MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Project No. 646245
SCH No. 2020039026

SUBJECT: ~~**S. Mission Beach Storm Drain**~~ **South Mission Beach Storm Drain and Green Infrastructure**: Site Development Permit (SDP) for a comprehensive drainage system upgrade that addresses water quality and flood control management. The project includes storm drain improvements, low flow diversion improvements, and installation of green infrastructure. A total of 7,709 linear feet of storm drain would be installed. Old storm drain infrastructure would be abandoned and replaced with new infrastructure. Planned construction material is reinforced concrete pipe (7,154.47 linear feet) and polyvinyl chloride pipe (555.15 linear feet). Other work related to this project includes realigning storm drains, installing cleanouts, replacing damaged curb and gutters, replacing damaged sidewalks, and modifying catch basins with sump pumps. Any sidewalks, benches or other public facilities will be replaced in kind to maintain neighborhood character. The project location will be between San Fernando Place to the North and San Diego Place to the south and encompass various streets. The majority of the area is within the Mission Beach Planned District Residential South (MBPD-R-S) zone and may also include the MBPD-VC-S (Visitor Commercial) and MBPD-NC-S (Neighborhood Commercial) zones within the Mission Beach Precise Plan and Local Coastal Program Addendum area.

Update April 27, 2020

Minor revisions have been made to the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND). Added language would appear in ~~strikeout~~ and underline format. The MND has been revised to reflect the correct project title. The revision of the project title would not result in any changes to the environmental impacts associated with the project or project mitigation measures. As such, no recirculation of the MND is required. In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act, Section 15073.5 (c)(4), the addition of new information that clarifies, amplifies, or makes insignificant modification does not require recirculation as there are no new impacts and no new mitigation identified. An environmental document need only be recirculated where there is identification of new significant environmental impact or the addition or a new mitigation measure required to avoid a significant environmental impact.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

See attached Initial Study.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:

See attached Initial Study.

III. DETERMINATION:

The City of San Diego conducted an Initial Study which determined that the proposed project could have a significant environmental effect in the following areas(s): **Biological Resources, Cultural Resources (Archaeology), and Tribal Cultural Resources.** Subsequent revisions in the project proposal create the specific mitigation identified in Section V of this Mitigated Negative Declaration. The project as revised now avoids or mitigates the potentially significant environmental effects previously identified, and the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report will not be required.

IV. DOCUMENTATION:

The attached Initial Study documents the reasons to support the above Determination.

V. MITIGATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM:

A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS - PART I
Plan Check Phase (prior to permit issuance)

1. Prior to the issuance of a Notice To Proceed (NTP) for a subdivision, or any construction permits, such as Demolition, Grading or Building, or beginning any construction related activity on-site, the Development Services Department (DSD) Director's Environmental Designee (ED) shall review and approve all Construction Documents (CD), (plans, specification, details, etc.) to ensure the MMRP requirements are incorporated into the design.

2. In addition, the ED shall verify that the MMRP Conditions/Notes that apply ONLY to the construction phases of this project are included VERBATIM, under the heading, "**ENVIRONMENTAL/MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS.**"

3. These notes must be shown within the first three (3) sheets of the construction documents in the format specified for engineering construction document templates as shown on the City website:

http://www.sandiego.gov/development-services/industry/standtemp.shtml

4. The **TITLE INDEX SHEET** must also show on which pages the "Environmental/Mitigation Requirements" notes are provided.

5. **SURETY AND COST RECOVERY** - The Development Services Director or City Manager may require appropriate surety instruments or bonds from private Permit Holders to ensure the long term performance or implementation of required mitigation measures or programs. The City is authorized to recover its cost to offset the salary, overhead, and expenses for City personnel and programs to monitor qualifying projects.

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

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

Qualified Archaeologist
Qualified Native American Monitor

Qualified Biologist

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

CONTACT INFORMATION:

a) The PRIMARY POINT OF CONTACT is the **RE** at the **Field Engineering Division - 858-627-3200**

b) For Clarification of ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS, it is also required to call **RE and MMC at 858-627-3360**

2. MMRP COMPLIANCE: This Project, Project Tracking System (PTS) #646245, shall conform to the mitigation requirements contained in the associated Environmental Document and implemented to the satisfaction of the DSD's Environmental Designee (MMC) and the City Engineer (RE). The requirements may not be reduced or changed but may be annotated (i.e. to explain when and how compliance is being met and location of verifying proof, etc.). Additional clarifying information may also be added to other relevant plan sheets and/or specifications as appropriate (i.e., specific locations, times of monitoring, methodology, etc

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

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

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Protection Agency
California Coastal Commission

4. MONITORING EXHIBITS
All consultants are required to submit , to RE and MMC, a monitoring exhibit on a 11x17 reduction of the appropriate construction plan, such as site plan, grading, landscape, etc., marked to clearly show the specific areas including the **LIMIT OF WORK**, scope of that discipline's work, and notes indicating when in the construction schedule that work will be performed. When necessary for clarification, a detailed methodology of how the work will be performed shall be included.

5. OTHER SUBMITTALS AND INSPECTIONS:

The Permit Holder/Owner's representative shall submit all required documentation, verification letters, and requests for all associated inspections to the RE and MMC for approval per the following schedule:

DOCUMENT SUBMITTAL/INSPECTION CHECKLIST		
Issue Area	Document Submittal	Associated Inspection/Approvals/Notes

General	Consultant Qualification Letters	Prior to Preconstruction Meeting
General	Consultant Construction Monitoring Exhibits	Prior to or at Preconstruction Meeting
Archaeological Resources	Monitoring Report(s)	Monitoring Report Approval
Biological Resources	Monitoring Exhibit	Monitoring Report Approval
Bond Release	Request for Bond Release Letter	Final MMRP Inspections Prior to Bond Release Letter

C. SPECIFIC MMRP ISSUE AREA CONDITIONS/REQUIREMENTS

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BIO-1: Mitigation of 0.31 acres of impacts to eelgrass shall be implemented for the proposed project and the project shall implement all requirements identified in the Eelgrass Transplant and Monitoring Plan in Support of the South Mission Beach Storm Drain and Green Infrastructure Project (Merkel and Associates, 2019). Impacts to eelgrass would be conducted in accordance with the California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy (CEMP) (NMFS 2014). Under this policy any eelgrass impacts would require successful mitigation at a 1.2:1 replacement ratio through transplant of a minimum ratio of 1.38:1. The initial restoration planting required under the CEMP shall be a minimum planting of 18,816 square feet with an ultimate requirement to successfully establish an estimated 16, 362 square feet.

BIO-2: Prior to Bid Opening/Bid Award, owner/permitee shall provide evidences of the following permits, the following permits and approvals shall be obtained, or it shall be demonstrated to the Development Services Department that such approvals are not required:

A) A R&HA Section 10 for work in traditionally navigable waters of the U.S.,
B) A CWA Section 404 for discharge of dredged or fill material within waters of the U.S.,
C) A CWA Section 401 state water quality certification for an action that may result in degradation of waters of the State, and
D) A CDP issued by the California Coastal Commission.

CULTURAL RESOURCES (ARCHAEOLOGY)

CUL-1

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

A. Entitlements Plan Check

1. Prior to permit issuance or Bid Opening/Bid Award, whichever is applicable, the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental designee shall verify that the requirements for Archaeological Monitoring and Native American monitoring have been noted on the applicable construction documents through the plan check process.

B. Letters of Qualification have been submitted to ADD

1. Prior to Bid Award, the applicant shall submit a letter of verification to Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) identifying the Principal Investigator (PI) for the project and the names of all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring program, as defined in the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG). If applicable, individuals involved in the archaeological monitoring program must have completed the 40-hour HAZWOPER training with certification documentation.

2. MMC will provide a letter to the applicant confirming the qualifications of the PI and all persons involved in the archaeological monitoring of the project meet the qualifications established in the HRG.
3. Prior to the start of work, the applicant must obtain written approval from MMC for any personnel changes associated with the monitoring program.

II. Prior to Start of Construction

A. Verification of Records Search

1. The PI shall provide verification to MMC that a site specific records search (1/4 mile radius) has been completed. Verification includes, but is not limited to a copy of a confirmation letter from South Coastal Information Center, or, if the search was in-house, a letter of verification from the PI stating that the search was completed.
2. The letter shall introduce any pertinent information concerning expectations and probabilities of discovery during trenching and/or grading activities.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC requesting a reduction to the ¼ mile radius.

B. PI Shall Attend Precon Meetings

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

2. Acknowledgement of Responsibility for Curation (CIP or Other Public Projects) The applicant shall submit a letter to MMC acknowledging their responsibility for the cost of curation associated with all phases of the archaeological monitoring program.
3. Identify Areas to be Monitored

   a. Prior to the start of any work that requires monitoring, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Monitoring Exhibit (AME) (with verification that the AME has been reviewed and approved by the Native American consultant/monitor when Native American resources may be impacted) based on the appropriate construction documents (reduced to 11x17) to MMC identifying the areas to be monitored including the delineation of grading/excavation limits.
   b. The AME shall be based on the results of a site specific records search as well as information regarding the age of existing pipelines, laterals and associated appurtenances and/or any known soil conditions (native or formation).
   c. MMC shall notify the PI that the AME has been approved.
4. When Monitoring Will Occur
   a. Prior to the start of any work, the PI shall also submit a construction schedule to MMC through the RE indicating when and where monitoring will occur.
   b. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC prior to the start of work or during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program. This request shall be based on relevant information such as review of final construction documents which indicate conditions such as age of existing pipe to be replaced, depth of excavation and/or site graded to bedrock, etc., which may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

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

III. **During Construction**

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

1. The Archaeological Monitor shall be present full-time during all soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities which could result in impacts to archaeological resources as identified on the AME. **The Construction Manager is responsible for notifying the RE, PI, and MMC of changes to any construction activities such as in the case of a potential safety concern within the area being monitored. In certain circumstances OSHA safety requirements may necessitate modification of the AME.**
2. The Native American consultant/monitor shall determine the extent of their presence during soil disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities based on the AME and provide that information to the PI and MMC. If prehistoric resources are encountered during the Native American consultant/monitor's absence, work shall stop and the Discovery Notification Process detailed in Section III.B-C and IV.A-D shall commence.
3. The PI may submit a detailed letter to MMC during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.
4. The archaeological and Native American consultant/monitor shall document field activity via the Consultant Site Visit Record (CSVR). The CSVR's shall be faxed by the CM to the RE the first day of monitoring, the last day of monitoring, monthly (**Notification of Monitoring Completion**), and in the case of ANY discoveries. The RE shall forward copies to MMC.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of a discovery, the Archaeological Monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil disturbing activities, including but not limited to digging, trenching, excavating or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources and immediately notify the RE or BI, as appropriate.
2. The Monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless Monitor is the PI) of the discovery.
3. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone of the discovery, and shall also submit written documentation to MMC within 24 hours by fax or email with photos of the resource in context, if possible.
4. No soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the significance of the resource specifically if Native American resources are encountered.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI and Native American consultant/monitor, where Native American resources are discovered shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If Human Remains are involved, follow protocol in Section IV below.
   a. The PI shall immediately notify MMC by phone to discuss significance determination and shall also submit a letter to MMC indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
   b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval of the program from MMC, CM and RE. ADRP and any mitigation must be approved by MMC, RE and/or CM before ground disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume. **Note: If a unique archaeological site is also an historical resource as defined in CEQA Section 15064.5, then the limits**

on the amount(s) that a project applicant may be required to pay to cover mitigation costs as indicated in CEQA Section 21083.2 shall not apply.

(1). Note: For pipeline trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, the PI shall implement the Discovery Process for Pipeline Trenching projects identified below under "D."

c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to MMC indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the Final Monitoring Report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

(1). Note: For Pipeline Trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, if the deposit is limited in size, both in length and depth; the information value is limited and is not associated with any other resource; and there are no unique features/artifacts associated with the deposit, the discovery should be considered not significant.

(2). Note, for Pipeline Trenching and other linear projects in the public Right-of-Way, if significance can not be determined, the Final Monitoring Report and Site Record (DPR Form 523A/B) shall identify the discovery as Potentially Significant.

D. Discovery Process for Significant Resources - Pipeline Trenching and other Linear Projects in the Public Right-of-Way

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

1. Procedures for documentation, curation and reporting
   a. One hundred percent of the artifacts within the trench alignment and width shall be documented in-situ, to include photographic records, plan view of the trench and profiles of side walls, recovered, photographed after cleaning and analyzed and curated. The remainder of the deposit within the limits of excavation (trench walls) shall be left intact.
   b. The PI shall prepare a Draft Monitoring Report and submit to MMC via the RE as indicated in Section VI-A.
   c. The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) the resource(s) encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines. The DPR forms shall be submitted to the South Coastal Information Center for either a Primary Record or SDI Number and included in the Final Monitoring Report.
   d. The Final Monitoring Report shall include a recommendation for monitoring of any future work in the vicinity of the resource.

IV. Discovery of Human Remains

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

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

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

C. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American
   1. The Medical Examiner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the Medical Examiner can make this call.
   2. NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
   3. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the Medical Examiner has completed coordination, to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources and Health & Safety Codes.
   4. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative, for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity, of the human remains and associated grave goods.
   5. Disposition of Native American Human Remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
      a. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD, OR the MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the Commission, OR;
      b. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, THEN
      c. To protect these sites, the landowner shall do one or more of the following:
         (1) Record the site with the NAHC;
         (2) Record an open space or conservation easement; or
         (3) Record a document with the County.
      d. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree on the appropriate treatment measures the human remains and items associated and buried with Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity, pursuant to Section 5.c., above.

D. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American
   1. The PI shall contact the Medical Examiner and notify them of the historic era context of the burial.
   2. The Medical Examiner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and City staff (PRC 5097.98).
   3. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to the San Diego Museum of Man for analysis. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with MMC, EAS, the applicant/landowner, any known descendant group, and the San Diego Museum of Man.

V. Night and/or Weekend Work

A. If night and/or weekend work is included in the contract

1. When night and/or weekend work is included in the contract package, the extent and timing shall be presented and discussed at the precon meeting.
2. The following procedures shall be followed.
   a. No Discoveries
      In the event that no discoveries were encountered during night and/or weekend work, the PI shall record the information on the CSVR and submit to MMC via fax by 8AM of the next business day.
   b. Discoveries
      All discoveries shall be processed and documented using the existing procedures detailed in Sections III - During Construction, and IV - Discovery of Human Remains. Discovery of human remains shall always be treated as a significant discovery.
   c. Potentially Significant Discoveries
      If the PI determines that a potentially significant discovery has been made, the procedures detailed under Section III - During Construction and IV-Discovery of Human Remains shall be followed.
   d. The PI shall immediately contact the RE and MMC, or by 8AM of the next business day to report and discuss the findings as indicated in Section III-B, unless other specific arrangements have been made.

B. If night and/or weekend work becomes necessary during the course of construction
   1. The Construction Manager shall notify the RE, or BI, as appropriate, a minimum of 24 hours before the work is to begin.
   2. The RE, or BI, as appropriate, shall notify MMC immediately.

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

VI. Post Construction

A. Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report
   1. The PI shall submit two copies of the Draft Monitoring Report (even if negative), prepared in accordance with the Historical Resources Guidelines (Appendix C/D) which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) to MMC via the RE for review and approval within 90 days following the completion of monitoring. **It should be noted that if the PI is unable to submit the Draft Monitoring Report within the allotted 90-day timeframe as a result of delays with analysis, special study results or other complex issues, a schedule shall be submitted to MMC establishing agreed due dates and the provision for submittal of monthly status reports until this measure can be met.**
      a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Archaeological Data Recovery Program or Pipeline Trenching Discovery Process shall be included in the Draft Monitoring Report.
      b. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
         The PI shall be responsible for recording (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines, and submittal of such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Monitoring Report.
   2. MMC shall return the Draft Monitoring Report to the PI via the RE for revision or, for preparation of the Final Report.
   3. The PI shall submit revised Draft Monitoring Report to MMC via the RE for approval.
   4. MMC shall provide written verification to the PI of the approved report.
   5. MMC shall notify the RE or BI, as appropriate, of receipt of all Draft Monitoring Report submittals and approvals.

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

C. Curation of artifacts: Accession Agreement and Acceptance Verification
   1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts associated with the survey, testing and/or data recovery for this project are permanently curated with an appropriate institution. This shall be completed in consultation with MMC and the Native American representative, as applicable.
   2. When applicable to the situation, the PI shall include written verification from the Native American consultant/monitor indicating that Native American resources were treated in accordance with state law and/or applicable agreements. If the resources were reinterred, verification shall be provided to show what protective measures were taken to ensure no further disturbance occurs in accordance with Section IV – Discovery of Human Remains, Subsection C.
   3. The PI shall submit the Accession Agreement and catalogue record(s) to the RE or BI, as appropriate for donor signature with a copy submitted to MMC.
   4. The RE or BI, as appropriate shall obtain signature on the Accession Agreement and shall return to PI with copy submitted to MMC.
   5. The PI shall include the Acceptance Verification from the curation institution in the Final Monitoring Report submitted to the RE or BI and MMC.

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

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1 will reduce impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources to a less than significant level.

VI. PUBLIC REVIEW DISTRIBUTION:

Draft copies or notice of this Mitigated Negative Declaration were distributed to:

Federal Government
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

State of California
State Clearinghouse
California Coastal Commission
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

City of San Diego
Councilmember Campbell, District 2
City Attorney's Office (MS 59)
Development Services (501)

Courtney Holowach, EAS
Jeff Szymanski, EAS
Karen Bucey, Project Management
Public Works
Juan Baligad
Planning Department
Kristy Forburger
Alyssa Muto
Facilities Financing, Tom Tomlinson
Water Review, Leonard Wilson
San Diego Central Library
Pacific Beach/Taylor Branch Library

Interested Parties

Historical Resources Board
Sierra Club
San Diego Audubon Society
Mr. Jim Peugh
San Diego Coastkeeper
Citizens Coordinate for Century 3
Endagered Habitats League
Carmen Lucas
South Coastal Information Center
San Diego Archaeological Center
Save Our Heritage Organization
Ron Christman
Clint Linton
Frank Brown Inter-Tribal Cultural Resources Council
Campo Band of Mission Indians
San Diego County Archaeological Society Inc.
Native American Heritage Commission
Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Native American Distribution
Mission Beach Precise Planning Board

VII. RESULTS OF PUBLIC REVIEW:

( ) No comments were received during the public input period.

( ) Comments were received but did not address the accuracy or completeness of the draft environmental document. No response is necessary and the letters are incorporated herein.

(X) Comments addressing the accuracy or completeness of the draft environmental document were received during the public input period. The letters and responses are incorporated herein.

Copies of the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration, the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program and any Initial Study material are available in the office of the Development Services Department for review, or for purchase at the cost of reproduction.

Jeff Szymanski
Senior Planner
Development Services Department

3/4/2020
Date of Draft Report

5/4/2020
Date of Final Report

Analyst: Courtney Holowach

Attachments: Location Map
Site Map

State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Marine Region
1933 Cliff Drive, Suite 9
Santa Barbara, CA 93109
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director

April 3, 2020

Ms. Courtney Holowach
City of San Diego Development Services Center
1222 1st Avenue
San Diego, California 92101
DSDEAS@sandiego.gov

Subject: Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for the South Mission Beach Storm Drain Project, City of San Diego Public Works Department, San Diego County

Dear Ms. Holowach:

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) has reviewed the City of San Diego (City) Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration (DMND) for the South Mission Beach Storm Drain Project (Project). The Project is located adjacent and within Mission Bay at Mariners Basin, San Diego. Six existing storm water drainpipes are proposed to be extended further into Mariner Basin subtidal habitat and unfiltered storm water would be released. The purpose of this comprehensive drainage system upgrade is to addresses water quality following storm events, flood control, Mariners Basin shoaling and subsequent dredging, and beach sediment management and improvements. The Project includes temporary coffer dam installations, pile driving, dewatering, upgrading storm drain infrastructures, and permanent storm drainpipe extensions that outfall into subtidal habitat. A total of 7,709 linear feet of storm drain would be installed, with storm drains being relocated and consolidated and one new storm drain to be added. Old storm drain infrastructure would be removed with some parts abandoned in place and replaced with new infrastructure. Planned construction material is reinforced concrete pipe (7,154.47 linear feet) and polyvinyl chloride pipe (555.15 linear feet).

Department Jurisdiction

1) As a trustee for the State's fish and wildlife resources, the Department has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. In this capacity, the Department administers the California Endangered Species Act, the Native Plant Protection Act, and other provisions of the California Fish and Game Code that afford protection to the State's fish and wildlife trust resources. The Department is the State's fish and wildlife "Trustee Agency" under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA guidelines §15386). The Department is also responsible for marine biodiversity protection under the Marine Life Protection Act in coastal marine waters of California. Pursuant to our jurisdiction, the Department has the following comments and recommendations regarding the Project.

1) Comment noted. The City appreciates the ability to further explain the proposed project.

Marine Biological Significance

The diverse shallow habitats and ecosystems within the intertidal and subtidal areas of Mission Bay, Mariners Basin provide habitats and forage areas for a variety of marine species, some of which are unique to southern California. The marine habitats of Mission Bay are important essential fish habitat and fish nursery grounds for federal and State managed fish species. Existing important habitats include eelgrass habitat (*Zostera marina* and *Zostera pacifica*) and sandy intertidal and shallow subtidal.

Eelgrass Habitat Impacts and Mitigation/Monitoring Recommendations

Eelgrass habitat is important for fish spawning, foraging and fish nursery habitat, and provides forage opportunities for many other species. Eelgrass is an important part of the Mission Bay ecosystem providing primary production and contributing nutrients to the ecosystem. Eelgrass habitat can be considered rare under CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines, § 15380). Eelgrass beds are recognized by other state and federal statutes as both highly valuable and sensitive habitats. Eelgrass has been designated as Essential Fish Habitat and a Habitat Area of Particular Concern for multiple fish species and Fishery Management Plans under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The Department recommends adherence, at a minimum, to the California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy (CEMP) for eelgrass mitigation. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) released the CEMP to establish consistent guidance for eelgrass mitigation (NMFS, 2014).

2) It is the Department's understanding, based on the Mariners Bay 2018 baseline eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) survey and 60% design within the DMND, that the total anticipated eelgrass loss may be 13,635 square feet (1,267 m^2) at six different drainpipe sites within the west side of Mariners Basin. Direct eelgrass losses may be caused by the Project from storm water drainpipe excavation and extensions and coffer dam construction and dewatering. Additionally, excavated sediments from the project will be used to contour the intertidal and subtidal areas, which will cause temporary impacts to eelgrass substrate. The excavated sediment will be used to construct mild slopes in the low intertidal and subtidal areas to allow eelgrass to re-establish into those areas after construction is completed. Steep slope currently exists at the project site and will be contoured as a proposed benefit to offset temporary substrate impacts.

3) As described within the DMND, the proposed eelgrass mitigation restoration site for Drain 5 construction impacts is within the outfall location of Drain 5. The other proposed mitigation restoration sites are landward of the drain outfalls (Drain Systems: 1,9, 2,3 and 6). Unlike the other locations, the Drain 5 mitigation site may experience significant indirect scouring impacts due to the proposed outfall location within the proposed mitigation site.

In order to compensate for expected direct eelgrass losses, the City of San Diego has proposed a total eelgrass mitigation area that is 5.39 times the total impact areas,

2) Comment noted. The City appreciates the ability to further explain the proposed project. The impacts to eelgrass are the result of construction activities associate with the removal of deteriorated drains, placement of new drains, and flattening low intertidal and subtidal slopes to expand suitability for eelgrass habitat development. Cofferdam placement to support construction would result in temporary impacts to eelgrass at each new drain location. In some cases two drains are included in a single cofferdam enclosure to provide an effective and safe construction zone around the pipes.

The excavated sediment from the lower intertidal and subtidal slopes to accommodate expansion of eelgrass is proposed to be used to construct mild slopes within eelgrass habitat zone when backfilling over the drains is completed However, the surplus sand would be moved to the upper beach and replaced in eroded beach areas from which the sand was originally derived.

Under the existing conditions, sand from the beach has been pushed outward to the deeper navigational basin where it falls steeply off the edge of the beach. Th forcing of sand off the beach is strongly governed by a combination of multiple factors. The primary factor is the discharge of water from broken storm drains o the beach that entrains sand and pushes the sand outward from the beach to create a delta at the drains. A second major factor is the function of exposed drain pipes as shore normal groins that trap littoral drift sand and force sand to migrate outward towards the basin where it discharges over the beach edge into the navigation basin. Other factors also include ocean swell and vessel wake penetration into the basin.

The proposed project includes the relocation of the pipes to a subtidal discharge point through the removal of the pipes from the beach. This would eliminate tw of the strongest factors driving beach erosion in Mariner's Basin and would also facilitate greater beach access, easier beach maintenance, and improved aesthetics and safety on the beach.

3) Comment noted. The diagram of the eelgrass replanting area at Drain 5 inadvertently illustrated the shorter intertidal drain to be removed rather than th extended new drain that would discharge below the eelgrass habitat. The Drain 5 replanting is similar to all of the other drains, with eelgrass being planted above and not in front of the drain. As a result, scour from drain flows is not expected t affect eelgrass at this location.

4) exceeding the recommended initial planting ratio of 1.38:1 or the final minimum success ratio of 1.2:1 recommended by the CEMP. The increased ratio is proposed to avoid risks of shortfall due to unexpected direct impacts found during the post-construction eelgrass surveys, and to avoid the high risk of incomplete growth coverage of planted eelgrass within the mitigation sites, which may occur due to scour, turbidity, wasting disease and sedimentation. A 5-year mitigation site monitoring plan is proposed in order to determine successful mitigation and eelgrass area establishment within mitigation sites as per the CEMP monitoring and mitigation site success requirements.

Recommendations

- The Department recommends that the following drainpipe and outfall configurations be considered in order to avoid and minimize direct eelgrass impacts:
  - Redirect Drain 2,3 and 5 extensions to the north where eelgrass is less dense to reduce eelgrass loss.
  - Extend Drain 6 outfall further into the subtidal to avoid or minimize potential long-term eelgrass impacts related to future storm drainage flows.
  - Design the mitigation sites for Drain 2,3, 5, and 6 be located an adequate distance away from the outfall locations to reduce the risk of future outfall scouring and turbidity and sedimentation impacts on the mitigation sites. Coordinate with the Department and other resource agencies to determine which configurations and distances will be most protective.

5)

- As Described within the CEMP, the Department recommends pre and post construction monitoring to determine direct and indirect eelgrass and eelgrass habitat impacts. The Department recommends referring to the CEMP for standards on baseline surveys, pre and post construction surveys, and mitigation site establishment and monitoring.

6)

- Should eelgrass mitigation transplanting be required, a Scientific Collecting Permit (SCP) for the collection and transplanting of eelgrass from eelgrass donor sites to mitigation sites will be required. Preparation of a specific donor site transplant and survey plan is recommended for submittal to the Department in addition to SCP application forms.

7)

- The Department recommends including eelgrass bed donor sites in pre-construction eelgrass surveys when feasible. Eelgrass donor sites should have robust densities and historically stabilized eelgrass area sufficient to allow for 10% or less eelgrass turion collection and continue maintaining eelgrass density and spatial distribution after collections take place. Eelgrass spatial distribution is the habitat delineated by a contiguous boundary around all areas of vegetated eelgrass cover extending outward a distance of 5 meters, (NMFS, 2014). Pre- and post-transplant donor site surveys are required by a project specific SCP. Donor sites should not be located where recent transplanting has already taken place.

8)

4) Comment noted. The City appreciates the ability to further explain the proposed project. The mitigation area proposed is larger than that required, to ensure that eelgrass meets the CEMP requirements. The City intends to apply surplus eelgrass habitat generated by the project to future impact mitigation needs, such that the mitigation proposed for the present project is that required to satisfy the CEMP requirements.

5) Comment noted. The proposed drain alignments were developed based on a number of factors including consideration of eelgrass habitat distribution. Because of the very low elevations of South Mission Beach, the effective distance pipes can be routed is limited. Further, the discharge points must be kept outside of the federal navigation channel and thus some areas along the shoreline are not available for drain placement as the beach extends into the navigation basin. The outfall alignments were optimized to address gravity flow needs, crossings of existing utility infrastructure such as the sewer outfall at the top of the beach, minimization of new outfall locations and aggregation of outfalls where practical, and minimization of eelgrass impacts. All drains would discharge below existing fringing eelgrass habitat and all mitigation is proposed to be conducted above and not within drain locations. The larger mitigation site located at the north end of Mariner's Basin is designed to ensure that the project does not fall short of reaching the required mitigation needs.

6) Pre- and post-construction surveys and mitigation will be undertaken in accordance with the CEMP (NMFS 2014).

7) An eelgrass mitigation plan has been prepared and provided in application materials for the project permits and has been provided to the Department. It is anticipated that this plan will be revised based on the results of the pre- and post-construction surveys as required to address final site conditions and will be the basis for request for a Letter of Authorization (LOA) from the Department to transplant eelgrass for project mitigation.

8) Eelgrass donor sites will be surveyed as part of the pre- and post-construction surveys and will be provided to support the project specific SCP request.

Conclusion:

The Department appreciates the opportunity to comment on the City of San Diego Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for the South Mission Beach Storm Drain Project . If you have any questions or comments please, contact Loni Adams, Environmental Scientist at (858) 627-3985 or Loni.Adams@wildlife.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Craig Shuman, D. Env
Marine Regional Manager

ec: Becky Ota, Environmental Program Manager
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Becky.Ota@wildlife.ca.gov

Eric Wilkins, Senior Environmental Scientist Supervisor
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
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Loni Adams, Environmental Scientist
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Bryant Chesney, Senior Marine Habitat Resource Specialist
National Marine Fisheries Service
Bryant.Chesney@noaa.gov

References Cited

NMFS, 2014. California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy, National Marine Fisheries Service, https://archive.fisheries.noaa.gov/wcr/publications/habitat/california_eelgrass_mitigation/Final%20CEMP%20October%202014/cemp_oct_2014_final.pdf.

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San Diego County Archaeological Society, Inc.

Environmental Review Committee

16 March 2020

To: Ms. Courtney Holowach
Development Services Department
City of San Diego
1222 First Avenue, Mail Station 501
San Diego, California 92101

Subject: Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration
South Mission Beach Storm Drain SDP
Project No. 646245

Dear Ms. Holowach:

I have reviewed the subject DMND on behalf of this committee of the San Diego County Archaeological Society.

1) Based on the information contained in DMND, we agree with the archaeological monitoring program as specified.

SDCAS thanks the City for including us in the environmental review process for this project.

Sincerely,

James W. Royle, Jr., Chairperson
Environmental Review Committee

cc: SDCAS President
File

P.O. Box 81106 San Diego, CA 92138-1106 (858) 538-0935

1) Comment noted.

Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians

One Government Center Lane | Valley Center | CA 92082
(760) 749-1051 | Fax: (760) 749-8901 | rincon-nsn.gov

March 18, 2020

City of San Diego Development Services Center
Courtney Holowach
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, CA 92101

Re: South Mission Beach Storm Drain SDP

Dear Ms. Holowach:

This letter is written on behalf of the Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians. Thank you for inviting us to submit comments on the above mention project. Rincon is submitting these comments concerning your projects potential impact on Luiseño cultural resources.

1) The Rincon Band has concerns for the impacts to historic and cultural resources and the finding of items of significant cultural value that could be disturbed or destroyed and are considered culturally significant to the Luiseño people. This is to inform you; your identified location is not within the Luiseño Aboriginal Territory. We recommend that you locate a tribe within the project area to receive direction on how to handle any inadvertent findings according to their customs and traditions.

If you would like information on tribes within your project area, please contact the Native American Heritage Commission and they will assist with a referral.

Thank you for the opportunity to protect and preserve our cultural assets.

Sincerely,

Deneen Pelton

Deneen Pelton, Administrative Assistant for
Cheryl Madrigal, M.A.
Cultural Resources Manager
Cultural Resources Department
Office: 760-297-2635 ext. 318|Cell: 760-648-3000
Email: cmadrigal@rincon-nsn.gov

1) Comment noted.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

1. Project title/Project number: ~~S. Mission Beach Storm Drain~~ South Mission Beach Storm Drain and Green Infrastructure / 646245

2. Lead agency name and address: City of San Diego, 1222 First Avenue, MS-501, San Diego, California 92101

3. Contact person and phone number: Courtney Holowach / (619) 446-5187

4. Project location: This project occurs on various streets throughout South Mission Beach with the limits set at San Fernando Place to the North, Mission Blvd. to the west, San Diego Place to the south, and Mariners Basin and Bonita Cove to the east. (see attached location map)

5. Project Applicant/Sponsor's name and address: Juan Baligad, Senior Planner, Engineering, Support and Technical Services, Public Works Department, 525 B Street, San Diego, CA 92101

6. General/Community Plan designation: Mission Beach

7. Zoning: Mission Beach Planned District Residential South (MBPD-R-S) zone and may also include the MBPD-VC-S (Visitor Commercial) and MBPD-NC-S (Neighborhood Commercial) and Coastal (State & Appealable) zones.

8. Description of project (Describe the whole action involved, including but not limited to, later phases of the project, and any secondary, support, or off-site features necessary for its implementation.):

   This project is a comprehensive drainage system upgrade that addresses water quality and flood control management. The project includes storm drain improvements, low flow diversion improvements, and installation of green infrastructure. A total of 7,709 linear feet of storm drain would be installed. Old storm drain infrastructure would be abandoned and replaced with new infrastructure. Planned construction material is reinforced concrete pipe (7,154.47 linear feet) and polyvinyl chloride pipe (555.15 linear feet). Other work related to this project includes realigning storm drains, installing cleanouts, replacing damaged curb and gutters, replacing damaged sidewalks, and modifying catch basins with sump pumps. Any sidewalks, benches or other public facilities will be replaced in kind to maintain neighborhood character.

   The purpose of this project is to reduce flood risk and inundation within the project vicinity and improve water quality within Mission Bay by treating dry weather and wet weather storm water runoff. This project will also replace storm drain outfalls to improve simmer safety, improve aesthetics of the beach and bay along Mariners Basin, improve conditions for eel grass habitat, and reduce navigational hazards, all by extending and deepening the location of the storm drain and outfall locations. Additionally, the subsurface beach slopes near the storm drain outfalls will be adjusted to create flatter slopes which are more conducive for eel grass habitat. In addition to the storm drain and outfall improvements, the project proposes the implementation of Green Infrastructure (GI) features which include eight (8) proposed biofiltration/bioretention basins to improve local storm water quality tributary to Mission Bay.

- Five (5) biofiltration basins are in the parkway area within the parking lots adjacent to Mission Boulevard, bounded by Belmont Park to the north and San Fernando Place to the south.
- One (1) biofiltration basin is located east of Mission Boulevard, within the parking lot to the south at the Mission Point Park peninsula.
- Two (2) bioretention basins are located to the south along North Jetty Road, approximately 400 feet to the east and west of Mission Boulevard.

There are currently four (4) gravity low-flow diversion (LFD) systems, and one (1) existing wet well pump system which direct dry weather flows to the sanitary sewer system. The improvements proposed in this project include the installation of additional new low- systems, as well as the retrofit and enhancement of the existing systems, to direct nuisance dry-weather flows and the initial "first flush" of wet-weather runoff into the sanitary sewer system. The project includes improvements within portions of Mission Bay Park, within and adjacent to existing parking lots north of San Fernando Place and along North Jetty Road and Bayside Lane, as well as improvements within the mixed-use development areas in between.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting:

This project is located in Council District 2 within the Mission Beach Community Planning Area. This project occurs on various streets throughout South Mission Beach with the limits set at San Fernando Place to the North, Mission Blvd to the west, San Diego Place to the south, and Mariners Basin and Bonita Cove to the east.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Environmental Protection Agency
California Coastal Commission

The following permits shall be obtained:

A R&HA Section 10 for work in traditionally navigable waters of the U.S.
A CWA Section 404 for discharge of dredged or fill material within water of the U.S.
A CWA Section 401 state water quality certification for an action that may result in degradation of waters of the state
A CDP issued by the California Coastal Commission

11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?

Yes, two Native American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1. The City of San Diego sent notification to these two Native American Tribes on January 13, 2020. Both the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Jamul Indian Village responded within the 30-day period requesting consultation and additional information. Consultation took place and was concluded on January 13, 2020 with the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel. Consultation took place and was concluded on January 14, 2020 with the Jamul Indian Village. Please see Section XVII of the Initial Study for more information regarding the consultation.

Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to

tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See Public Resources Code section 21083.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per Public Resources Code section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that Public Resources Code section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

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

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

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

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

☐ The proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect (a) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and (b) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ Although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or (MITIGATED) NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or (MITIGATED) NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact answer should be explained where it is based on project specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis.)

2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses", as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or (mitigated) negative declaration. *Section 15063(c)(3)(D).* In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

    a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

    b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

    c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less Than Significant With Mitigation Measures Incorporated", describe the mitigation measures that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

8) This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.

9) The explanation of each issue should identify:

    a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

    b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant.

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. While construction equipment would be visible on a temporary basis, the staging area and all construction equipment would be removed at the end of construction and the site would be returned to its present condition. Since there would be no permanent change in public vistas, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact to public scenic vistas and no mitigation would be required.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒

See answer to I.a. above. In addition, the project would not damage any existing scenic rock outcroppings, or historic buildings (Refer to V.a.) as none of these features are located within the boundaries of the proposed project. Furthermore, the project site is not located near a state scenic highway.

c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☐	☒

See answer to I.a and I.b. above.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project does not include any new or modified light sources such as new or replacement street light, and the project would not utilize highly reflective materials. In addition, no substantial sources of light would be generated during project construction, as construction activities would occur during daylight hours. The project would also be subject to the City's Outdoor Lighting Regulations per Municipal Code Section 142.0740.

II. AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. – Would the project:				
a) Converts Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

The project site does not contain, and is not adjacent to, any lands identified as Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as show on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resource Agency. Therefore, the project would not result in the conversion of such lands to non-agricultural use. No significant impacts would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act Contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Refer to response to ll (a) above. There are no Williamson Act Contract lands on or within the vicinity of the project site. The project is consistent with the existing land use and the underlying zone. The project does not conflict with any agricultural use. No impacts would result.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 1220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. No designated forest land or timberland occur onsite. No impacts would result.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Refer to response ll (c) above. Additionally, the project would not contribute to the conversion of any forested land to non-forest use, as surrounding land uses are built out residential or designated open-space areas containing native grasslands. No impacts would result.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

No Impact, Refer to ll (a) and (c) above.

III. AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make the following determinations – Would the project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The San Diego Air Pollution Control District (SDAPCD) and San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) are responsible for developing and implementing the clean air plan for attainment and maintenance of the ambient air quality standards in the San Diego Air Basin (SDAB). The County Regional Air Quality Strategy (RAQS) was initially adopted in 1991, and is updated on a triennial basis (most recently in 2016). The RAQS

outlines the SDAPCD's plans and control measures designed to attain the state air quality standards for ozone (03). The RAQS relies on information from the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and SANDAG, including mobile and area source emissions, as well as information regarding projected growth in San Diego County and the cities in the county, to project future emissions and then determine the strategies necessary for the reduction of emissions through regulatory controls. CARB mobile source emission projections and SANDAG growth projections are based on population, vehicle trends, and land use plans developed by San Diego County and the cities in the county as part of the development of their general plans.

The RAQS relies on SANDAG growth projections based on population, vehicle trends, and land use plans developed by the cities and by the county as part of the development of their general plans. As such, projects that propose development that is consistent with the growth anticipated by local plans would be consistent with the RAQS. However, if a project proposes development that is greater than that anticipated in the local plan and SANDAG's growth projections, the project might be in conflict with the RAQS and may contribute to a potentially significant cumulative impact on air quality.

The project is consistent with the General Plan, Mission Beach Community Plan and the underlying Zoning designation for development. Therefore, the project would be Consistent at a sub-regional level with the underlying growth forecasts in the RAQS, and would not obstruct implementation of the RAQS. As such, any impacts would be less than significant.

b)	Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Short-term Emissions (Construction)

Project construction activities would potentially generate combustion emissions from on-site heavy duty construction vehicles and motor vehicles transporting the construction crew and necessary construction materials. Exhaust emissions generated by construction activities would generally result from the use of typical construction equipment that may include excavation equipment, forklift, skip loader, and/or dump truck. Variables that factor into the total construction emissions potentially generated include the level of activity, length of construction period, number of pieces and types of equipment in use, site characteristics, weather conditions, number of construction personnel, and the amount of materials to be transported on or off-site. It is anticipated that construction equipment would be used on-site for four to eight hours a day; however, construction would be short-term and impacts to neighboring uses would be minimal and temporary.

Fugitive dust emissions are generally associated with land clearing and grading operations. Due to the nature and location of the project, construction activities are expected to create minimal fugitive dust, as a result of the disturbance associated with grading. Construction operations would include standard measures as required by the City of San Diego to reduce potential air quality impacts to less than significant. Therefore, impacts associated with fugitive dust are considered less than significant and would not violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Impacts related to short term emissions would be less than significant.

Long-term Emissions (Operational)

Long-term air emission impacts are those associated with stationary sources and mobile sources related to any change caused by a project. The project is the replacement of

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

existing infrastructure and is not expected to produce stationary source emissions. The project is compatible with the surrounding development and is permitted by the community plan and zone designation. Based on the residential land use, project emissions over the long-term are not anticipated to violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Impacts would be less than significant.

Overall, the project is not expected to generate substantial emissions that would violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

As described above in response lll (b), construction operations may temporarily increase the emissions of dust and other pollutants. However, construction emissions would be temporary and short-term in duration. Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMP's) would reduce potential impacts related to construction activities to a less than significant level. Therefore, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Short-term (Construction)
Odors would be generated from vehicles and/or equipment exhaust emissions during construction of the project. Odors produced during construction would be attributable to concentrations of unburned hydrocarbons from tailpipes of construction equipment and architectural coatings. Such odors are temporary and generally occur at magnitudes that would not affect a substantial number of people. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Long-term (Operational)
The replacement of infrastructure is not expected to generate odors.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

a) Have substantial adverse effects, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Direct Impacts

A Biological Resource Letter Report (BLR) (*Eelgrass Transplant and Monitoring Plan in Support of the South Mission Beach Storm Drain and Green Infrastructure Project*,

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

August 2019), and Eelgrass Mitigation and Monitoring Plan were prepared by Merkel & Associates, Inc. for the South Mission Beach Storm Drain and Green Infrastructure Project. These reports analyzed the impacts of the proposed project on the biological resources located in the vicinity of the project. The BLR indicates that the project proposes to impact 0.31 acre of Eelgrass Beds as a result of extension of the storm drains to subtidal elevation. The BLR recommends that these impacts be mitigated at a 1.2:1 ratio (initial planting rate of 1.38:1 with a final success rate of 1.2:1) by transplantation of Eelgrass within the open waters of Mission Bay followed by a 5-year monitoring plan. The initial restoration planting requires a minimum planting of 0.43 with an ultimate requirement to successfully establish an estimated 0.38 acre.

Mitigation and Monitoring for direct impacts to Eelgrass are detailed in the Eelgrass Mitigation and Monitoring Plan prepared by Merkel & Associates, Inc. The City doesn't manage or regulate eelgrass and is regulated by the federal government and are essentially considered a State (public trust) resource. Therefore the mitigation program outlines site preparation, planting, monitoring, and success standards. The proposed mitigation would be expected to result in full offset of eelgrass impacts through eelgrass restoration in accordance with the California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy (NFMS 2014). Eelgrass Mitigation and Monitoring Plan is incorporated into the Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program for this project by reference in Section V of this MND and would reduce to below a level of significance.

Special Status Species

There were no sensitive species observed within the project sites during the field survey. The project sites are expected to be seasonally used by sensitive species as identified in Table 5 in the BLR.

b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐

As discussed above the project proposes to impact 0.31 acre of Eelgrass Beds as a result of extension of the storm drains to subtidal elevation. Eelgrass vegetated habitats are an essential component of southern California's coastal marine environment. Eelgrass beds function as important habitat for a variety of invertebrate, fish, and avian species and are considered to be a Habitat Area of Particular concern (HAPC) within Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) designated under the Magnuson-Stevens Act. Eelgrass impacts are regulated under federal, state, and local regulatory programs and mitigation of impacts are subject to the adopted California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy (CEMP) (National Marine Fisheries Service 2014) and requires eelgrass mitigation in southern California to be implemented by planting at not less than 1.38:1 at a planting to impact ratio and that not less than 1.2:1 mitigation to impact be achieved from restoration efforts. Mitigation of eelgrass shall be undertaken as an element of the Project implementation as identified in the BLR (Merkal & Associates, 2019).

c)	Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including but not limited	☐	☐	☒	☐

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				

The project proposes to extend storm drains that presently terminate within the intertidal zone within jurisdictional non-wetland waters further to subtidal elevations within the same jurisdictional waters. Project implementation would impact existing jurisdictional waters through temporary cofferdam containment construction and dewatering. Temporary impacts resulting from construction would be offset by permanent improvements as current conditions have caused beach erosion and sediment transport into the basin overtime. Regulatory approvals for work within waters are required from the USACE, CCC, RWQCB prior to implementation.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Please see IV b) and b).

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project does not occur within the City's Multi-Habitat Planning Area and therefore does not conflict with City's MSCP Subarea Plan.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Please see IV E). The project does not conflict with any other local, regional, or state habitat conservation Plan.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☐

The purpose and intent of the Historical Resources Regulations of the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, and Article 2) is to protect, preserve and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San Diego. The regulations apply to all proposed development within the City of San Diego when historical resources are present on the premises. Before approving discretionary projects, CEQA requires the Lead Agency to identify and examine the significant adverse environmental effects which may result from that project. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (sections 15064.5(b) and 21084.1). A substantial adverse change is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities, which would impair historical

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

significance (sections 15064.5(b)(1)). Any historical resource listed in, or eligible to be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, including archaeological resources, is considered to be historically or culturally significant.

Many areas of San Diego County, including mesas and the coast, are known for intense and diverse prehistoric occupation and important archaeological resources. The region has been inhabited by various cultural groups spanning 10,000 years or more. The project site is located on the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Sensitivity map. Furthermore, the project site is located within an area of the Mission Beach Community Planning Area that require special considerations with respect to the high potential archaeological sensitivity for project grading that could reveal unknown prehistoric resources.

The project includes storm drain improvements, low flow diversion improvements, and installation of green infrastructure. Other work related to this project includes realigning storm drains, installing cleanouts, replacing damaged curb and gutters, replacing damaged sidewalks, and modifying catch basins with sump pumps. Although the proposed project is mainly within the existing disturbed right-of-way the potential to disturbed native soil does exist.

Based on the preceding analysis/discussion, there is a potential for the project to impact archaeological resources and mitigation measures related to historical resources (archaeology) is required. All potential impacts related to the presence of archeological resources at the site would be reduced and addressed through the purview of a qualified Archaeological and Native American monitor. Monitoring by this individual would occur at all stages of ground-disturbing activities at the site. Furthermore, a Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program (MMRP), as detailed within Section V of the Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND), would be implemented to address this issue specifically. With implementation of the historical resources monitoring program, potential impacts on historical resources would be reduced to less than significant.

Built Environment

Historic property (built environment) surveys are required for properties which are 45 years of age or older and which have integrity of setting, location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There are no existing structures on site. As such, no impacts would result.

b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Refer to response V (a) above.

c)	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The proposed replacement of existing infrastructure would not exceed the City of San Diego’s significance threshold for potential impacts to paleontological resources. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact on unique paleontological resources and no mitigation is required.

d)	Disturb and human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Section IV of the MMRP contains provisions for the discovery of human remains. If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and no soil shall be exported off-site until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California Public Resources Code (Sec. 5097.98) and State Health and Safety Code (Sec. 7050.5) shall be undertaken. Based upon the required mitigation measure impacts would be less than significant.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone. Furthermore, the project would be required to comply with seismic requirement of the California Building Code, utilize proper engineering design and utilization of standard construction practices, to be verified at the building permit stage, in order to ensure that potential impacts based on regional geologic hazards would remain less than significant and mitigation is not required.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The site could be affected by seismic activity as a result of earthquakes on major active faults located throughout the Southern California area. The project would utilize proper engineering design and utilization of standard construction practices, to be verified at the building permit stage, in order to ensure that potential impacts from regional geologic hazards would remain less than significant and mitigation is not required.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Liquefaction occurs when loose, unconsolidated, water-laden soils are subject to shaking, causing the soils to lose cohesion. Implementation of the project would not result in an increase in the potential for seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. Impacts would be less than significant.

iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is replacing existing infrastructure. Implementation of the project would not expose people or structure to potential adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslide.

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is replacing existing infrastructure. Implementation of the project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Refer to VI.a. The project is not located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable. In addition, utilization of standard construction practices would ensure that the potential impacts would be less than significant.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Refer to VI.a.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☐

Refer to VI.a. In addition, no septic or alternative wastewater systems are proposed since the scope of the project is replacement of existing infrastructure.

VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS – Would the project:

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The construction of the project is consistent with the land use and designated zone and would not be expected to have a significant impact related to greenhouse gases.

In December 2015, the City adopted a Climate Action Plan (CAP) that outlines the actions that City will undertake to achieve its proportional share of State greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. The purpose of the Climate Action Plan Consistency Checklist (Checklist) is to, in conjunction with the CAP, provide a streamlined review process for proposed new development projects that are subject to discretionary review and trigger environmental review pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Analysis of GHG emissions and potential climate change impacts from new development is required under CEQA. The CAP is a plan for the reduction of GHG emissions in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15183.5. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064(h)(3), 15130(d), and 15183(b), a project's incremental contribution to a cumulative GHG emissions effect may be determined not to be cumulatively considerable if it complies with the requirements of the CAP.

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

This Checklist is part of the CAP and contains measures that are required to be implemented on a project-by-project basis to ensure that the specified emissions targets identified in the CAP are achieved. Implementation of these measures would ensure that new development is consistent with the CAP's assumptions for relevant CAP strategies toward achieving the identified GHG reduction targets. Projects that are consistent with the CAP as determined through the use of this Checklist may rely on the CAP for the cumulative impacts analysis of GHG emissions. Projects that are not consistent with the CAP must prepare a comprehensive project-specific analysis of GHG emissions, including quantification of existing and projected GHG emissions and incorporation of the measures in this Checklist to the extent feasible. Cumulative GHG impacts would be significant for any project that is not consistent with the CAP.

The proposed project is not resulting in new occupancy buildings from which GHG emissions reductions could be achieved and therefore is not required to complete Step 2 of the Checklist per footnote 5. Therefore, Step 1 of the Climate Action Plan (CAP) Consistency Checklist, the proposed project will have a less-than-significant impact on the environment, either directly or indirectly, because the proposed project is consistent with the existing General Plan and Community Plan land use and underlying zoning designations.

b)	Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project as proposed would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in that it would be constructed in an established suburban area with services and facilities available. In addition, the project is consistent with the underlying zone and land use designation.

VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS – Would the project:

a)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project site was not listed in any of the databases for hazardous materials including being listed in the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker system, which includes leaking underground fuel tank sites inclusive of spills, leaks, investigations, and cleanups Program or the Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor Data Management System, which includes CORTESE sites.

Construction activities for the project would involve the use of potentially hazardous materials including vehicle fuels, oils, transmission fluids, paint, adhesives, surface coatings and other finishing materials, cleaning solvents, and pesticides for landscaping purposes. However, the use of these hazardous materials would be temporary, and all potentially hazardous materials would be stored, used, and disposed of in accordance with manufacturers' specifications, applicable federal, state, and local health and safety regulations. As such, impacts associated with the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant during construction.

b)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through	☐	☐	☒	☐

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				

Refer to response Vlll (a) above.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project location is not within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. Therefore, project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. No impact would result.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

A hazardous waste site records search was completed in September 2019 using Geotracker https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/ The records search showed that no hazardous waste sites exist onsite or in the surrounding area. No impacts would result.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two mile of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. No impacts would result.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. No impacts would result.

g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No impacts would result.

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. No impact would result.

IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY - Would the project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project would comply with all storm water quality standards during and after construction, and appropriate Best Management Practices (BMP's) will be utilized and provided for on-site. Implementation of theses BMP's would preclude any violations of existing standards and discharge regulations. This will be addressed through the project's Conditions of Approval; therefore, impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project does not require the construction of wells. The project is replacement of existing infrastructure. The construction of the project may generate an incremental use of water but it would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or the area. Streams or rivers do not occur on or adjacent to the site. Although grading is proposed, the project would implement on-site BMPs, therefore ensuring that substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site would not occur. Impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or	☐	☐	☒	☐

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site?				

The project is replacing existing infrastructure. Furthermore, the project would implement low impact development principles ensuring that a substantial increase in the rate or amount of surface runoff resulting in flooding on or off-site, or a substantial alteration to the existing drainage pattern would not occur. Streams or rivers do not occur on or adjacent to the project site. Impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

e) Create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project is replacing existing infrastructure. The project would not introduce any new conditions that would create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. Impacts would be less than significant.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project would comply with all City storm water quality standards during and after construction. Appropriate BMP's would be implemented to ensure that water quality is not degraded. Impacts would be less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the reconstruction of existing infrastructure. It would not place housing within a 100-year flood hazard as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map. No impacts would result.

h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area, structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒

See Response (IX) (g). No impacts would result.

X. LAND USE AND PLANNING – Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is replacing existing infrastructure. It would not physically divide an established community.

b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including but not limited to	☐	☐	☐	☒

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				

The proposed project site is located within the Coastal Permit, Deferred Certification, and City Coastal Appealable areas of the Coastal Overlay Zone. The City Biology Guidelines state that previously dredged tidal areas such as Mission Bay should be considered Wetlands under the ESL regulations. Therefore, since the project proposes new, extended or realigned storm drain outfalls within the tidal areas of Mission Bay, it does not qualify for an exemption from the requirement to obtain a CDP under San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) Section 126.0704.

A Site Development Permit (SDP) is required by the Land Development Code if the project would impact Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL), Designated Historical Resources (DHR), Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP), or Important Archaeological Sites (IAS). Under the following Historical Resources project issue group, the project would be exempt from obtaining an SDP for impacts to cultural/historical resources. However, under the following ESL project issue group, the proposed project will require an SDP for impacts to ESL.

The project is replacing existing infrastructure. It would not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

c)	Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

See Response X (a) through (b). All potential impacts related to the presence of biological resources. Impacts would be less than significant.

XI. MINERAL RESOURCES – Would the project:

a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement existing infrastructure. It would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

b)	Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement existing infrastructure. It would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. NOISE – Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not result in the generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. Any short-term noise impacts related to construction activities would be required to comply with the construction hours specified in the City's Municipal Code (Section 59.5.0404, Construction Noise), which are intended to reduce potential adverse effects resulting from construction noise.

The project proposes to employ temporary BMPs (i.e. cofferdams) in order to facilitate installation of the storm drain outfalls into subtidal waters. Pile driving activities to install temporary cofferdams in general can generate in-water noise that may indirectly green sea turtles and marine mammals that may use the area. The project proposes to utilize vibratory pile methods; 40 interlocking 24-inch sheet piles have been assumed to be driven in a single day with an estimated 10-minute per pile drive time being employed. The result is an estimated pile driving of 6.7 hours during a single day. Construction activities would be limited to a 12-hour workday in which pile driving would only occur 55.5% of the available work day. There is no expectation of acoustic impact from peak sound levels to any resource for either behavioral or physical injury type impacts. The distances to the piles at which sound impacts would occur from chronic continuous exposure would be too short to expect animals to remain adjacent to the work for the entire duration of pile driving activities. Therefore; no significant impacts are anticipated. California least tern nests within Mission Bay with the closest nesting sites at Mariner’s Point. Installation of the temporary cofferdams do not anticipate generating noise that would indirectly impact nesting behavior.

b) Generation of, excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

See response XII (a) above. Potential short-term effects from construction noise would be reduced through compliance with City restrictions. No significant long-term impacts would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐

See response XII (a) above. Potential short-term effects from construction noise would be reduced through compliance with City restrictions. No significant long-term impacts would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐

See response XII (a) above. Potential short-term effects from construction noise would be reduced through compliance with City restrictions. No significant long-term impacts would occur, and no mitigation measures are required.

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan, or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport would the project expose people residing or working in the area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is not located within an airport land use plan, or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. No impacts would result from the project.

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip.

XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING – Would the project:

a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is replacing existing infrastructure. It would not induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project does not propose any housing. It is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project does not propose any housing. It would not displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provisions of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service rations, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

i) Fire protection	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not require the construction of new fire protection facilities.

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
ii) Police protection	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not require the construction of new police protection facilities.

iii) Schools	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not require the construction of new schools.

iv) Parks	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not require the construction of new parks.

v) Other public facilities	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not require the construction of any other new public facilities.

XV. RECREATION

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. The project would not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It does not include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC – Would the project?

a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit.

b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways.

c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks.

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not result in inadequate emergency access.

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities.

XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES – Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It is not listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k).

b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) requires as part of CEQA, evaluation of tribal cultural resources, notification of tribes, and opportunity for tribes to request a consultation regarding impacts to tribal cultural resources when a project is determined to require a Negative Declaration, Mitigated Negative Declaration or Environmental Impact Report under CEQA. In compliance with AB-52, the City notified all tribes that have previously requested such notification for projects within the City of San Diego. On January 13, 2020 the City of San Diego sent notification to the Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel and the Jamul Indian Village for the purposes of AB 52. Both tribes responded on January 14, 2020. Neither the Ipay Nation of Santa Ysabel or the Jamul Indian Village wished to engage in consultation. It was determined no additional mitigation measures were needed to address this issue area in addition to what had already been recommended for the project which will be incorporated into the Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting Program (MMRP).

XVIII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure and a comprehensive drainage system upgrade that addresses water quality and flood control management. It therefore improve water quality and would not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure and a comprehensive drainage system upgrade that addresses water quality and flood control management.

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

It therefore improve water quality and It would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. The proposed project would be served by existing water supplies. No new or expanded entitlements are needed.

e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments.

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs.

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulation related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project is the replacement of existing infrastructure. It would comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulation related to solid waste.

Issue	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIX. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE –				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐

This analysis has determined that, although there is the potential of significant impacts related to Biological Resources, Cultural Resources (Archaeology) and Tribal Cultural Resources. As such, mitigation measures included in this document would reduce these potential impacts to a less than significant level as outlined within the Mitigated Negative Declaration.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable ("cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over time. For the purpose of this Initial Study, the project may have cumulative considerable impacts to Biological Resources, Cultural Resources (Archaeology) and Tribal Cultural Resources. As such, mitigation measures included in this document would reduce these potential impacts to a less than significant. Other future projects within the surrounding neighborhood or community would be required to comply with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations to reduce potential impacts to less than significant, or to the extent possible. As such, the project is not anticipated to contribute to potentially significant cumulative environmental impacts.

c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The reconstruction of existing infrastructure is consistent with the setting and with the use anticipated by the City. Based on the analysis presented above, implementation of the aforementioned mitigation measures would reduce environmental impacts such that no substantial adverse effects on humans would occur.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST
REFERENCES

I. Aesthetics / Neighborhood Character

☐ City of San Diego General Plan
☒ Community Plans: Mission Beach Community Plan

II. Agricultural Resources & Forest Resources

☒ City of San Diego General Plan
☐ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Survey – San Diego Area, California, Part I and II, 1973
☐ California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997)
☐ Site Specific Report:

III. Air Quality

☐ California Clean Air Act Guidelines (Indirect Source Control Programs) 1990
☒ Regional Air Quality Strategies (RAQS) – APCD
☐ Site Specific Report:

IV. Biology

☐ City of San Diego, Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP), Subarea Plan, 1997
☐ City of San Diego, MSCP, "Vegetation Communities with Sensitive Species and Vernal Pools" Maps, 1996
☐ City of San Diego, MSCP, "Multiple Habitat Planning Area" maps, 1997
☐ Community Plan – Resource Element
☐ California Department of Fish and Game, California Natural Diversity Database, "State and Federally-listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California," January 2001
☐ California Department of Fish and Game, California Natural Diversity Database, "State and Federally-listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California, "January 2001
☒ City of San Diego Land Development Code Biology Guidelines
☒ Site Specific Report: Eelgrass Transplant and Monitoring Plan in Support of the South Mission Beach Storm Drain and Green Infrastructure Project, August 2019

V. Cultural Resources (includes Historical Resources and Built Environment)

☒ City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines
☒ City of San Diego Archaeology Library
☐ Historical Resources Board List
☐ Community Historical Survey:
☐ Site Specific Report:

VI. Geology/Soils

☒ City of San Diego Seismic Safety Study
☐ U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Survey – San Diego Area, California, Part I and II, December 1973 and Part III, 1975
☐ Site Specific Report:

VII. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

☐ Site Specific Report:

VIII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

☐ San Diego County Hazardous Materials Environmental Assessment Listing
☐ San Diego County Hazardous Materials Management Division

☐ FAA Determination
☐ State Assessment and Mitigation, Unauthorized Release Listing, Public Use Authorized
☒ Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
☐ Site Specific Report:

IX. Hydrology/Drainage

☐ Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
☐ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Flood Insurance Program-Flood Boundary and Floodway Map
☐ Clean Water Act Section 303(b) list, http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/303d_lists.html
☐ Site Specific Report:

X. Land Use and Planning

☒ City of San Diego General Plan
☒ Community Plan
☐ Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
☐ City of San Diego Zoning Maps
☐ FAA Determination:
☐ Other Plans:

XI. Mineral Resources

☐ California Department of Conservation - Division of Mines and Geology, Mineral Land Classification
☐ Division of Mines and Geology, Special Report 153 - Significant Resources Maps
☐ City of San Diego General Plan: Conservation Element
☐ Site Specific Report:

XII. Noise

☐ City of San Diego General Plan
☐ Community Plan
☐ San Diego International Airport - Lindbergh Field CNEL Maps
☐ Brown Field Airport Master Plan CNEL Maps
☐ Montgomery Field CNEL Maps
☐ San Diego Association of Governments - San Diego Regional Average Weekday Traffic Volumes
☐ San Diego Metropolitan Area Average Weekday Traffic Volume Maps, SANDAG
☐ Site Specific Report:

XIII. Paleontological Resources

☒ City of San Diego Paleontological Guidelines
☐ Deméré, Thomas A., and Stephen L. Walsh, "Paleontological Resources City of San Diego," Department of Paleontology San Diego Natural History Museum, 1996
☐ Kennedy, Michael P., and Gary L. Peterson, "Geology of the San Diego Metropolitan Area, California. Del Mar, La Jolla, Point Loma, La Mesa, Poway, and SW 1/4 Escondido 7 1/2 Minute Quadrangles," *California Division of Mines and Geology Bulletin* 200, Sacramento, 1975
☐ Kennedy, Michael P., and Siang S. Tan, "Geology of National City, Imperial Beach and Otay Mesa Quadrangles, Southern San Diego Metropolitan Area, California," Map Sheet 29, 1977
☐ Site Specific Report:

XIV. Population / Housing

☒ City of San Diego General Plan
☐ Community Plan
☐ Series 11/Series 12 Population Forecasts, SANDAG

☐ Other:

XV. Public Services
☐ City of San Diego General Plan
☐ Community Plan

XVI. Recreational Resources
☐ City of San Diego General Plan
☐ Community Plan
☐ Department of Park and Recreation
☐ City of San Diego – San Diego Regional Bicycling Map
☐ Additional Resources:

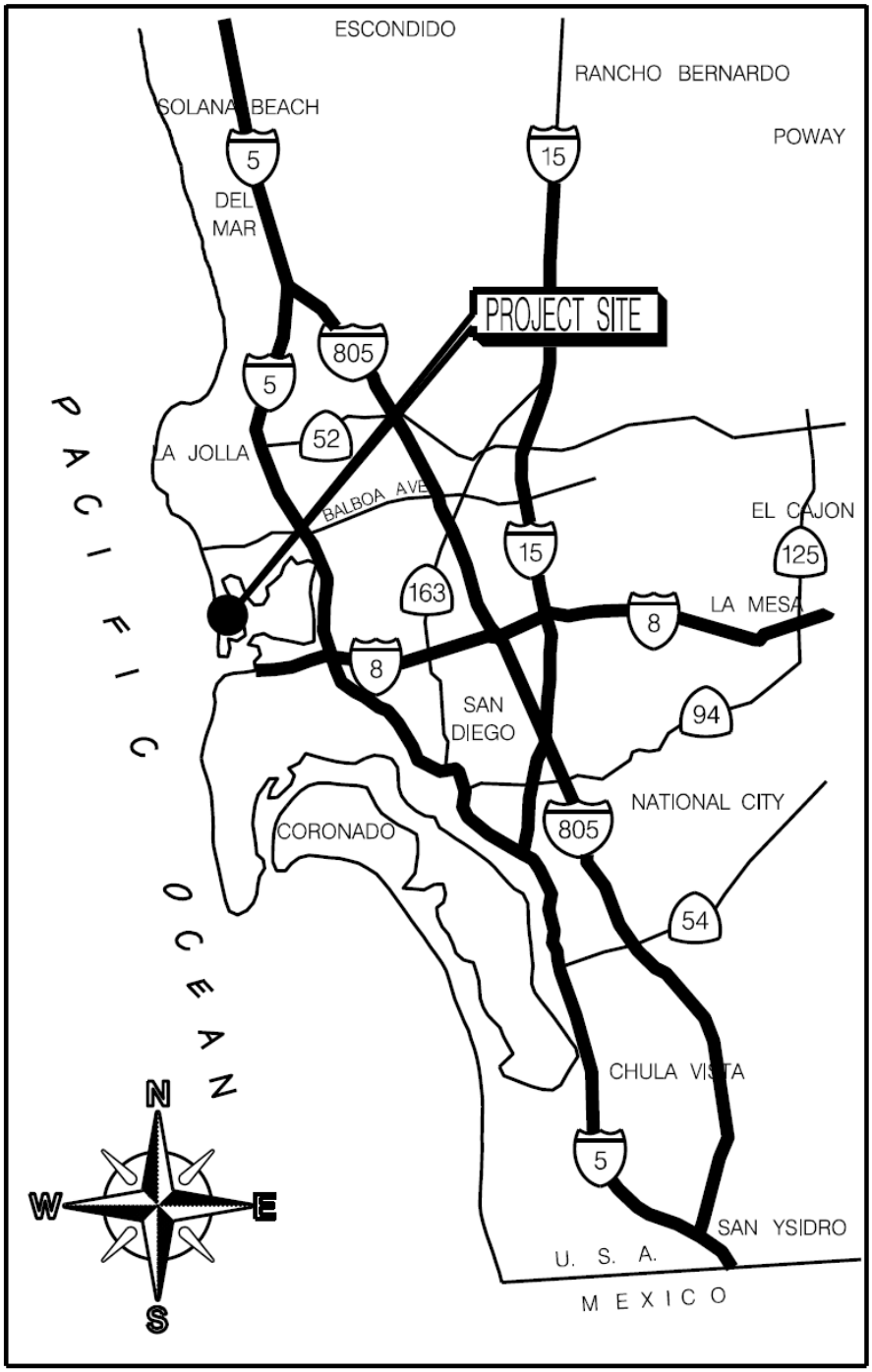
XVII. Transportation / Circulation
☐ City of San Diego General Plan
☐ Community Plan:
☐ San Diego Metropolitan Area Average Weekday Traffic Volume Maps, SANDAG
☐ San Diego Region Weekday Traffic Volumes, SANDAG
☐ Site Specific Report:

XVIII. Utilities
☐ Site Specific Report:

XIX. Water Conservation
☐ Sunset Magazine, *New Western Garden Book*, Rev. ed. Menlo Park, CA: Sunset Magazine

XX. Water Quality
☐ Clean Water Act Section 303(b) list, http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/tmdl/303d_lists.html
☐ Site Specific Report:

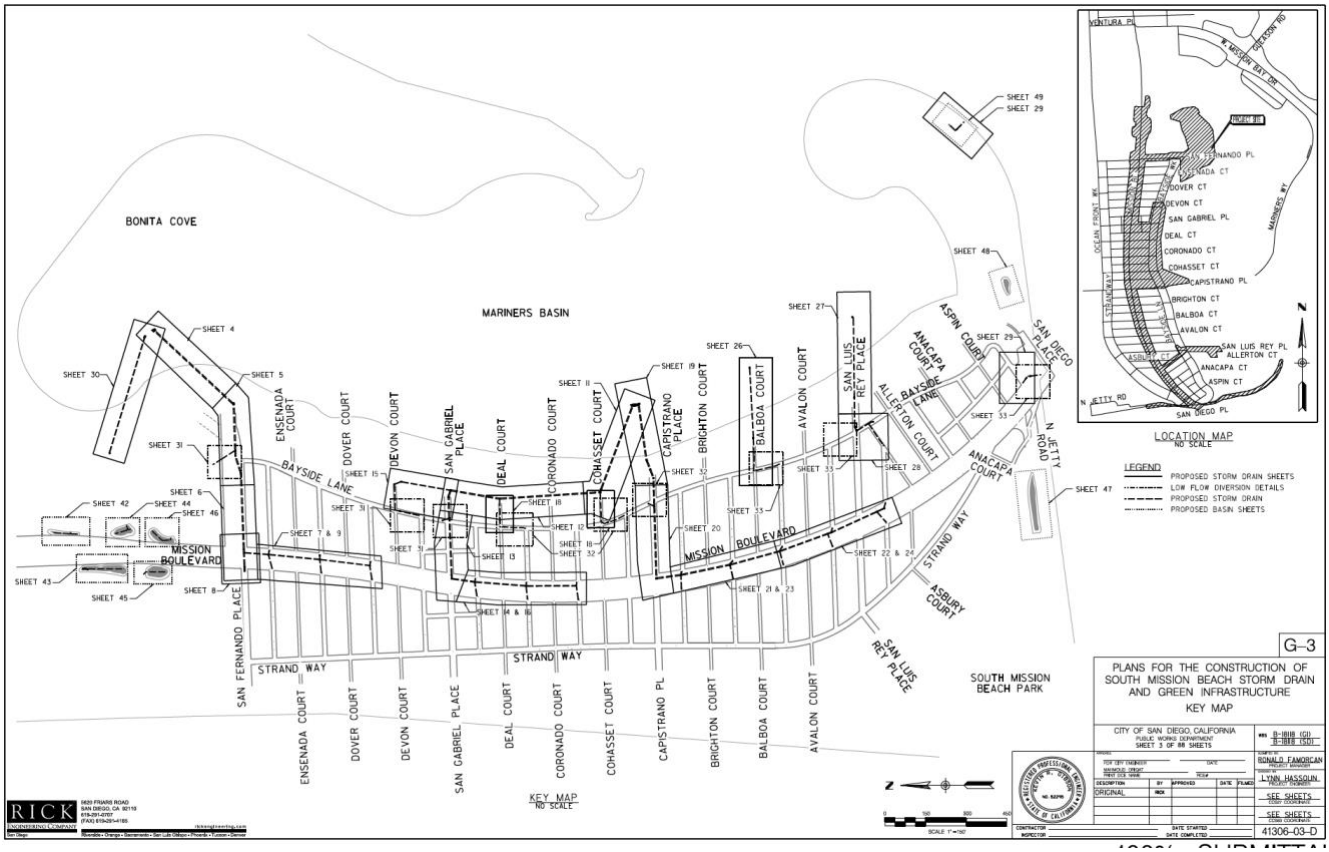
Revised: August 2018



Location Map

S. Mission Beach Storm Drain SDP/Project No. 646245
City of San Diego – Development Services Department

FIGURE
No. 1



Site Plan

S. Mission Beach Storm Drain SDP/Project No. 646245
City of San Diego – Development Services Department

FIGURE

No. 2