



**State Clearinghouse No. 2016031038
ADDENDUM TO THE
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

DOHENY OCEAN DESALINATION PROJECT

November 2022



CEQA Responsible Agency:

California State Lands Commission
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100 South
Sacramento, CA 95825

CEQA Lead Agency/Applicant:

South Coast Water District
31592 West Street
Laguna Beach, CA 92651



MISSION STATEMENT

The California State Lands Commission provides the people of California with effective stewardship of the lands, waterways, and resources entrusted to its care based on the principles of equity, sustainability, and resiliency, through preservation, restoration, enhancement, responsible economic development, and the promotion of public access.

CEQA DOCUMENT WEBSITE

www.slc.ca.gov/Info/CEQA.html

General Project Geographic Location (At Doheny State Beach Campgrounds)

Latitude: 33° 27' 45" N
Longitude: 117° 40' 54" W

Photo: Proposed Pod D location at the Doheny State Beach Campgrounds
(Photo courtesy of Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A	Addendum	Addendum to the FEIR
	APE	area of potential effect
	Approved Project	2019 Doheny Ocean Desalination Project
B	BMP	best management practice
C	CCC	California Coastal Commission
	CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
	City	City of Dana Point
	CO	carbon monoxide
	CRS	Cultural Resources Specialist
	CSLC	California State Lands Commission
D	District	South Coast Water District
	DSB	Doheny State Beach
E	EIR	Environmental Impact Report
F	FEIR	Final Environmental Impact Report
G	GHG	greenhouse gas
H	HSC	Health and Safety Code
L	lbs	pounds
M	MGD	million gallons per day
	MM	mitigation measure
	Modified Project	2022 Doheny Ocean Desalination Project
	MTCO _{2e}	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
N	NO _x	nitrogen oxides
O	Ocean	Pacific Ocean
P	PDF	Project design feature
	PM _{2.5}	particulate matter with a 2.5 microns or less diameter
	PM ₁₀	particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less
	Project	Doheny Ocean Desalination Project
R	ROG	reactive organic gases
	RV	recreational vehicle
S	SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
	SCH	State Clearinghouse
	SJC	San Juan Creek
	SJCOO	SJC Ocean Outfall
	SO _x	sulfur oxides
	State Parks	California Department of Parks and Recreation

SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
W WMP	Waste Management Plan

1.1 EIR ADDENDUM PURPOSE

California State Lands Commission (CSLC), as a Responsible Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), has prepared this Addendum to the Doheny Ocean Desalination Project Final Environmental Impact Report (Addendum).

The Doheny Ocean Desalination Project (Project) was originally approved by the South Coast Water District (District) in June 2019 (Approved Project). The Approved Project envisioned five potential areas for desalination slant well development, with each area containing a “cluster” or “pod” of two or three slant wells located within one concrete vault (Figure 1-1). The areas were labeled Pods A through E. Following the June 2019 Project approval, the District modified the Project pursuant to a request from California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks). The modifications (Modified Project) would install all well pods centralized in the campground at Doheny State Beach (DSB). In addition, the Modified Project would eliminate all Project construction and operational activities in the North Day Use Area and a majority in the South Day Use Area, with the net effect of reducing the Project’s footprint (see discussion below in Section 1.3, *Modified Project*). However, the Modified Project construction activities would disturb the entire campground, and therefore the campsites must be repaired and restored as part of the Project. The campground restoration proposed as part of the Modified Project would be consistent with State Parks’ planned improvements outlined in the Doheny State Beach General Plan.¹

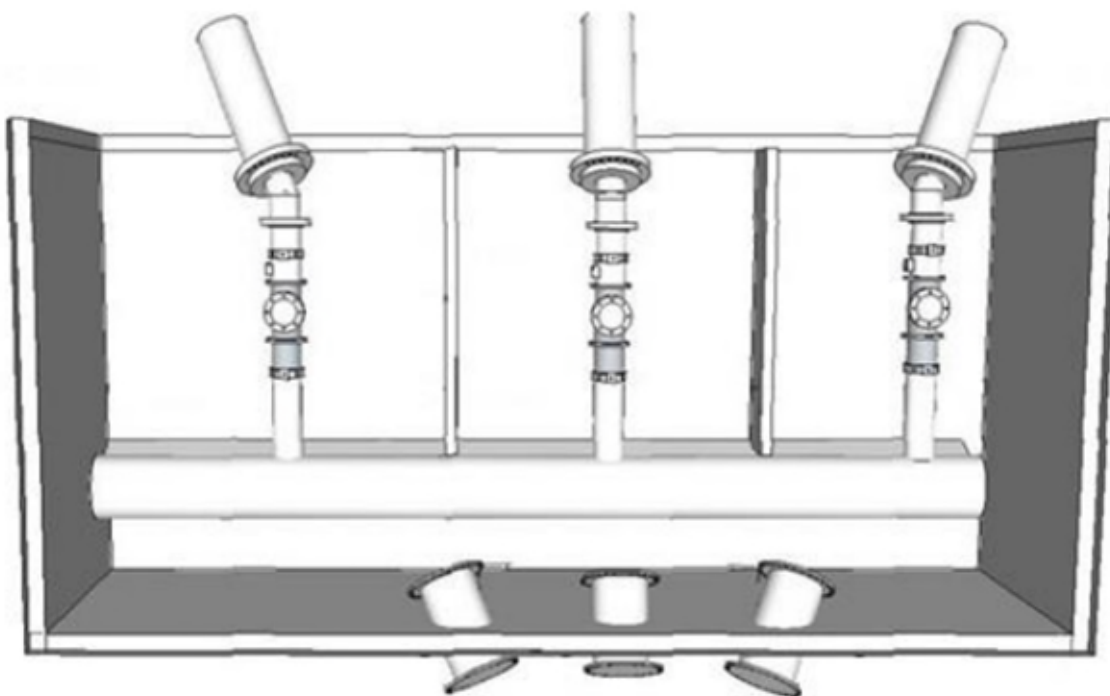
This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Addendum addresses a proposed CSLC lease for slant wells at DSB. CSLC had previously approved a lease (Lease 8651.9) for temporary installation of a test slant well and associated well development water discharge at DSB ([Item 64, December 8, 2005](#)). In 2017, the test slant well casing was decommissioned and destroyed. The new lease would allow for construction and long-term operation of up to five slant wells at DSB,

¹ The DSB General Plan and EIR is available upon request from State Parks at the following link:

<https://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/DohenySBFinalGeneralPlan&EIR.pdf>

concentrated in the DSB Campgrounds area (and a small portion of the South Day Use Area).

Figure 1-1. Conceptual Slant Well Pod



Source: Preliminary Design Report, GHD, May 2018

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

The District proposes to develop an ocean water desalination facility and associated infrastructure in the City of Dana Point (City), California, at DSB and vicinity (“Doheny Ocean Desalination Project” or “Project”) to produce up to five (5) million gallons per day (MGD) of potable water (Figure 1-2). The Project involves onshore areas (land in the City) and areas in the Pacific Ocean (ocean) offshore of the City. The product water from the Project would be available for the District and local water agencies to provide a high quality, locally-controlled, “drought-proof” water supply.

On June 27, 2019, the District Board of Directors certified the [Final Environmental Impact Report](#) (“FEIR” or “Certified FEIR”) for the Approved Project (State Clearinghouse [SCH] Number 2016031038) for the development of a subsurface slant well intake system, raw (sea) water conveyance pipelines to the

desalination facility site, a seawater desalination facility, brine disposal through an existing wastewater ocean outfall, solids handling facilities, and potable water delivery to adjacent distribution infrastructure. Project components within CSLC jurisdiction included the slant well portions extending beneath DSB and under the ocean floor, below the mean high tide line, as well as temporary pipes trenched from slant wells in the North Day Use Area to a temporary beach diffuser for slant well development water discharge.

The Approved Project's construction footprint within DSB was approximately 32.3 acres, including: 1) the North Day Use Area, north of San Juan Creek (SJC) lagoon; 2) the DSB Campgrounds south of the SJC Lagoon; and 3) a portion of the South Day Use Area south of the campground (Figure 1-3). The FEIR assumed that the Project's construction within DSB would occur from late 2019 through 2021 and would be limited to two or three off-season, seven-month periods (from October 1 through May 1) for a total of 19 months of construction time. Construction staging within DSB included a staging area either in the North Day Use Area that included a portion of the parking lot, or within the parking lot in the South Day Use Area. The staging area(s) selected would have depended upon the side of the SJC Lagoon where well construction occurred. In addition, each slant well pod was assumed to have a 75-foot-by-130-foot construction work zone that would accommodate the slant well drill rig and associated drilling equipment and activities.

Once completed, but prior to desalination operations, the slant wells would pump seawater that would be directly discharged back to the ocean without any treatment. The FEIR described this process as "well development", and it is used to clear the new well of sand and well installation fluids. The slant well development water would have been discharged either by connecting new, temporary pipeline through DSB to the existing, unused beach diffuser north of the SJC Lagoon, or by direct connection to the SJC Ocean Outfall (SJCOO) via a monitoring vault located near the amphitheater in the DSB Campgrounds.

The combined campground construction footprints for slant well work zones, raw water conveyance line construction, and 120-foot noise attenuation setback perimeters from each work zone would have required temporary displacement of DSB Campgrounds sites. The Approved Project's temporary and long-term impacts at DSB would have been addressed through encroachment permit and lease conditions developed with State Parks, including replacing and renovating affected areas.

1.3 MODIFIED PROJECT

The District initiated regulatory permitting with State Parks as part of the Approved Project's implementation. State Parks staff suggested a "Modified Project" concept that would limit all DSB construction to the DSB Campgrounds area (Figure 1-4), change the construction schedule to approximately 18 continuous months, and include restored, modernized campground facilities. In response, the District proposes revisions to the Approved Project that are consistent with State Parks' recommendations.

1.3.1 Footprint and Components

The Modified Project would eliminate all the Approved Project's construction and operational activities in the North Day Use Area, including staging areas, raw water conveyance pipelines, an electrical building, Pods A through C with associated slant wells, the existing beach diffuser, and temporary well development water pipelines that would have traversed the North Day Use picnic and beach areas. In addition, the Modified Project would reduce construction impacts within the South Day Use area by eliminating temporary construction staging in the South Day Use Area along the beach (between the campground and Capistrano Beach Park). Potential construction would occur only in a small portion of the South Day Use Area within the vicinity of the proposed bike path realignment. Finally, the Modified Project would eliminate trenchless construction under SJC Lagoon and the related pits on either side of SJC Lagoon. These eliminations and reductions would diminish: 1) the total construction footprint within DSB by approximately 70 percent, from 32.3 acres to 9.4 acres, and 2) the length of raw water conveyance pipelines by approximately 68 percent, from 4,200 to 1,350 linear feet. The Modified Project's disturbances would occur entirely within the development footprint analyzed in the Certified FEIR.

The Modified Project would require use of the entire DSB Campgrounds area for slant wells, raw water conveyance lines, and electrical building construction as well as construction staging and ancillary facilities. As such, the Modified Project includes DSB Campgrounds repair/restoration activities consistent with State Parks objectives and the DSB General Plan policies.² Staging would occur at the

² The Doheny State Beach Final General Plan and Final EIR (2004) (SCH No. 2003021146) (DSB General Plan and EIR) identifies campground improvements

temporarily closed DSB Campgrounds to provide safety and limit conflict for DSB visitors as well as provide the District with the flexibility needed to concurrently install multiple Project facilities during the compressed 18- to 24-month schedule.

The Modified Project components over which the CSLC has jurisdiction are the portion of the Project's slant wells at Pods D and E that extend through the shoreline and offshore beneath the Pacific Ocean. Shoreward from the Pacific Ocean, the CSLC's jurisdiction terminates at the 1964 Mean High Tide line (Figure 1-4). The discharge area at the end of the existing SJCOO outfall currently operates under a separate CSLC lease (Lease 5253). The Approved Project's proposed use for the SJCOO would not change with the Modified Project.

1.3.2 Construction Schedule

As requested by State Parks, the Project's construction within DSB would occur over a continuous estimated 18- to 24-month period instead of two or more winter seasons (assumed at a 19-month period in the Final EIR). State Parks staff indicated that a continuous construction period would reduce the disruption to DSB visitor experience when compared to multiple disruptions in multiple portions of DSB (North Day Use, DSB Campgrounds, and/or South Day Use areas). State Parks' preferred window for the Modified Project's construction period would be from the fourth quarter of 2024 to the end of the first quarter of 2026. This schedule would allow the DSB Campgrounds to reopen in Summer 2026.

While the Modified Project's construction schedule would occur during a continuous time period, the total number and duration of working days would not change from the Approved Project. Furthermore, construction for the Modified Project is now assumed to commence in late 2024 rather than 2019 (Approved Project), with associated improved construction fleet emission rates. Table 1 of Appendix A, *Air Quality Technical Memorandum*, compares the assumed construction timelines analyzed both in the Certified FEIR and proposed as part of the Modified Project.

as one of the DSB priorities, including the addition of water, sewer, and electrical hookups (pages 3-12 to 3-13). The General Plan and EIR can be requested from State Parks at this link:

<https://www.parks.ca.gov/pages/21299/files/DohenySBFinalGeneralPlan&EIR.pdf>

1.3.3 DSB Campgrounds Restoration

The Modified Project includes constructing restored, modernized campground facilities within the DSB Campgrounds as part of the Project's activities. While the Final EIR already assumed temporary loss of campsites during construction, the Modified Project impacts would encompass the entire DSB Campgrounds and would therefore require facility replacement. Modified Project campground restoration activities would include replacing restrooms and providing water, power, and sewer hookups for individual campsites, consistent with State Parks' plans for campground modernization. The hookups would not increase the number of DSB campsites, nor would they require a substantial net increase in energy, water demand, or wastewater generation as campers already have access both to potable water outside DSB and in common areas within the campground as well as wastewater access at an RV dump station (located in the North Day Use Area) and five existing restrooms. DSB Campgrounds restoration would also include enhancements to the existing pedestrian/bike path and vehicle circulation through the campground in areas disturbed by the Project's construction activities. Finally, the restoration activities would replace the existing amphitheater/firepit and kiosk area, which would be displaced by the Project's electrical building and related construction, with an appropriate interpretation/education area.

1.4 COMPARISON OF MODIFIED PROJECT TO APPROVED PROJECT

This Addendum to the FEIR analyzes the Modified Project. This Addendum would be relied upon, in conjunction with the certified FEIR and Project application materials on file, for other CEQA responsible agency permits and approvals associated with the Modified Project. The following sections summarize the Approved Project's components, both within and outside of CSLC jurisdiction, compared to the Modified Project components that are analyzed in this Addendum. Although most Modified Project components are physically outside of CSLC jurisdiction, they could nonetheless potentially affect resources or visitors within CSLC jurisdiction due to their proximity to the beach and ocean.

1.4.1 Components within CSLC Jurisdiction

Subsurface Intake System (Slant Wells)

The Certified FEIR analyzed slant well construction at any of five "pods" within DSB (Slant Well Pods A, B, C, D, and E), with Pods A, B, and C located north of

the SJC Lagoon, and Pods D and E located within DSB Campgrounds (actual locations for Pods D and E could be anywhere within the DSB Campgrounds).

The Modified Project would have slant wells located only within the DSB Campgrounds, generally sited in the Pod D and E locations. Approximately five wells would be clustered in two to three well pods within the campground (Figure 1-4). All other design assumptions for the slant wells remain the same.

Slant Well Development Water Discharge

The Approved Project would discharge the development water either via temporary pipelines traversing the North Day Use area beach and connecting to the existing beach diffuser, or via an existing SJCOO vault located at the DSB Campgrounds and connecting to the SJCOO.

The Modified Project would only use the existing SJCOO vault in the DSB Campgrounds and would send the untreated development water through the SJCOO.

Brine Disposal System

The Approved Project would utilize the existing SJCOO to return brine and treated process waste streams to the ocean. The Modified Project would not change the brine disposal analyzed in the Certified FEIR.

1.4.2 Components not within CSLC Jurisdiction

Desalination Facility

The Approved Project would produce up to 5 MGD of potable water. The Modified Project does not propose any change to the facility's water supply production, location, or product water conveyance lines.

Raw (Ocean) Water Conveyance Pipelines

The Certified FEIR analyzed approximately 4,200 linear feet of raw water conveyance line that could occur within DSB. Trenchless construction would be used to install a conveyance line running below the SJC Lagoon (to connect slant well Pods A, B and C with Pods D and E). Raw water conveyance lines were assumed to either follow a "North" alignment (via Del Obispo Street) or the preferred "South" alignment (via Doheny Park Road, requiring trenchless

construction under Pacific Coast Highway and the Southern California Regional Rail Authority rail line).

The Modified Project limits the raw water conveyance lines to the DSB Campgrounds and reduces the pipeline length within the DSB Campgrounds to 1,350 linear feet, which would follow the preferred “South” alignment. In addition, the Modified Project eliminates trenchless construction under the SJC Lagoon.

Electrical Building

One or two electrical buildings would have been constructed for the Approved Project, depending on the slant well pod locations. One would have occurred in the North Day Use area for Pods A, B, and C and one would have been located in the DSB Campgrounds for Pods D and E.

The Modified Project would have one electrical building, located in the DSB Campgrounds and, to the extent practicable, sited northwest of Pod D. In addition, two smaller electrical buildings could be constructed instead of one larger one, reducing the electrical conduits across the campground.

DSB Campgrounds Restoration

See Section 1.3.3, *DSB Campgrounds Restoration*, for additional information regarding the scope of the Modified Project's activities.

Figure 1-2. Project Location

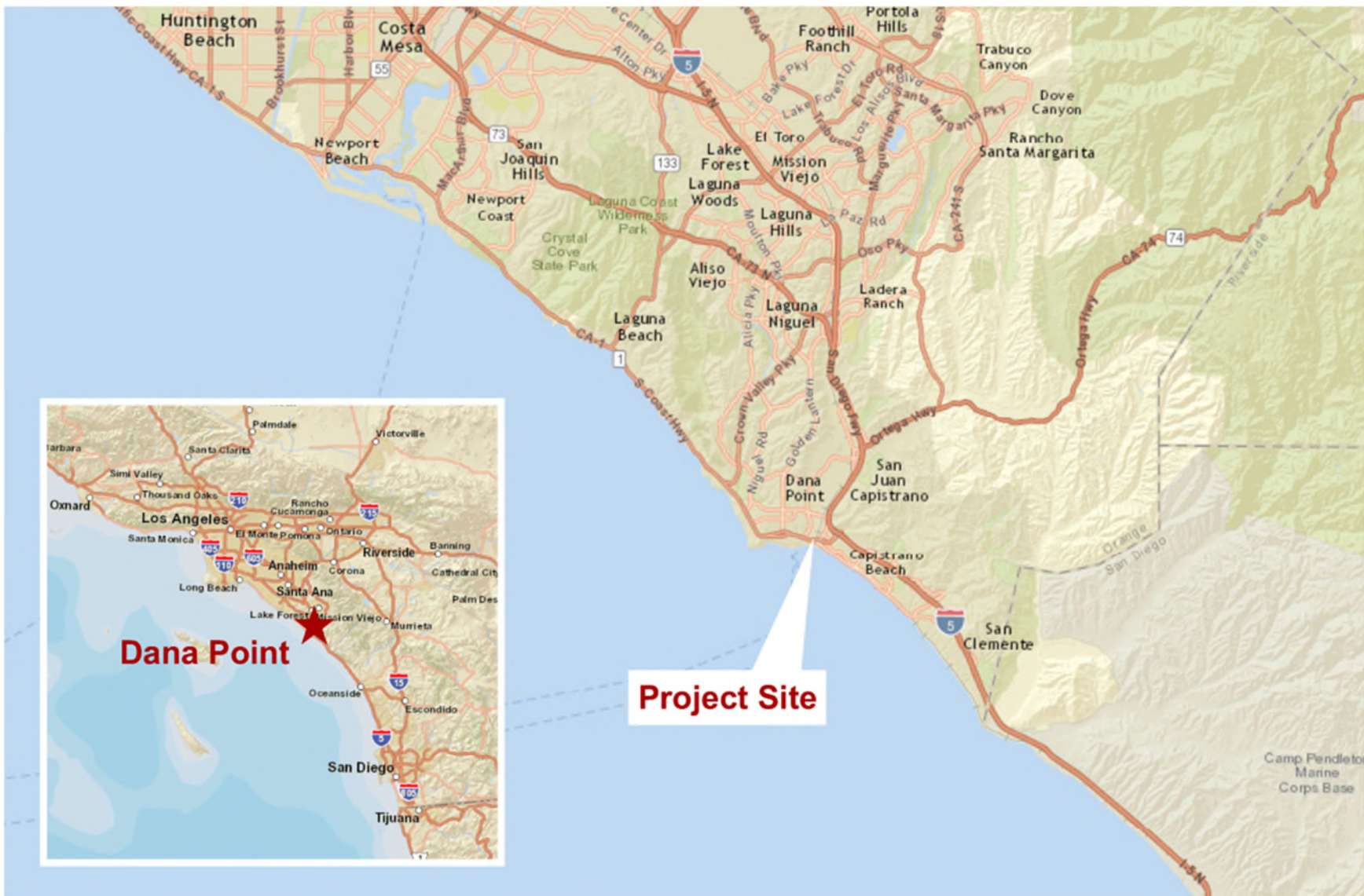


Figure 1-3. Approved Project



Figure 1-4. Modified Project



2.0 CEQA ADDENDUM

A subsequent EIR is required for a project only if substantial changes in the project or circumstances require major revisions due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, or if certain new information shows that the project will result in significant new or more severe effects or new or previously infeasible mitigation measures are now feasible and would substantially reduce significant effects. (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15162).

Specifically, State CEQA Guidelines section 15162, subdivision (a) provides:

“(a) When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

- (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;
- (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:
 - (A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
 - (B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
 - (C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.”

If some changes or additions are necessary to a previously certified EIR, but none of the conditions described in section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR has occurred, then a lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15164). The CSLC, as a CEQA responsible agency and the next agency acting on the Project, has prepared this Addendum analyzing the Modified Project activities that occur on State lands or whose potential environmental impacts could affect State lands. The CEQA Guidelines state that, “When considering alternatives and mitigation measures, a responsible agency is more limited than a lead agency. A responsible agency has responsibility for mitigating or avoiding only the direct or indirect environmental effects of those parts of the project” that are subject to its legal authority (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15096, subd. (g)(1)).

The FEIR concluded that all the Approved Project’s potentially significant environmental impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level by implementing feasible mitigation measures. The purpose of this Addendum is to analyze whether the Modified Project would cause “new or substantially more severe” significant impacts to the environment or otherwise warrant a subsequent EIR pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines section 15162. As presented in Section 3.0, *Environmental Impact Analysis*, none of the conditions described in State CEQA Guidelines section 15162 have occurred that would require preparation of a subsequent environmental document. Consequently, an Addendum is the appropriate CEQA document to analyze and consider the Modified Project.

Circulation of an Addendum for public review is not necessary (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15164, subd. (c)); however, the Modified Project’s Addendum must be considered in conjunction with the certified FEIR for the Approved Project along with the lead agency’s adopted Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program by the CSLC prior to making a decision on the project (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15164, subd. (d)).

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

As discussed in Section 2.0, *CEQA Addendum*, CSLC as a CEQA responsible agency has analyzed the Modified Project activities that would occur on State lands or whose potential environmental impacts could affect State lands. Accordingly, the analysis in this Addendum addresses any impacts increased, decreased, or unchanged from the Certified FEIR's conclusions and any changes required to mitigation measures. All mitigation measures under CSLC jurisdiction can be found in Appendix B, *Addendum Mitigation Measures*.

The Certified FEIR found that the following environmental resource areas contained effects found not to be significant. The Modified Project activities would make no changes to that determination, and therefore these topics are not discussed further in this Addendum:

- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Mineral Resources
- Population and Housing

The following resource areas were analyzed in the Certified FEIR, but are outside the scope of CSLC's jurisdiction because the associated Modified Project activities neither occur on State lands nor have a potential resource impact that could occur on State lands:

- Aesthetics, Light, and Glare
- Energy
- Land Use and Planning
- Public Services
- Transportation and Traffic
- Wildfire³

³ Wildfire analysis was added to CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, as a separate checklist category after the Draft EIR was released. Section 4.11, *Public Services*, in the Draft EIR addresses Project impacts related to wildfire.

3.1 AIR QUALITY

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project found that air quality impacts, including construction-generated regional emissions and localized emissions, would be potentially significant from activities occurring on or affecting State lands, even with the following incorporated Project Design Features (PDFs) from the FEIR:

- The Project utilizes an existing developed District San Juan Creek Property site, existing streets for conveyance pipelines, and disturbed or developed sites for construction and laydown areas, all of which serves to reduce construction-related emissions.
- The desalination facility site is ideally located, close to the source water, an existing ocean outfall, and product water conveyance facilities, which serves to reduce construction-related emissions for pipeline trenching and operational emissions associated with pumping.
- The District has committed to a “~~carbon neutral~~” 100% Carbon Neutral Project, whereby the incremental additional energy consumption of the Project (in comparison to the District’s current water supply portfolio energy demand) is to be offset by the District through a comprehensive Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan.⁴

However, implementation of mitigation measure **(MM) AQ-1, MM AQ-2, and MM AQ-3** would reduce these emission impacts to less than significant by requiring Tier 4 certified engines during construction, idling restrictions, and a construction fugitive dust control plan. These mitigation measures would reduce emissions below the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) thresholds of significance.

The Modified Project would reduce the Project’s disturbed area by approximately 70 percent, which includes eliminating all grading in the North Day Use Area and almost all in the South Day Use Area as well as eliminating trenchless construction under the SJC Lagoon. The reduced footprint would also reduce raw water conveyance pipeline lengths and associated infrastructure. This smaller scope of construction activities would thus generate lower haul

⁴ The District committed to offset 100 percent of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as part of Final EIR certification and Project approval.

volumes and create fewer construction-related emissions than those analyzed in the Certified FEIR.

In addition, the Modified Project would reduce construction-generated air emissions by starting construction in the fourth quarter of 2024 instead of the fourth quarter of 2019. These later construction years would have lower construction emission rates due to continued improvements in construction vehicle exhaust technology and more stringent regulatory requirements.

The Modified Project's construction schedule would occur over 18 to 24 continuous months, compared to the Approved Project's 19 months over two or three off-seasons. Criteria pollutant emissions for the Modified Project's construction equipment and on-road/off-road vehicles were quantified using CalEEMod version 2020.4.0 and assumed the maximum feasible overlap for the construction phases, with a compressed 18-month schedule, to generate a "worst case scenario" for potential daily criteria pollutant emissions.⁵ Details regarding the source types and models used, equipment inventory, assumptions, and the modeled data are available in Appendix A, *Air Quality Technical Memorandum*.

Table 3.1-1 compares the peak unmitigated and mitigated daily emission estimates from the Approved Project and Modified Project and compares them to SCAQMD CEQA thresholds. Any emissions exceeding the threshold are presented in bold. As shown in the table, the Modified Project's maximum unmitigated and mitigated daily emissions for reactive organic gases (ROG), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter with a diameter of 10 microns or less (PM₁₀) and 2.5 microns or less (PM_{2.5}), and sulfur oxides (SO_x) would be less than the Approved Project's respective emissions.

⁵ The District anticipates needing only 18 months to complete the construction within DSB. However, construction may extend up to an additional six months. Extending DSB construction to 24 months would not affect the Final EIR or Addendum air quality conclusions. The CEQA thresholds are based on Maximum Daily emissions. As extending the phase does not increase the daily activity, it also would not result in a new or substantially worsened impact.

Table 3.1-1: Construction-Related Emissions

Analysis Scenario	Maximum Daily Emissions (lbs/day)					
	ROG	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5	SOx
APPROVED PROJECT						
Unmitigated Emissions						
2019	14.52	131.54	75.84	4.87	4.52	0.33
2020	30.00	261.93	162.28	16.04	12.29	0.72
2021	15.13	125.35	86.31	12.12	10.72	0.39
Mitigated Emissions						
2019	4.38	19.31	142.45	0.81	0.69	0.33
2020	9.05	44.93	308.75	4.44	2.84	0.93
2021	4.67	25.17	165.63	4.20	2.29	0.39
MODIFIED PROJECT						
Unmitigated Emissions						
2024	11.21	69.48	72.58	2.72	2.44	0.33
2025	23.06	139.38	156.55	11.70	8.15	0.72
2026	12.27	79.60	82.93	9.43	6.10	0.39
Mitigated Emissions						
2024	4.30	19.19	142.92	0.90	0.69	0.33
2025	8.64	37.88	301.92	1.64	1.31	0.69
2026	4.52	22.54	164.90	3.81	2.23	0.39
CHANGE IN EMISSIONS						
Maximum Unmitigated	-6.95	-122.55	-5.72	-4.34	-4.15	0.00
Maximum Mitigated	-0.40	-7.05	-6.83	-0.63	-0.61	-0.24
SCAQMD Regional Criteria Pollutant Threshold	75	100	550	150	55	150
New or Substantially Increased Impact?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Unmitigated construction-related emissions for the Modified Project would still exceed the SCAQMD's NOx threshold of significance. As with the Approved Project, **MM AQ-1**, **MM AQ-2**, and **MM AQ-3** would apply to the Modified Project and would reduce emissions below SCAQMD thresholds. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new significant air quality impact or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified air quality impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project found that impacts to biological resources, including slant well pumping from the SJC Lagoon, would be potentially significant to southern steelhead trout and could occur from activities occurring on or affecting State lands, even with the following incorporated PDF from the FEIR:

- The subsurface intakes are the preferred ocean water intake method by the SWRCB's Ocean Plan Amendment, as they avoid marine life impingement impacts.

However, implementation of **MM BIO-4** would reduce impacts to the SJC Lagoon, and associated impacts to the southern steelhead trout, to less than significant by requiring monthly groundwater monitoring and reporting after the first slant well begins pumping. These monitoring reports, submitted to the California Coastal Commission (CCC), the San Juan Basin Authority, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service, must be used in siting consultations to ensure the remaining wells are placed in locations that do not adversely affect the Lagoon's water levels and salinity.

The terrestrial and marine biological resources associated with the Modified Project are the same as, and for certain areas, reduced from those analyzed in the Certified FEIR. Therefore, the FEIR's Biological Resources Assessment and San Juan Creek Habitat Assessment that present biological resource baseline conditions and potential impacts are still applicable for the Modified Project. The Modified Project would no longer use the existing beach diffuser for slant well development water discharge and would thus avoid associated temporary pipeline construction impacts within the North Day Use Area as well as well development water discharge within nearshore areas of DSB. In addition, the Modified Project would have no difference in environmental effects related to brine discharge as there are no changes proposed for desalination brine discharge through the SJCOO.

The Modified Project would concentrate the slant wells within the DSB Campgrounds at Pods D and E, instead of at Pods C and D which would have been located on either side of San Juan Creek and closer to the SJC Lagoon. The Modified Project's slant wells would thus be sited further from the Lagoon, and Project groundwater modeling was updated accordingly to evaluate the Modified Project's potential effects on the SJC Lagoon's southern steelhead

critical habitat. Appendix C, *Lagoon Effects Technical Memorandum*, provides the modeling results and concludes that the Modified Project would have reduced impacts as compared to the Approved Project. As with the Approved Project, **MM BIO-4** would apply to the Modified Project and would require monthly groundwater monitoring and reporting to ensure that subsequent wells in Pods D and E do not adversely affect the southern steelhead's critical habitat. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new significant biological resources impact or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project determined that, due to the presence of archeological sites nearby, the entire Project area was considered sensitive for unanticipated archeological resources and that ground disturbance activities would have the potential to reveal unknown human remains. These impacts to cultural resources would be potentially significant and could occur from activities occurring on or affecting State lands, even with the following incorporated PDF from the FEIR:

- Proposed subsurface intake facilities are located in active urban developed areas in an erosive environment with generally limited archaeological resources along the beaches.

However, implementation of **MM CUL-1** and **MM CUL-2** would reduce the impacts to less than significant by providing worker awareness training as well as construction monitoring to establish work stoppage and reporting protocols in the event of a cultural resource discovery.

The Certified FEIR relied upon a Cultural Resources Report to identify archaeological or historical resources in the area of potential effect (APE) and analyzed the Approved Project sites' impact areas. This Report concluded that the Approved Project's construction and operational activities within the subsurface intake well area would not impact any historical resource or marine resource. The Modified Project is entirely within the Approved Project's APE and impact areas and therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new impact or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified historic resource or marine resource impact.

The Modified Project's slant well construction activities could have a potentially significant impact on unanticipated archaeological resources, cultural

resources, or human remains. As with the Approved Project, however, **MM CUL-1** and **MM CUL-2** would apply to the Modified Project and would reduce impacts by requiring worker training and construction monitoring. As further discussed in Section 3.10, *Tribal Cultural Resources*, the District has modified **MM CUL-2** per consultation with local tribes. In addition, the Modified Project would be required to properly treat discovered human remains in accordance with applicable laws, including Health and Safety Code (HSC) sections 7050.5-7055 and Public Resources Code sections 5097.98 and 5097.99.

Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new significant cultural resources impact or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.4 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project found that impacts related to geology and soils, including seismic-related ground shaking, liquefaction, expansive soils, and erosion, would be potentially significant from activities occurring on or affecting State lands, even with the following incorporated PDF from the FEIR:

- The Project utilizes an existing urban built-up environment. Therefore, site grading would be minimal for all components of the Project.

However, implementation of **MM GEO-1** would reduce these impacts to less than significant by requiring a soils engineering report and a geotechnical report that would recommend retaining walls, slopes, or other recommendations to mitigate geological hazards.

The Certified FEIR relied upon a preliminary geotechnical study as well as a limited geotechnical evaluation to identify the geology and soils in the Approved Project area. The Modified Project is entirely within the Approved Project's evaluated area, and therefore contains the same geology and soils. The Modified Project's slant well construction at Pods D and E was contemplated in the Certified FEIR and would involve the same construction processes and equipment as described therein. As with the Approved Project, **MM GEO-1** would apply to the Modified Project and would require a soils engineering report and a geotechnical report that would recommend infrastructure or other actions necessary to mitigate geological hazards. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new impact related to geology and soils or

substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.5 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project concluded that GHG emissions impacts would be potentially significant from activities occurring on or affecting State lands. However, implementation of **MM GHG-1** and **MM GHG-2** would reduce these impacts to less than significant by requiring an energy minimization and GHG plan that achieves net carbon neutrality for the Project's construction and operational GHG emissions.

The Approved Project's total GHG emissions were estimated to be 12,460 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MTCO₂e). Of that amount, the GHG emissions associated with slant well construction and Project-wide pipework (the components altered by the Modified Project) would have been 8,354 MTCO₂e. According to Appendix A, *Air Quality Technical Memorandum*, the Modified Project GHG emissions for slant well construction and Project-wide pipework would generate an estimated 8,270 MTCO₂e. Appendix A does not evaluate operational emissions, as there are no planned changes in the overall Project operational conditions and there would be the same number of slant wells using energy to pump. As such, the Modified Project would reduce the Approved Project's GHG emissions by 84 MTCO₂e. In addition, as with the Approved Project, **MM GHG-1** and **MM GHG-2** would apply to the Modified Project and would require an energy minimization and GHG plan and annual "true up" accounting that would achieve net carbon neutrality. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new greenhouse gas emissions impact or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.6 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project found that impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials, including seawater intake construction and well drilling operations, would be potentially significant from activities occurring on or affecting State lands. However, implementation of **MM HAZ-1** through **MM HAZ-5**, and **MM HAZ-9** would reduce these impacts to less than significant by requiring a Drilling Monitoring and Management Program, a Hazardous Waste Management Plan, excavated soils evaluation and remediation, and worker site safety protocols.

As discussed in the Certified FEIR for the Approved Project, the potential for the release of hazards and hazardous materials could come from construction materials such as paints and solvents, vehicle fuel, and other common hazardous materials. In addition, slant well construction would involve drilling fluid and mud. The Modified Project's slant well construction at Pods D and E was contemplated in the Certified FEIR and would involve the same construction processes, equipment, and associated hazards as described therein. As with the Approved Project, **MM HAZ-1** through **MM HAZ-5** and **MM HAZ-9** would apply to the Modified Project and would require slant well construction and drilling activities monitoring, excavation site and excavated soils evaluation and remediation, and work site safety. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new impact or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact related to hazards and hazardous materials. No new mitigation is required.

3.7 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project found that impacts to water quality and hydrology, including compliance with water quality standards and waste discharge requirements as well as runoff, would be potentially significant from activities occurring on or affecting State lands, even with the following incorporated PDFs from the FEIR:

- The subsurface intakes will reduce pre-treatment requirements (and avoid marine life impingement impacts), which is the preferred ocean water intake method by the SWRCB's Ocean Plan Amendment.
- The Project proposes to locate coastal infrastructure, including slant wells and raw water conveyance pipelines, either outside identified coastal hazard zones or place infrastructure below the projected coastal hazard scour limits.
- The Project's brine discharge will utilize an existing ocean outfall, rather than a new ocean outfall, which reduces construction and operational impacts, as well as allows for the brine to be blended with existing outfall wastewater discharge, which is the preferred method of brine discharge by the SWRCB's Ocean Plan Amendment.

However, implementation of **MM HWQ-1**, **MM HWQ-4**, and **MM HAZ-3** would reduce these impacts to less than significant by 1) requiring a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to address construction site erosion and runoff,

2) identifying applicable site design best management practices (BMPs) to reduce potential water quality impacts, and 3) monitoring and remediating the SJC Lagoon's groundwater quality during initial and ongoing slant well pumping.

The Modified Project would reduce the Project's disturbed area by approximately 70 percent, which includes eliminating all grading in the North Day Use Area and almost all in the South Day Use Area as well as eliminating trenchless construction under the SJC Lagoon. The reduced footprint also results in reduced raw water conveyance pipeline lengths and associated infrastructure. This smaller scope of construction activities would thus create fewer construction-related impacts to hydrology and water quality than those analyzed in the Certified FEIR. In addition, the Modified Project's slant well construction at Pods D and E was contemplated in the Certified FEIR and would involve the same construction processes, equipment, and associated potential impacts to hydrology and water quality as described therein. As with the Approved Project, **MM HWQ-1** and **MM HWQ-4** would apply to the Modified Project and would require a SWPPP and site design BMPs to reduce water quality impacts. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new hydrology or water quality impact from construction activities, or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

Even though the Certified FEIR's groundwater modeling in Draft EIR Appendix 10.10.2 (pages 52-62) indicated that the Approved Project would have a beneficial effect on existing groundwater plumes, **MM HAZ-3** requires the District to monitor and remediate (if necessary) the SJC Lagoon's groundwater quality during initial and ongoing slant well pumping. Appendix C, *Lagoon Effects Technical Memorandum*, evaluated the Modified Project's slant well locations and determined that the Modified Project would have even further reduced impacts as compared to the Approved Project. According to the analysis, the modified configuration and operation for the proposed slant wells in Pods D and E would result in smaller changes to the shallow groundwater levels and lagoon levels when compared to the originally anticipated full-scale pumping of the Approved Project.⁶ Regardless, as with the Approved Project, **MM HAZ-3** would apply to the Modified Project and would mitigate groundwater quality impacts from slant well pumping. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a

⁶ Geoscience. (2022). *Doheny Ocean Desalination Project – Update of Lagoon Analysis*, p. 3.

new hydrology or water quality impact from slant well activities, or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.8 NOISE

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project found that noise impacts, primarily to users of the DSB Campgrounds and adjacent beach, would be potentially significant from activities occurring on or affecting State lands, even with the following incorporated PDFs from the FEIR:

- The Project utilizes subsurface slant intake wells which avoids open ocean marine construction and associated temporary marine construction noise.
- The Project utilizes an existing ocean outfall and existing outfall diffuser, which avoids onshore and marine construction and associated temporary marine construction noise.
- Project facilities with higher noise levels (such as construction staging, RO pumps and parking) have been sited away from sensitive receptors.
- Long lifetime expectancy of equipment results in fewer maintenance and repair trips.
- Submersible (below ground) pumps are used for the subsurface intake wells, reducing the need for pumps on the surface, thereby reducing operational noise of the intake wells.

While the Approved Project's Certified FEIR evaluated potentially significant noise impacts to the DSB Campgrounds units closest to Pods D and E (within 120 feet), the Modified Project would close the entire campground throughout construction, and thus there would be no sensitive receptors within 120 feet of the slant well construction and campground restoration areas. In addition, the Modified Project would reduce the overall construction area, thereby impacting fewer beachgoers at DSB. Finally, the Modified Project does not propose any new or additional slant well construction processes and thus would not increase the unmitigated DSB construction noise levels. As with the Approved Project, **MM NOI-1** and **MM NOI-2** would apply to the Modified Project and would require: 1) noise mitigation BMPs for construction equipment and 2) temporary noise barriers and mufflers to ensure 24-hour slant well construction activities do not exceed the City's exterior nighttime noise standards. Therefore, the Modified

Project would not generate a new noise impact, or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.9 RECREATION

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project found that impacts to recreation, including beach access and related recreation, would be potentially significant from activities affecting State lands, even with the following incorporated PDFs from the FEIR:

- The subsurface nature of the intake wells, raw water conveyance alignment, brine disposal system, and the product water conveyance alignment would not impact recreational uses of existing recreational facilities, including bicycle paths, during operation.
- Construction of the subsurface intake wells would not take place on the beaches and instead would take place on upland areas of Doheny State Beach or Capistrano Beach Park,⁷ including landscaped and paved areas.

However, implementation of **MM REC-1**, **MM NOI-1**, and **MM NOI-2** would reduce the Approved Project's impacts to less than significant by providing advance notification and signage to beach users and addressing slant well construction noise impacts to beach-related public recreation.

The Modified Project would only construct slant wells in Pods D and E, located within the DSB Campgrounds. Therefore, the Modified Project would eliminate all the Approved Project's construction and operational activities in the North Day Use Area, and recreationists within the associated beach segment would encounter comparatively reduced or *de minimis* impacts. The Modified Project would also include constructing restored, modernized campground facilities within the DSB Campgrounds as part of the Project's activities, which reduces the number of seasons wherein recreationists would be exposed to construction emissions. In addition, the Modified Project would not include a new, temporary pipeline through the beach area to the existing beach diffuser and thus would remove the associated public recreational impacts from pipeline construction and removal.

⁷ Under the Modified Project, construction and construction staging would not occur on Capistrano Beach Park. See Section 1.3, *Modified Project*.

MM REC-1, **MM NOI-1**, and **MM NOI-2** would further minimize the Modified Project's reduced impacts to recreation on State lands by alerting the public to the DSB Campgrounds construction activity as well as establishing noise mufflers and barriers to address elevated noise levels present at the beach. The Modified Project would not result in new impacts on recreational facilities or activities. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new recreational impact, or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.10 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project found that impacts to unanticipated tribal cultural resources, including those that could potentially result from excavation activities, would be potentially significant from activities occurring on or affecting State lands. However, implementation of **MM CUL-1** and **MM CUL-2** would reduce these impacts to less than significant by providing worker awareness training as well as construction monitoring to establish work stoppage and reporting protocols in the event of a tribal cultural resource discovery.

As discussed in the Certified FEIR, the District complied with all AB 52 requirements and contacted the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation as well as the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians – Acjachemen Nation. The Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, led by Heidi Lucero (Lucero Group) and Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation, led by Joyce Perry (Belardes Group) expressed their interest in the Project. Following consultation with the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians – Acjachemen Nation (Belardes), the District agreed to retain a Cultural Resources Specialist (CRS) to be present during deep excavation.

The District reached out to the Lucero Group and followed up with calls, presentations, and email correspondence between June 6, 2022 and July 8, 2022, including a comprehensive project briefing and updates for the Lucero Group on July 7, 2022. The District provided responses to various questions, and continues to coordinate with the tribe. The District also reached out to the Belardes Group and followed up with calls, presentations, and email correspondence between June 8, 2022 and July 19, 2022, including a comprehensive project briefing and updates on July 11, 2022, to tribal President Joyce Perry (via Zoom). President Perry requested **MM CUL-2** also include retention of a Native Monitor representing the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation – Belardes/Lucero, to which the District agreed. Both the CRS and the Native Monitor would be present during initial deep excavations

that penetrate below native ground surface. In the event of an unexpected tribal cultural resource discovery, both the CRS and the Native Monitor would have the authority to redirect ground disturbance.

On September 7, 2022, the District updated the Lucero Group and Belardes Group regarding the potential CCC hearing date and that, at State Park's request, the Modified Project would limit construction to the DSB Campgrounds and to avoid the North Day Use Area. On November 2 and November 9, 2022, the District emailed and called, respectively, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation to ascertain their interest in the Project and to provide any needed information. Finally, on November 14, 2022, the District reached out to the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe of the San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians via email and phone call. Tribal consultation and coordination efforts remain ongoing, and the District has not received any tribal objections or further concerns related to the Modified Project as of November 14, 2022. As with the Approved Project, **MM CUL-1** would apply to the Modified Project and would require worker awareness training to minimize damage to unanticipated tribal cultural resources during excavation activities. **MM CUL-2** has been modified since the FEIR was certified (see Appendix B, *Addendum Mitigation Measures*) and requires both a CRS and a Native Monitor from the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation- Belardes, present during deep excavations, to have the authority to halt construction if tribal cultural resources or materials are encountered. As the District's tribal engagement remains ongoing, **MM CUL-2** also requires the District to contact other culturally-affiliated tribes and retain a Native Monitor if requested. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new impact to tribal cultural resources, or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.11 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

The Certified FEIR for the Approved Project found that impacts related to utilities and service systems, including waste generated from slant well activities, would be potentially significant from activities occurring on or affecting State lands. However, implementation of **MM UTIL-1** would reduce these impacts to less than significant by requiring a Waste Management Plan (WMP) for all waste generated during the Project's construction.

As discussed in the Certified FEIR for the Approved Project, solid waste could be generated from slant well construction, including drilling mud and cuttings. The Modified Project's slant well construction at Pods D and E was contemplated in the Certified FEIR and would involve the same construction waste as described

therein. As with the Approved Project, **MM UTIL-1** would apply to the Modified Project and would require the District to submit a WMP that includes the methods of managing each waste, including storage, treatment methods, waste testing methods to assure correct classification, methods of transportation, and disposal requirements and sites. Therefore, the Modified Project would not generate a new impact related to utilities and service systems or substantially increase the severity of a previously identified impact. No new mitigation is required.

3.12 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

By aligning the Modified Project construction schedule and facility locations with campground improvements already planned by State Parks, the Modified Project would eliminate separate construction periods and related temporary impacts associated with the State Parks' planned improvements at the DSB Campgrounds. Therefore, the Modified Project reduces the net cumulative construction-related impacts and associated recreational use impacts associated with planned improvements at the DSB Campgrounds.

4.0 DETERMINATION/ADDENDUM CONCLUSION

As detailed in the analysis presented above, this Addendum prepared by the CSLC, as a responsible agency under CEQA, supports the conclusion that the proposed changes (Modified Project) to the previously analyzed Project in the FEIR (Approved Project) would not result in any new significant or substantial increase in the severity of environmental effects. Specifically, the CSLC has determined, based on substantial evidence considering the whole record, that none of the following circumstances exist regarding the Modified Project and the previously certified FEIR:

- Substantial changes proposed in the Project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15162, subd. (a)(1)).
- Substantial changes that will occur with respect to the circumstances under which the Project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15162, subd. (a)(2)).
- New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified by the District (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15162, subd. (a)(3)).

Given that none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines section 15162 have occurred, and only minor changes or additions to the previously certified FEIR are necessary, CSLC staff has determined that no subsequent or supplemental negative declaration or EIR is required, and, consistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15164, an Addendum is the appropriate CEQA document for analysis and consideration of the portion of the Modified Project on lands under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

5.0 ADDENDUM PREPARATION AND RESOURCES

5.1 ADDENDUM PREPARERS

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5.2 REFERENCES

California Department of Parks and Recreation. (2004). *Doheny State Beach Final General Plan & EIR (SCH No. 2003021146)*

Geoscience. (2022). *Doheny Ocean Desalination Project – Update of Lagoon Analysis.*

GHD. (2022). *Revised Criteria Air Pollutant and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis Technical Memorandum*