

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
BOULEVARD PLANNING GROUP
MINUTES/SUMMARY FOR JANUARY 8, 2015

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER: 7:00 PM, Thursday, January 8, 2015

- The Chair, Donna Tisdale, introduced herself and disclosed that she is also the president of the non-profit group, Backcountry Against Dumps. However, for this meeting she stated she was acting solely as the Chair of the Boulevard Planning Group.

A. ROLL CALL (Determination of quorum):

- Members present: **1) Robert Maupin 2) Earl Goodnight 3) vacant – pending Kevin Keane’s appointment by the Board of Supervisors) 4) Donna Tisdale; 5) Michele Strand; 6) Paula Byrd 7) Jeffrey McKernon**

B. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

C. APPROVE MINUTES FOR DECEMBER 4TH MEETING:

- **M/S: MCKERNON/MAUPIN: Approve the December 4, 2014 minutes with correction. (#1, Bullet 4 should be electrical engineer, not “ing”). Passed 6-0-0.**

E. PUBLIC COMMUNICATION: None

F. ACTION ITEMS:

1. SOITEC SOLAR’S FINAL PROGRAMATIC EIR PRESENTATION BY COUNTY STAFF:

- Darren Gretler, Assistant Director of PDS, introduced Ashley Gungle, Project Manager, Jim Bennett, Groundwater Geologist, Mindy Fog, Planning Manager, Sami Real, and Chief of Project Planning.
- They thanked Chair Donna Tisdale for her hard work, commenting that she’s a tough lady.
- Purpose of their visit was to provide information regarding the Final EIR for Soitec Solar and give us the upcoming dates of votes by the Planning Commission and County Board of Supervisors. They are coming up quick.
- It’s their job to be as thorough as they can and present us with information that can help us along the way.
- Ashley Gungle wanted to make sure everyone had access to the EIR. There are changes since last time.
- Two board members, Bob Maupin and Earl Goodnight, both recused themselves from discussion and vote on this topic. Ashley Gungle explained that it was required due to their homes being in close proximity to the proposed project sites and Right of Way for transmission.
- There is a new Alternative to the EIR, which is called “Alternative 2A”. It takes into account comments made during review, some reductions in the Tierra del Sol (TDS) project at the northern and western sides, to provide additional buffering. At Rugged Solar at the northern end 177 trackers removed. Eliminates LanWest and LanEast between Old 80 and I-8. This is the proposed project moving forward.
- Planning Commission hearing is next Friday, January 16th, and Board of Supervisors hearing on February 4th.
- A community member (D. Bloom) asked why only two rows of trackers removed at the north side of TDS, instead of 3 rows like the west side. Ashley responded that it did provide a buffer and that native vegetation would remain, as well as screening installed. The homeowner that lives directly to the north on Tierra del Sol

questioned again, why a small change of 1 additional row being removed couldn't be made? It's a relatively small change that would be appreciated since this project is so close to homes.

- Ashley didn't have a direct response, but opened it up for questions from others.
- Howard Cook wanted to confirm that the new proposal included only TDS and Rugged. Ashley confirmed.
- A community member (Bloom) asked if there were some sort of restrictions when it comes to placing Industrial projects next door to residential. Ashley replied that there are several other projects that have already been approved in other areas like Valley Center, Ramona, and Borrego.
- Screening height at maturity is 10-20 feet. The panels are 13' at stow position and 30' max at peak.
- Drought tolerant and fire resistant plantings are planned.
- Kelly Fuller, Protect Our Communities Foundation, brought up that a recent change in the proposal includes a Battery Energy Storage Facility, with the addition of 160 sea cargo containers full of Lithium Ion batteries. This was not analyzed in the Draft EIR. Why was this change put forward as an Addendum rather than a Supplemental EIR, Subsequent EIR, and recirculated?
- Mindy Fogg responded that they checked that really closely. They compared the new change with the impacts that had already been analyzed during the Draft EIR public comment period, and there was no increase in severity of impacts. That is the criteria for going back and recirculating a Draft EIR for comment. Because there was no increase in impacts, they analyzed it and added it to the EIR so that the report would be published in mid December, ahead of the hearing dates and got notices out to everyone on time so that there was enough time for comments.
- Fuller added that that was the County's interpretation of CEQA, which is debatable.
- Fuller asked why only the property line was used in the noise study, rather than within the boundaries and impacts to wildlife. Where is that analysis? Mortality monitoring is an actual requirement.
- Ashley Gungle responded that for environmental analysis issues, they are only concerned about the property line and beyond it.
- Fuller asked about the wildlife impacts inside the project.
- Gungle answered that they are expecting less than significant impacts to wildlife in regards to noise, based on the analysis.
- Fuller asked where this information is located within the EIR. They agreed to show her where.
- Gungle clarified that monitoring is a condition of approval.
- Fuller also asked what access the public will have to results of paperwork in the field. Gungle said she was not sure about monitoring being available to the public.
- A community member (E. Tisdale) asked who made the determination that Lithium Ion batteries were considered a less than significant impact. Staff responded that the batteries have a low hazard rating.
- C. Allen asked if the increased fire risk had been fully analyzed.
- Mindy Fogg explained that the Fire Personnel did look at the battery storage.
- Kevin Keane (electrical /tech engineer) explained that other companies have had problems with the lithium ion batteries catching fire. It is a very real concern.
- McKernan added that the EIR likened the rows of batteries to a row a fruit trees, as far as aesthetics. There was laughter in response to the comparison.
- In response to a question Mindy Fogg said that the vegetation buffer will take about 5 years to mature, and they acknowledge that it is lower in elevation than the 30' tall solar panels. This is due to choosing drought tolerant and fire resistant vegetation.
- Also, the Chair offered that the developers do not want too much shade on their projects.

- R. Blaisdell stated that about 4 years ago a lithium ion battery brought down an airliner.
- Soitec's consultant, Jim Whalen, said that cell phones use lithium ion batteries, too.
- A community member asked if these cargo containers full of lithium ion batteries have a "turn-off switch" in case of overload. County staff replied that they have their own fire suppression systems.
- The community member asked, why would they need that?
- County staff responded, in the event of a fire either coming in from outside or internally.
- Another community asked why do they have to put these projects in our neighborhood?
- County staff responded as a means of storing energy.
- Community members then asked, why in OUR community – why not La Jolla?
- The 160 containers are only going to be on the Rugged sight. They will be located near the substation.
- A community member asked who will be receiving the energy created here?
- County staff replied that it will be sold back to SDG&E.
- The Chair corrected them with the fact that there is no Power Purchase Agreement on file. The battery storage is part of Governor Brown's mandate on backup for intermittent energy. They do have a thermodynamic runaway so if the batteries are damaged or mishandled and they have a malfunction they can trigger a spontaneous cascading failure– the whole thing could go up. That can create a toxic smoke. A lot more hazardous materials included now that weren't involved before. This is ground breaking stuff. No communities that the Chair knows of are being subjected to these size of projects in San Diego County. It's happening out in the desert and in the farmland areas of Imperial Valley, but this is the biggest storage that the Chair has heard of so far. So we are basically pretty big guinea pigs.
- No reply from County staff.
- One community resident lamented how difficult it has been over the years for permits to be granted for exponentially smaller projects, that would be denied, yet now these huge projects that could ruin us, are going through. He alleged County corruption and payoffs since the big boys are getting what they want.
- No reply from County staff.
- County staff then turned it over to Jim Bennett, Groundwater Geologist, for his presentation on groundwater.
- Bennett said it has been an arduous task and a tough pill to swallow to get to this point, with Tule Wind already being approved, these two projects that are going forward, there's also the Jacumba Solar project, and the Rough Acres Ranch project that are also linked to these projects in regard to groundwater resources.
- They've done a tremendous amount of work with the applicant, their team of hydro geologists, they've done groundwater investigations at the four sites, the numbers have changed since last February when they were here last.
- County staff has consultants that do the investigations, and they have two regulations: San Diego County Groundwater Ordinance and the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance for Groundwater Resources.
- They look for cumulative ability to feed the project, does it affect off site wells, 20' or more drop is considered significant. In an alluvial aquifer, the drawdown is 5'. County staff modified guidelines to be more stringent. They looked at groundwater dependent habitat. 3' or more would be significant. Then groundwater quality. Impacts were evaluated, both cumulatively and direct. Bennett said that all of the new stringent rules will be in the permit and that the developers will be held accountable when/if things go awry.
- Pine Valley Mutual Water & Jacumba Community Services District are not subject to Groundwater Ordinance but had similar groundwater investigations: 30 year water balance; well interference; groundwater dependent habitat; groundwater quality; monitoring and mitigation; there is more storage in alluvial soils.

- 1 acre foot of water = 326,000 gallons of water = 2 single family residences use in a year = 16 swimming pools
- Bennett said that each site's water is separate, due to distance between them.
- After Howard Cook's findings of underestimated project water use/needs, they arrived at the new numbers after they went back and sharpened their pencils:
- For the Tierra del Sol project, the construction demand is 68 acre feet, of that 68, it was proven that only 18 acre feet could be served with on-site wells. Additional 21 acre feet will come from the Jacumba Community Services District and the remainder of backup will come from recycled water from Padre Dam (up to 29 acre feet).
- Rugged Solar farm, went from nearly 60 acre feet last February to 83 acre feet now, based on looking at the construction demands again, especially from the public comments received.
- Rugged also had to change where some water would come from.
- 54 acre feet will be pumped on-site, 27 acre feet from Jacumba Community Services District and 16 acre feet from Pine Valley and have provided a reserve portfolio, which guarantees more water than needed.
- 56 acre feet of pumping for Tule Wind, which is already approved.
- Rough Acres has 2 acre feet of construction demand. Jacumba solar project has 59 acre feet. 25 acre feet for the campground, Tierra del sol site is 7 acre feet, Jacumba solar 4 acre feet.
- Tierra del Sol pump rate 18 gallons per minute max during construction, 4.3 gal/min ongoing.
- Rugged pump rate 100 gallons per minute during construction, tapering down to 64 gallons per minute, 25 gallons per minutes ongoing from the two well fields.
- Bob Maupin said his well is 784 feet away from the Tierra del Sol project well.
- Bennett said there was no impact from the 72 hour test.
- The neighbor that lives directly across the street only gets 3 gallons per minute.
- They went down 1300 feet. They are putting transducers in to measure every 15 minutes for all surrounding wells.
- Once every two weeks reporting for the first 90 days of construction, then once a month, then annual reporting on water use.
- Bennett showed a graph of the water usage from pump 6 in Jacumba for the ECO substation.
- Jim talked about the different wells at the Pine Valley water district.
- Scott Snyder pointed out that the monitoring and reporting to the County is done by a paid professional, like a geologist, that is employed by the project owner. He suggested that an occasional site visit and verification of data by County personnel would be not too much to ask.
- A Jacumba resident asked about independent monitoring at all project source wells.
- Maupin stated that his well was just measured and it had dropped 5' from the last measurement; Soitec's sensor is not working; another well dropped 40' in Feb 2013, but Jim said that wasn't connected.
- Maupin said that no one has explained to him about all of the foreign products being used for soil binding that will soak into the ground; what they will do to the quality of the groundwater over time.
- Bennett answered that it's non toxic and non combustible.
- A community member asked Jim if he would want these projects in his backyard. He said he can only speak in terms of groundwater investigations and he had made his best effort to limit the amount of water used and impacts in accordance with the regulations. He does not have the luxury of personal opinions.
- Groundwater rights going back to 1800's were discussed.
- R. Blaisdell complained that our groundwater is like a bank account; we have lots of dry wells and dead trees and yet Soitec is being allowed to take millions of gallons for free

- S. McKernan expressed alarm that with the historic drought, little to no recharge, and all the dead and dying trees, that these projects are still being approved.
- Jim Bennett replied that the drought of the last 3 years is unprecedented.
- Going back 40 years in history, we've always had droughts and our recharge comes cyclically.
- The analysis takes into account very little groundwater recharge normally and relies on past precipitation rates, which is risky. Especially, since Climate Change is not a consideration.
- Fuller said County is making predictions based on past history; what about climate change?
- Community members brought up that historic numbers don't predict the future and the high risk bet only hurts those of us living here if anything goes wrong. Another said a 72 hour test, what about 72 days, weeks, months. The permanent damage we could suffer is immeasurable.
- Bennett said that since Climate change predictions are not legally defensible, they conservatively study what the impacts would be if the General Plan was built to capacity, then run the numbers based on that scenario.
- E. Sepin of Jacumba stated that all of the locals that have been here longer than 20 years can attest that there is less water now than 20 years ago. Period. The casino and Border Patrol prison have both already taken so much water. We cannot afford more. How the hell are we going to survive?
- Jim Bennett responded that there is groundwater monitoring available, but it's rather limited.
- The only wells that had near constant monitoring since the early 90's are Donna Tisdale's.
- The data gap was due to the County discontinuing funding for their monitoring program.
- More community members echoed their concern about what's already been built and the extreme increase in our already stressed area. One kept saying that the County does not care about us.
- Jim Bennett went back to some graphs. It was all taken into consideration.
- Jim Bennett admitted that he wishes he had more data to rely on.
- He said that their "thresholds" will stop any damage from neighboring wells.
- Questions were raised on Soitec's contingency plan to replace our water if it gets depleted; there is no such plan.
- D. Floyd commented that 10, then 20, then 40, then 80 acres were required to build just one home. Now this? Did Soitec do any dye tests? Staff said No dye tests were conducted.
- C. Allen asked about water quality impacts from project oil and hazardous materials leaks.
- Gungle responded that the EIR Haz Mat section determined there would be no hazmat impacts.
- Jeff McKernan asked how the non-potable water from Padre Dam will affect our quality of well water-drinking water.
- Bennett said that 90-100% of the Padre Dam water will evaporate, since its being mainly used for dust control.
- The EIR did look at the hazardous materials, not too many chemicals, some lubricants for the motors, but not much else.
- Linda Shannon asked how much water would be pumped out of the west well at Rugged. Jim answered initially 100 gal/min for the first 60 days, they are in an alluvial aquifer, and ongoing use is 24 gal/min.
- Bennett recommended that Linda ask the Planning Commission to include her well in the well monitoring network and to have Soitec improve her well equipment to make sure it was monitor-able.
- County staff asked for Linda's information.
- Howard Cook started to ask some questions.
- Bennett thanked Howard for his diligence, and said they have a better project now because of him, and because of his fine-toothed comb study of the Draft EIR, and his public comments that resulted in the engineer's having to go back and do their math again.

- Howard indicated that there were still some numbers missing from the Final EIR.
- Jim said that the TDS weather station underestimates the precipitation by 20-28%, they also included Campo data as a comparative tool to show a more reasonable representation would be.
- Howard brought up the Tecate Divide and precipitation patterns.
- Howard compared and contrasted the ECO site to the proposed project sites and the numbers didn't add up. Soitec has very little experience with small Newberry Springs and Borrego Springs (Desert Green Solar) projects.
- Howard said that if you use NextEra's, a much more experienced company, water estimates of 20 million gallons for per 20 acre site then multiplied them by 1500 acres (proposed area of Boulevard), you get 300 million gallons. The current Final EIR says there is 168 million gallons total. That's a pretty wide spread.
- And if you compare the ECO project, it's even worse! About 90 million gallons so far on about 100 acres.
- It has the same gen-tie, the same electrical equipment. Something is wrong with Soitec's math.
- Construction water estimates are still too low according to Howard Cook.
- A gen-tie line, fencing, concrete, concrete washing, etc. was not included as well. The 10 acre concrete batch plant would use about a billion gallons, per Cook. Also, the preferred method of installation is without concrete, but there is the possibility that concrete foundations would need to be used which aren't included in the Final EIR.
- Bennett said that he could not respond point for point, but would appreciate the data in written comments.
- Howard Cook said he wants his questions answered before the Board of Supervisors votes. What the hell is the rush? Howard brought up how the County staff has warned each other how carefully to reply to him in writing, and he fears no time for the County to reply in writing before the hearing and vote.
- Bennett again encouraged Howard to get written comments to him ASAP.
- If the wells draw down beyond what is acceptable, then pumping will cease and all water will be trucked in, according Bennett.
- Ben Schultz asked what will happen if Soitec goes bankrupt and can't run the project.
- County staff said bonding is only for decommissioning.
- The Chair asked if Soitec had paid their \$8,000.00 before the County staff attended the meeting, like the email said? County staff said that a deposit is coming for \$40k, and there is currently not a deficit on the account.
- The Chair stated that because this project has been certified as an Environmental Leadership project under AB900, they are keeping an administrative record concurrently with the project. So every time you send an email to the County it's put on the website.
- So, the Chair saw the email from the County saying that Soitec needed to pay \$8,000.00 before staff would attend the Boulevard Planning Group meeting as well as before the January 16th Planning Commission.
- The specific question is, did they pay that? County staff wanted to clarify that the email was saying that they had \$8000 remaining in the account and that they needed an additional amount to cover work from here on out. So they were asked to bring in an additional deposit before depleting the funds that were in the account. So, as of right now, no additional money has been received by the County from Soitec.
- Community residents were concerned about water quality and inverters blowing up. When happens? Who does it get reported to? What leaks out? Are we going to drink it?
- Chair stated that transducers were unreliable and not working in Campo after 12 million gallons sold to ECO Substation. 1 million truck miles –exceeded. Ironic and bizarre to have such a disproportionate impact to our community.

- The Chair said that the County is rushing us to have comments in within 30 days, when it took the developers over a year to respond. They should revise and recirculate the EIR due to the massive changes in scope, all kinds of people working on the water numbers for a year and the community gets 30 days? The Chair talked about the “heat island affect” and they have a lot of noise, especially low frequency that are the most concern. The EIR memo on electrical pollution doesn’t address the dirty electricity, the increased ground currents, and if you live between the project and the substation, all that is going under your house, up through the pipes and neutral ground wire. These are all big issues.
- Loss of property values is not covered by anyone.
- All of the new things in the Final that were not analyzed in the Draft EIR should be triggering a recirculation or supplemental EIR.
- Jeff McKernon asked why the letter to Planning Commission are already dated January 16th and recommending approval. It’s up to us to put enough information in the record to support a lawsuit.
- Overriding public benefits aka the public good, per the County staff.
- Bob Maupin blames his wife’s need for chemo on the Southwest Powerlink, built through his property. He is concerned these projects will cause her to die early.
- Maupin alarmed about increased electrical pollution and wrongful death of his wife.
- Scott Snyder, a certified hydro geologist, asked for an opportunity to speak.
 - Snyder disclosed he was hired by Backcountry Against Dumps to take a technical look at the groundwater reports for this project.
 - Snyder confirmed that everything Jim Bennett said during the presentation is true; however he does have some issues with some of the technical work.
 - One of the County Standards in the CEQA process in regards to the 50% reduction in storage assumes a certain amount of recharge in a 30 year period, as well as existing groundwater use, and full general plan build out.
 - One key factor looked at is residential groundwater use. ½ acre foot per year per residence. Bennett said that’s the consumptive loss to the system and assumes the demand in higher than that. The demand would be more around 1 acre foot.
 - This project is proposing over 50 million gallons of water.
 - Jim said that if the project is going to use over 20,000 gallons of water per day, then you go to the watershed analysis, but in this case they conservatively assumed cumulatively... they assumed ½ mile radius for the amount of water storage, which is unrealistic, but the project has the ability to draw from that entire tributary watershed that was not included in the analysis. Is ½ acre foot per year realistic for all residents? 450 per gallons per day for folks who live in the backcountry and have 10-20-40 acres, may not be enough, even though that is the number used in the analysis.
 - In the TDS report, only one other residential well was 1000’ deep. Many others are much more shallow. Average depth is 350’. The median is 299’. The test well went down over 1360’. That water may or may not be hydraulically separated from the shallow water. The standard of care is a 72 hour test. But the concern is long term heavy use for 60 to 90 days.
 - GS2 did appear to have an impact. Scott did not see any data logger data in the report, all he saw was the graph, so he wasn’t able to see the drawdown. Even 4 to 5 feet of drawdown is an impact.
 - Looking at 2 wells in the Interference Analysis, Scott performed the same calculations that Dudek did
 - **Dudek showed 19.9 feet drawdown vs. Snyder’s drawdown of over 20’. Over 20’ is significant**
 - At 60 gallons per minute, which is the maximum, the drawdown is significant.
 - There is a restriction as to the acre feet able to be pumped, but is there a flow rate restriction?

- 7 acre feet for first 90 days at Tierra del Sol, per Jim Bennett.
- Jim Bennett said that the developer can pump at any rate per minute they can. He said that the hydrologic equations would be the same. If you pump a well for 12 hours, then 12 hours of rest, the water levels at the 24 hour period are going to be the same. It's a 24 hour rate that Jim Bennett quoted.
- Snyder said if you pump the well at 60 gallons per minute for 4 days straight, it could impact the nearby wells.
- Snyder did not see an analysis for higher pumping rates which should be done to address potential impacts to adjacent wells.
- Jim Bennett said that no analysis had been done in that regard, with the scenario presented.
- 188 gallons per minute / 24 hours at peak construction at the TDS site. 227k gallons per day.
- What about storage of ground water during construction?
- No storage proposed.
- Weekly downloads and bi-weekly reporting for the transducers in the wells.
- Bennett said if well is measured below the criteria, they are required to cease pumping and report to the County within 5 days.
- For Tule Wind, the geologist indicated the amount of ground water storage for McCain Valley in their area of analysis was 1000 acre feet.
- Applicant may have conservatively constrained with the amounts / percentages.
- Rough Acres ongoing use 25 acre feet per year.
- In the mitigation plan, wells 6A and 6B may not be included in FEIR.
- Is there any spot-checking included in the plan? No. No spot-checking.
- The Walker well does not appear to be included in the analysis.
- Monthly downloads of transducer info after the first month.
- The October investigation included Jacumba Solar.
- Rapid impacts can occur in shallow wells so more frequent monitoring needed.
- Snyder said spot checking by the County should be required in permit conditions to help keep applicants honest.
- All residents are encouraged to call the County to be enrolled in the well monitoring network.
- Who owns the data that the transducers report? Whoever installs them, so the applicant.
- All of the data should be reported to the County of San Diego.
- Water quality is not measured in the reports, just quantity of water.
- Formal comments will be filed with Board of Supervisors
- Richard Blaisdell, Vice President of Backcountry Against Dumps, made a public statement:
 - "Our board has approved the following statement: We support the Boulevard Planning Group and the vast majority of local residents, property owners, and others who strongly oppose the unnecessary industrialization and transformation of our fire-prone backcountry communities as a sacrificial renewable energy zone and transmission corridors that benefit distant cities and corporations at the expense of impacted residents. A wide variety of natural resources, our quality of life, and our property values, which also represent our lifetime investments. So far, Soitec Solar has not only successfully lobbied decision makers to approve their very expensive, very destructive experimental projects, in inappropriate groundwater dependent places, but they also convinced our representatives to hand over tens of millions of our state and federal tax dollars. Through their own actions, or inactions, Soitec has lost their Power Purchase Contracts with SDG&E and recent reports and audits indicate they have failed to prove they can compete with cheaper, flat solar panels. As a result, Soitec Solar is having financial

issues and they have had to temporarily shut down production of their manufacturing facility. As a matter of record, we are putting Soitec, San Diego County, and any potential investors on notice that any approvals for Soitec's destructive Boulevard projects, that we are fully prepared to file suit. So, we'll see you in court.

- Applause.
- The Chair read her entire 2 page Draft Action for the Boulevard Planning Group. Copies were included in agenda packages.
- Applause.
- Kevin Keane pointed out that lithium ion batteries are so dangerous that they are not allowed to be shipped via air or USPS. They pose extreme fire hazards.
- When the Chair asked if there were any objections to the draft action, no one objected.

M/S: MCKERNAN/BYRD: To authorize Chair to submit draft action. Approved 4-0-0; Bob Maupin and Earl Goodnight recused themselves from the vote due to proximity of their properties to Project.

2. CHAIR'S REQUEST FOR AUTHORIZATION TO SUBMIT FORMAL COMMENTS ON SOITEC'S FINAL PEIR AND TO REPRESENT GROUP AT UPCOMING SOITEC SOLAR HEARINGS AT THE PLANNING COMMISSION AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

M/S: STRAND/BYRD: Authorize Chair to submit formal comments on Soitec's Final PEIR and to represent the group at upcoming Soitec Solar hearings at the Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors. Approved 6-0-0

G. GROUP BUSINESS: Announcements; correspondence; discussion items; project updates

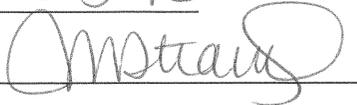
1. BORDER PATROL PRESENTATION ON NEW 1-8 CHECKPOINT CONSTRUCTION PROJECT:

- Supervisory Border Patrol Agent Richard Marzec will provide a basic overview of work that will occur and its impact on drivers traveling on Interstate 8 both during construction and afterwards.
- Comment on this project has closed.
- The Border Patrol is expanding the westbound checkpoint at Pine Valley on I-8. 10 months total construction. Traffic will be redirected to Old Highway 80 at times.
- May-November 2015. Mostly planned to take place in the middle of the night.
- Checkpoint to be made permanent and further to the south (east on the interstate).
- Trenching and paving, and enclosed facility to be built.
- Structure will be large to accommodate large loads (big trucks).
- The smaller checkpoint on Old Highway 80 has no immediately plans for enlargement.
- 3.25 million dollars.
- Supreme Court has yet to decide the legality of the checkpoints, but it's being built anyway.
- 7 years in design phase, working with Caltrans.
- A community member suggested they install signage to alert folks as to dates and times of when the checkpoint will be closed.
- A. DeGroot repeated his frustration and objections to check points.

2. REVITALIZATION REPORT:

- Due to the late hour, it was agreed that no other updates/reports would be provided.

H. MEETING ADJOURNED AT 10:03 PM/NEXT REGULAR MEETING SET FOR FEBRUARY 5TH, 2015:

Minutes approved by Group on: 3-5-15
Michele Strand, Secretary: 

For More information contact Donna Tisdale, Chair at 619-766-4170 or tisdale.donna@gmail.com

***Disclaimer Language included as directed by San Diego County PDS:**

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