 2015 Board meeting, it was agreed that consolidation is more far-

reaching than just optimizing the capital investment into building assets. In addition, building improvements would be required at both sites. Therefore, Staff has proceeded to develop building improvement options focused at the SEWRF site.

DISCUSSION

Based on the direction provided by the Board, Staff and RNT Architects began researching methods to reduce initial capital costs and provide creative financing strategies. The building options originally developed are being revisited to ensure the appropriate size and scale of the project, and to eliminate unnecessary expenses. Also, the viability of an administration building with tenant lease space is being considered to reduce Agency building costs. The location of the SEWRF is desirable and office space in Cardiff is in strong demand. Staff is evaluating the revenue potential, as well as necessary permits and other requirements associated with this option.

All building options will be ranked and presented in a revised Building Improvement Program report. Additional work is still required prior to the completion of this report, which includes general site design, utility layout, development of conceptual building budgets and figures, and funding support. Staff requested a scope of work and fee proposal from RNT Architects to complete this effort (attached). The proposed fee is $45,000.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

The cost to the SEJPA for pre-design services is $45,000 and funds are available in the Building Improvements Program which has an estimated balance of $321,500.

It is recommended that the Board of Directors approve the following:

1. Authorize professional services agreement with Roesling, Nakamura, Terada Architects for an amount not to exceed $45,000; and

2. Discuss and take action as appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael T. Thornton, P.E.
General Manager

Attachment 1: RNT Architects SEJPA Building Program Pre-design Services Proposal dated December 3, 2015

Roesling Nakamura Terada Architects
www.rntarchitects.com
363 Fifth Ave | Ste 202 | San Diego CA 92101 | P619.233.1023 | F619.233.0016

December 3, 2015

Mike Konicke
Associate Engineer
SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
2695 Manchester Avenue
Cardiff by the Sea, CA 92007-7077

Re: SEJPA Building Program Pre-design Services

Subject: Fee Proposal

Dear Mike;

We are pleased to submit this proposal for the pre-design services for the SEJPA Building Program. We understand that the recently completed SEJPA Facilities Needs Assessment has identified the front portion of the site as the best location for administrative facilities. A new facility will be in conjunction with some level of refurbishment to the existing Operations Building.

Concurrent with the upgrade of facilities for SEJPA operation, the Agency would also like to explore provisions for a Lease space option for an industry related tenant.

The purpose of this pre-design effort will be:

- Establish criteria for future design efforts.
- Develop project parameters to begin the environmental (CEQA) and entitlement review
- Develop a conceptual budget for the overall project.
- Develop timeline for the ultimate completion of the work.

Tasks:

1. **Utilities and constraints assessment:**
   a. Review existing SEJPA Record Drawings.
   b. Review proposed Caltrans turnaround.
   c. Develop constraints map and provide strategies for integrating into site conditions.
2. **Zoning research and coordination:**
   a. Meet with City to determine Zoning regulations and Entitlement process for the project.
   b. Assist SEPJA in developing a scope of work for the CEQA environmental review process.
3. **Preliminary Design:**
   a. Refine building program based on the outcome of the Needs Assessment Report. Programming to include space allocations for both the Administration Building and the existing Operations Building.
   b. Develop Site Plan options for consideration. Options to include a new Administration Building with and without an added Lease space.
   c. Develop Conceptual Floor Plans for both the new Administration Building and the existing Operations building.
   d. Develop Conceptual Grading Plan for the preferred scheme of the Administration Building area.
   e. Develop Conceptual Utility Plan for the preferred scheme of the Administration Building area.
   f. Develop three dimensional Massing study for the preferred scheme of the Administration Building area.
   g. Develop Basis of Design for the Administration Building Structural, Mechanical and Electrical systems.
   h. Prepare overall project opinion of probable cost, including all estimated hard and soft costs.
   i. Establish timeline for the entire project from design through construction,
4. **Geotechnical Research:**
   a. Obtain Geotechnical Report for the new Administration Building area. We anticipate and report based on two borings at the new Administration Building area.

5. SRF Funding Support:

a. Assist SEJPA in pursuit of SRF funding, including write ups and exhibits for funding application.

To accomplish these services we propose the following:

Task 1	$3000
Task 2	$3000
Task 3	$27,000
Task 4	$10,000
Task 5	$2000
Total	**$45,000**

The fees noted are not-to-exceed for each task and will be billed on an hourly basis.

We are excluding the following:
Reimbursable expenses for printing and deliveries

Please review and call me if you have any questions or comments. Thank you again for the opportunity to submit this proposal.

Sincerely,

Joe Mansfield, Principal
ROESLING NAKAMURA TERADA ARCHITECTS, INC.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 14

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MEMORANDUM

December 14, 2015

TO: Board of Directors
San Elijo Joint Powers Authority

FROM: General Manager

SUBJECT: CLASSIFICATION AND COMPENSATION ANALYSIS

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Board of Directors:

1. Discuss and take action as appropriate.

BACKGROUND

The San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (SEJPA) is a sanitation agency that employs a non-unionized workforce of 21 employees. Core functions of the agency include wastewater treatment, water recycling treatment and distribution, pump station operation and maintenance, and laboratory services. Employee positions include seven state-certified wastewater treatment operators, two certified laboratory analysts, two licensed engineers, one associate engineer, one licensed electrician/certified instrumentation programmer, one certified water distribution operator, three industrial systems mechanics, one licensed accountant, and three administrative personnel.

The SEJPA employees are currently operating under a 4-year labor agreement (Resolution No. 2012-06), which is scheduled to expire June 30, 2016. As part of the resolution, the Competitiveness Assessment Decision section states that the SEJPA will perform a Classification and Compensation analysis and present recommendations to the SEJPA Board of Directors prior to the end of the agreement. In September 2015, the Board directed the General Manager to complete a Classification and Compensation analysis and to present the findings at a future Board meeting.

DISCUSSION

Under the supervision of the General Manager, the SEJPA completed a classification and compensation review of all agency positions using salary data from agencies within an approximate 30-mile radius (Table 1) that share similar characteristics.

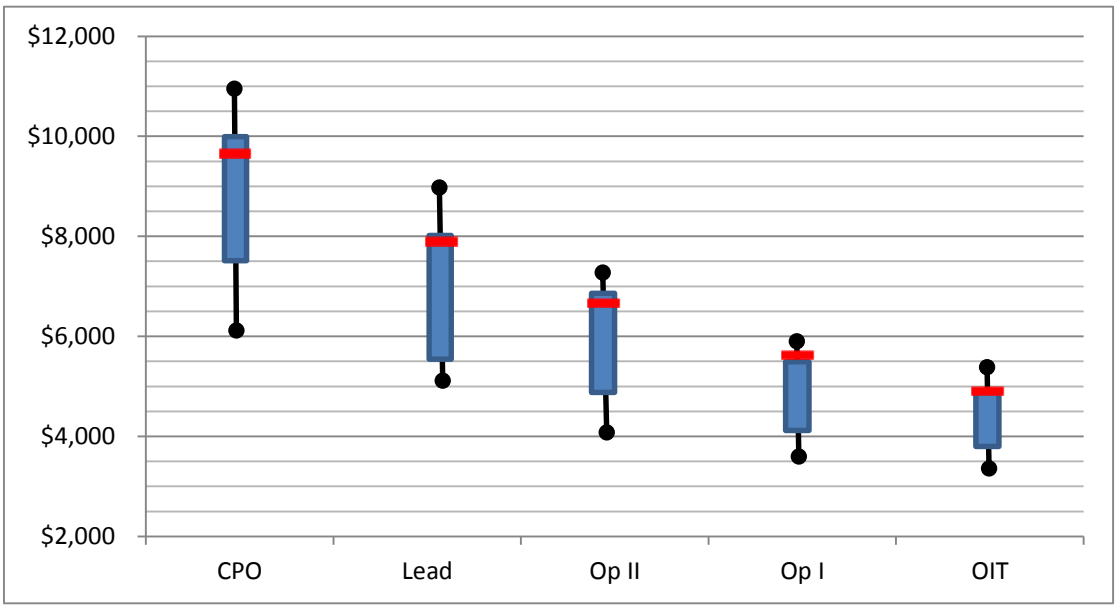
Table 1
Public Agencies Selected for the 2015 SEJPA Classification and Compensation Review

- Encina Wastewater Agency
- Olivenhain Municipal Water District
- Ramona Municipal Water District
- Santa Fe Irrigation District
- City of Encinitas
- City of Oceanside
- City of Solana Beach
- Leucadia Wastewater District
- Padre Dam Municipal Water District
- Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District
- Vallecitos Water District
- City of Escondido
- San Dieguito Water District

Monthly salary ranges were obtained for each SEJPA labor classification from the surveyed agencies where there were comparable positions. In a few cases, some agencies had two positions, one with greater responsibility and requirements and one with less, than that of the SEJPA. In that situation, the position with the greatest level of overlapping responsibility, certification, education, and duties was selected. In a few instances, both the lower and higher level positions were included to recreate a melded pay range. This occurred in less than 3.5 percent of the comparison data. The survey provided an average of seven comparable ranges for each staffed SEJPA labor classification.

The collected salary data was graphed for each position. The highest maximum and lowest minimum salary points create the graphed range and the red bar indicates the average maximum salary for the position group. The wide blue bar indicates the SEJPA salary range for the position. Figures No. 1 through No. 4 illustrate SEJPA monthly salaries ranges compared to the salary range of the survey pool.

FIGURE No. 1 – Operations



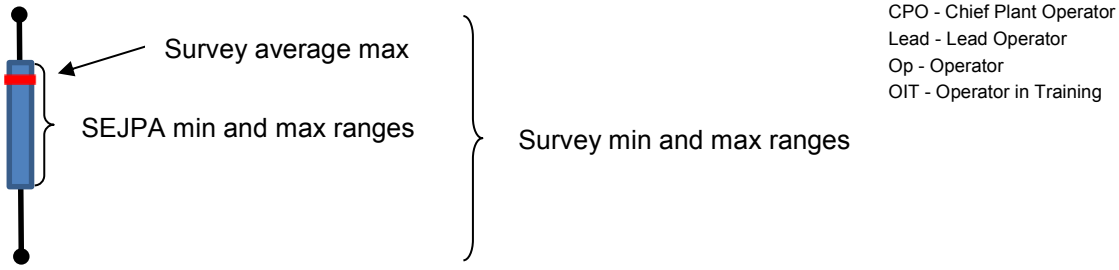
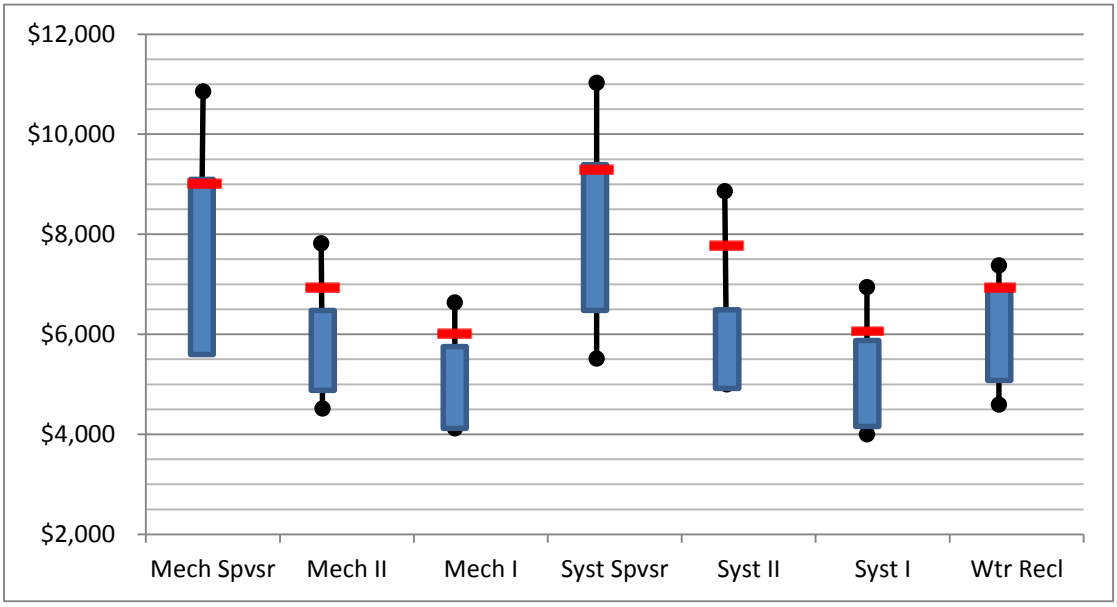
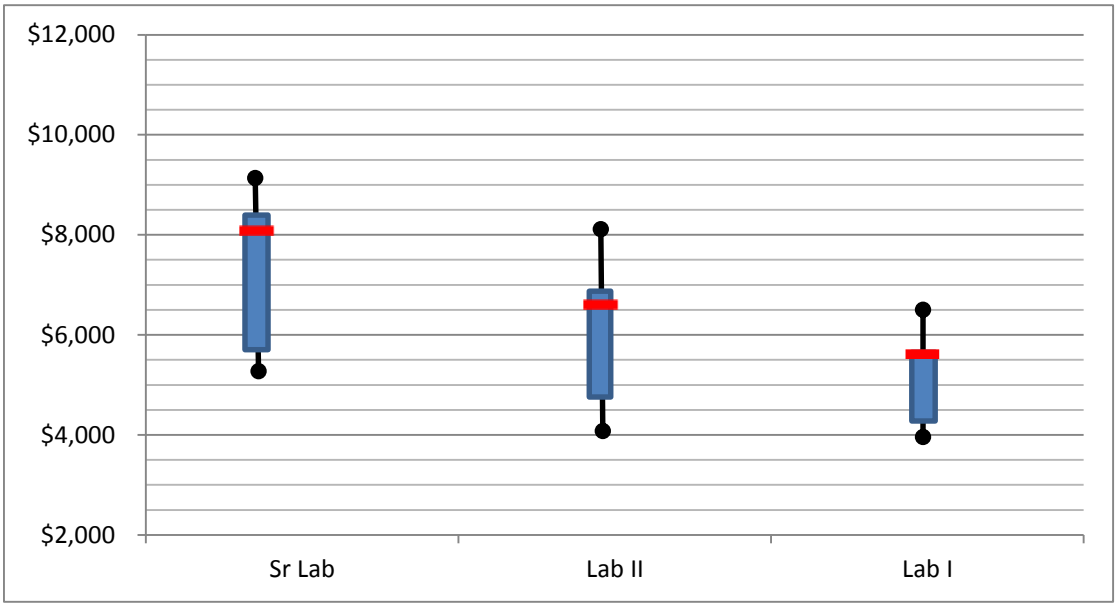


FIGURE No. 2 – Maintenance, Systems and Recycled Water



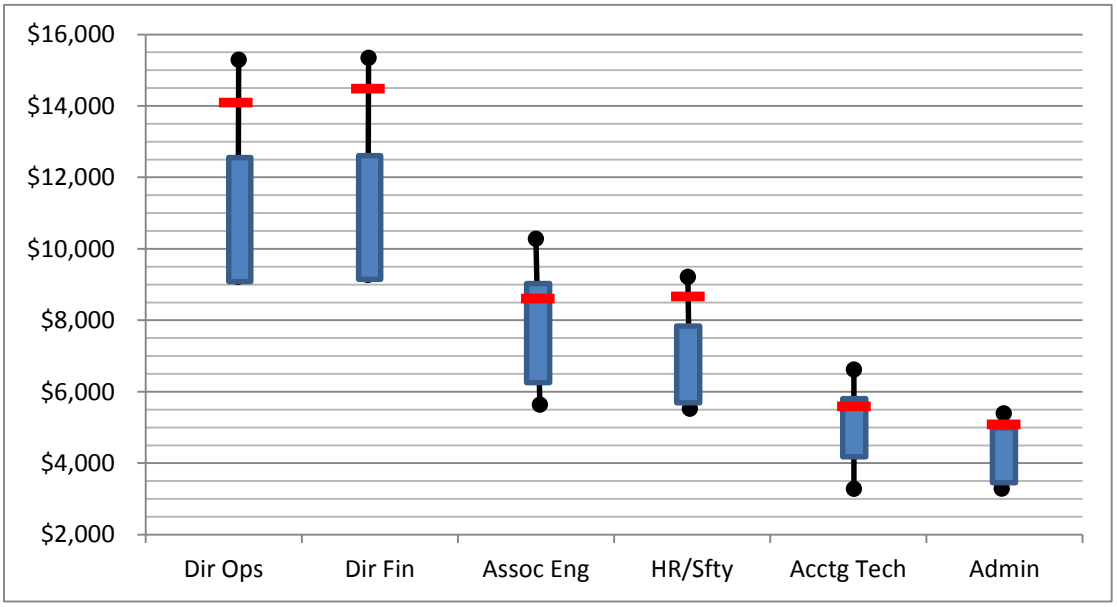
Mech Spver – Mechanical System Supervisor
Mech I & II – Mechanic I & II
Syst Supvsr - Systems Integration Supervisor
Syst I & II - Systems Integration Technician I & II
Wtr Recl - Water Reclamation Specialist

FIGURE No. 3 - Laboratory



Sr Lab - Senior Laboratory Analyst
Lab I & II - Lab Analyst I & II

FIGURE No. 4 – Management, Engineering, and Administration



When analyzing the top of the salary range for each labor class, the majority of the SEJPA positions are near the median of the survey group. For example, the salary survey provided nine comparable positions to that of the SEJPA Chief Plant Operator position. Four agencies provide higher salaries and five agencies provide lower salaries.

Furthermore, the top of the salary range for most SEJPA positions is within plus or minus 5 percent of that of the group average. No position was more than 5.3 percent above the average maximum, and three staffed positions were below by 8.5 percent or greater.

The general conclusion reached is that the SEJPA provides salaries that are market competitive for attracting and retaining staff. In 2010, the Board had selected a goal of setting position pay ranges within 5 percent (plus or minus) of the market average, based on the top of the pay range. For the majority of SEJPA positions, this goal is achieved. However, there are three staffed positions that fall short of this goal: Director of Operations (11.4 percent), Director of Finance (14.0 percent), and Human Resources and Safety Administrator (8.5 percent). In addition, there is one unstaffed position that also falls more than 10 percent below its group average. Consideration maybe warranted for adjusting the pay ranges of these positions closer towards the group average.

Upon acceptance of the Classification and Compensation analysis by the Board, the General Manager will then prepare recommendations for adjustments to the Classification and Compensation Schedule. This will be presented at a future meeting for the Board's consideration.

It is therefore recommended that the Board of Directors:

1. Discuss and take action as appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael T. Thornton, P.E.
General Manager

AGENDA ITEM NO. 15

SAN ELIJO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
MEMORANDUM

December 14, 2015

TO: Board of Directors
San Elijo Joint Powers Authority

FROM: General Manager

SUBJECT: 2015 YEAR IN REVIEW - RECOGNIZING AGENCY ACHIEVEMENTS AND SUCCESSES

RECOMMENDATION

No action required. This memorandum is submitted for information only.

DISCUSSION

The San Elijo Joint Powers Authority (SEJPA) is responsible for providing wastewater treatment and disposal; recycled water production, storage, and delivery; operation and maintenance of Member Agency remote facilities; and ocean outfall management. It is the goal of the SEJPA to provide these services using the most sustainable, efficient, and cost-effective approach. The General Manager will provide a brief PowerPoint presentation highlighting notable achievements and successes by the agency for calendar year 2015.

Respectfully submitted,

Michael T. Thornton, P.E.
General Manager