

Director Siegfried – June 2025 Questions

p. 13: My recollection is that the Budget Committee did not decline to raise rates. I think the Committee split on a decision, and the rate decision was brought to the Board.

While I don't recall that, we can still easily discuss that approach with full Board. If you look at page 16 you can see that the current year rate model reflects rates that are lower than our current rates by roughly \$1.5M

p. 14: The decision about SLR effects and the future of the treatment plant at its present location is unlikely to be made solely by the District.

Very much agree; however, if we don't advocate for the District then no one else will, hence my statement.

p. 75: The annual line cleaning graph seems no longer to be relevant now that the scheduling of line cleaning hopefully is better aligned with the frequency of blockages. Is a more appropriate method to inform the Board in the works?

Per Daryl: We are working on other graphs that will show the percentage of goals met on the 3, 6, 9, 12, 24 and 48 month cleaning frequencies. We should be a few months out on the first quantifiable data. I will need to run the annual line cleaning report for my annual collections report. New charts and data coming soon.

p. 203: "Resilience" refers to the ability to recover from an adverse effect. "Fire resistance" and "fire resistant material" are accurate terms.

Thank you

p. 218: Do "fully developed" or "built-out" remain accurate given that we have enlarged the District to include a large number of septic systems and the LAMP ordinance is in effect?

Point taken. However, our experience in encouraging folks to sign up has not been great. (i.e. Homeowners at Quail, Mid Valley Center and Corona Road). As long as septic tanks fail at different rates we will probably not be successful. Individual homeowners will replace septic before they consider cost of sewer. I think a change may well require a regulatory mandate. (That's what did it for the Highlands.)

p. 224: What is the state of the District's engagement with the U.S. Salinity Lab / UC-Riverside for salinity effects on the trees surrounding the treatment plant?

Per Jeff Bandy: Kennedy/Jenks and DD&A have provided a draft 100% set of drawings and specs for our Perimeter Improvements Project, including an

administrative draft IS/MND. As part of the draft IS/MND, DD&A shared some correspondence with the US Salinity Lab (see quoted text below). I've asked that DD&A provide a letter from the US Salinity Labs on their letterhead, assuming that Director Seigfried would request it. In the meantime, please let me know if he has any further questions or requests regarding this issue.

- "CAWD directed Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc. ("DD&A") to reach out to the United States Department of Agriculture's ("USDA") Agricultural Water Efficiency and Salinity Research Unit located in Riverside, California to request data on the salinity tolerance for native vegetation surrounding the WWTP, including cottonwoods, sycamores and willows. Elia Scudiero of the Salinity laboratory indicated that they did not have salinity tolerance data for these species and suggested that DD&A and CAWD conduct independent research on the matter (Personal Communication with Elia Scudiero, June 2025). According to the Urban Forest Ecosystems Institute, cottonwoods, sycamores and arroyo willows have a moderate ability to tolerate salt in the soil or in a coastal location (UFEI, 2025). Therefore, these species are anticipated to be resistant to SLR and provide screening of the WWTP from existing scenic vistas for the foreseeable future. The activities included as part of the Proposed Project would not directly contribute to SLR. For these reasons, the Proposed Project would have a less-than-significant impact on scenic vistas."

Please inform the Board about plans for further data collection to estimate wastewater production by subsectors of the hospitality sector.

Unfortunately, we don't have anything planned right now. We've had the discussion internally and I've asked other agencies whenever I get the chance. We are not aware of a feasible method to collect a sufficient sample size of flow data on restaurants as they are comingled with other waste drains coming from mixed use downtown buildings. We have good data on residential flows showing residential use comprises about 70% of the wastewater generated. That leaves 30% where it is difficult to collect flow data. Of that 30% half is attributed to restaurants and hotels, and the rest is comprised of miscellaneous other businesses and government.

We will continue looking. If you become aware of a feasible method please let us know.