

**SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN
PROJECT
FINAL PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
REPORT
PROJECT NO. 121886**

SCH NO. 2009041036

VOLUME 2 OF 2: APPENDICES

PREPARED FOR:

City of San Diego
Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue,
San Diego, California 92101
Contact: Myra Herrmann

PREPARED BY:

ICF International
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Ste. 200
San Diego, California 92131
Contact: Jim Harry

April 2013

ICF International. 2013. San Diego River Park Master Plan Project, Program Environmental Impact Report. Draft. April. (ICF 00341.08.) San Diego, California. Prepared for City of San Diego, San Diego, California.

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Appendix A

Notice of Preparation and Responses



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Date of Notice: April 6, 2009
NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP) OF A
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT AND
SCOPING MEETING NOTICE
JO: 296660

The CITY OF SAN DIEGO will be the Lead Agency and will prepare a Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the San Diego River Park Master Plan, as described below.

Written comments on the scope and content of the draft EIR must be received by the Entitlements Division at the address listed below no later than 30 days after receipt of this notice. Please send your written comments to the following address: **Myra Herrmann, Senior Environmental Planner, City of San Diego Development Services Center, 1222 First Avenue, MS 501, San Diego, CA 92101** or e-mail your comments to **DSDEAS@sandiego.gov** with the Project Number and Name in the subject line. Responsible agencies are requested to indicate their statutory responsibilities in connection with this project when responding. This notice was published in the SAN DIEGO DAILY TRANSCRIPT, placed on the City of San Diego web-site (<http://www.sandiego.gov/city-clerk/officialdocs/notices/index.shtml>), and distributed on April 6, 2009. In addition, in accordance with CEQA Section 21083.9 the City will hold an EIR Scoping Meeting at 5:00 p.m. on Monday, April 20, 2009 to gather comments relating to the proposed San Diego River Park Master Plan scope. The meeting will be held at the Mission Valley Branch Library, located at 2123 Fenton Parkway, San Diego, CA 92108-4739.

General Project Information:

- Project No. **121886**, SCH No. **PENDING**
- Community Plan Areas: **MISSION BAY, OCEAN BEACH, MISSION BEACH, MIDWAY PACIFIC HIGHWAY, LINDA VISTA, MISSION VALLEY, NAVAJO, TIERRASANTA, AND EAST ELLIOT**
- Council Districts: **2, 6, 7**
- Applicant: **CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CITY PLANNING & COMMUNITY INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT, PARK PLANNING DIVISION**

Subject: **SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN.** CITY COUNCIL APPROVAL (Process 5) of the San Diego River Park Master Plan (Master Plan) and associated Development Standards. The Project would require General Plan Amendment and Community Plan Amendments for Mission Valley, Navajo, Tierrasanta, and East Elliot; Amendments to the Municipal Code – Mission Valley Planned District, Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone, Mission Trails Design District.

Figure 1 shows the community plan areas within the proposed River Park Master Plan area.



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The Draft Master Plan contains four major sections: Principles, Recommendations, Design Guidelines and Implementation. The Principles are the overarching goals and the Recommendations describe specific strategies for achieving the intent of the Principles. The Recommendations are further divided into the six reaches of the river that have unique characteristics and opportunities; Estuary; Lower Valley; Upper Valley; Gorge; and Plateau. The Design Guidelines provide guidance on the implementation of the specific elements within the two areas of the Master Plan; the River Corridor and River Influence. The River Corridor consists of the river channel including the floodway as well as development buffers intended to protect the water quality, hydrology and biological resources habitat adjacent to the River. Specifically, the River Corridor would include the existing 100-year floodway (as mapped by FEMA) plus 35 feet on either side of the floodway a minimum of 135 feet on both sides of the San Diego River as measured from the high water line. Uses allowed in the River Corridor would be limited to passive recreation facilities identified in the Master Plan. The River Influence is the first 200' from the River Corridor on both sides of the San Diego River. Properties excluded from this are Mission Trails Regional Park and properties within previously-approved Specific Plan(s). The Development Standards for the River Corridor and River Influence areas address site planning, architecture, and landscape architecture features. The Implementation section describes the method for implementing the Master Plan.

Amendment to the General Plan

A General Plan Amendment is proposed to add the San Diego River Park as an official resource-based park in the Open Space Lands and Resource-Based Parks section of the General Plan Recreation Element.

Amendments to the Community Plans

Community Plan Amendments are proposed for Mission Valley, Navajo, Tierrasanta, and East Elliot. Within the Mission Valley Community Plan the Master Plan will be identified as the policy document for development within and adjacent to the River. The San Diego River element of the community plan will be amended to reflect the principles of the Master Plan. The Open Space Element of the Mission Valley Community Plan will also be amended to add the San Diego River Park as a resource-based park.



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The Navajo Community Plan will be amended to identify the Master Plan as the policy document for development within and adjacent to the San Diego River. Changes to existing policies and supplemental development regulations will be amended to reflect the principles of the Master Plan. The community plan will also be amended to include a new San Diego River Park CPIOZ Type B within the existing Navajo CPIOZ that will establish supplemental Development Standards that will implement the principles of the Master Plan. The Open Space Element of the Navajo Community Plan will also be amended to add the San Diego River Park as a resource-based park.

CPIOZ Type B within the Navajo Community Planning area will cover private and public projects proposed for the River Corridor and River Influence areas. The CPIOZ Type B requires a discretionary review of proposed development.

Within the Tierrasanta and East Elliot Community Plans the Master Plan will be identified as the policy document for development within and adjacent to the River. Existing policy language related to the San Diego River will be amended to reflect the Master Plan. The plan amendments will also reference the Mission Trails Design District Overlay Zone as the implementing tool of the Master Plan. In addition the Community Plans will be amended to add the San Diego River Park as a resource-based park within the Open Space section of the Plans.

Community Plan Amendments for Ocean Beach, Mission Beach, Midway Pacific and Linda Vista will be made in the future during the Community Plan update process for these communities including amendments to the certified Local Coastal Programs, where applicable. The San Diego River Park will be added to the Open Space Element of each plan as a resource based park and will identify the Master Plan as the policy document for development within and adjacent to the River.

Amendments to the City of San Diego Municipal Code - Mission Valley Planned District

Amendments to Chapter 15 of the City of San Diego Municipal Code; Mission Valley Planned District Ordinance (Mission Valley PDO) is required to revise the current language that is in conflict with the goals of the Master Plan and add new implementation language. The Permit Application, Review and Issuance section of the Mission Valley PDO will be amended to require all proposed exterior private and public projects within the River Corridor or River Influence area to be a discretionary Mission Valley Development Permit. The San Diego River Sub district will be amended to provide the River Corridor and River Influence boundaries and development standards.



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Amendments to the City of San Diego Municipal Code - Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone

Chapter 13 of the Municipal Code, Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone, will be amended to provide a new map of Navajo showing the boundaries of the San Diego River Park CPIOZ Type B.

Amendments to the City of San Diego Municipal Code – Overlay Zones for the Mission Trails Design District

Chapter 13 of the Municipal Code, Overlay Zones for the Mission Trails Design District will be amended to revise the current language that is in conflict with the goals of the Master Plan, add new implementation language, and to require a discretionary permit for all proposed exterior private and public projects within the River Corridor or River Influence area. The Mission Trails Design District Manual will also be amended to revise current language that is in conflict with the goals of the Master Plan and add new implementation language. In addition the Master Plan will be identified as the Policy Document for all development within and adjacent to the River.

Recommended Finding: The recommended finding that the project may have a significant effect on the environment is based on an Initial Study which identified potential significant environmental impacts in the following areas: **Land Use, Biological Resources, Transportation/Circulation, Noise, Historical Resources, Aesthetic/Visual Resources/Community Character, Hydrology/Water Quality, Geology/Soils, Paleontological Resources, Public Services, Human Health/Public Safety, Climate Change and Energy, and Public Utilities.**

Availability in Alternative Format: To request this Notice, the Scoping Letter, and/or supporting documents in alternative format, call the Development Services Department at 619-446-5460 or (800) 735-2929 (TEXT TELEPHONE).

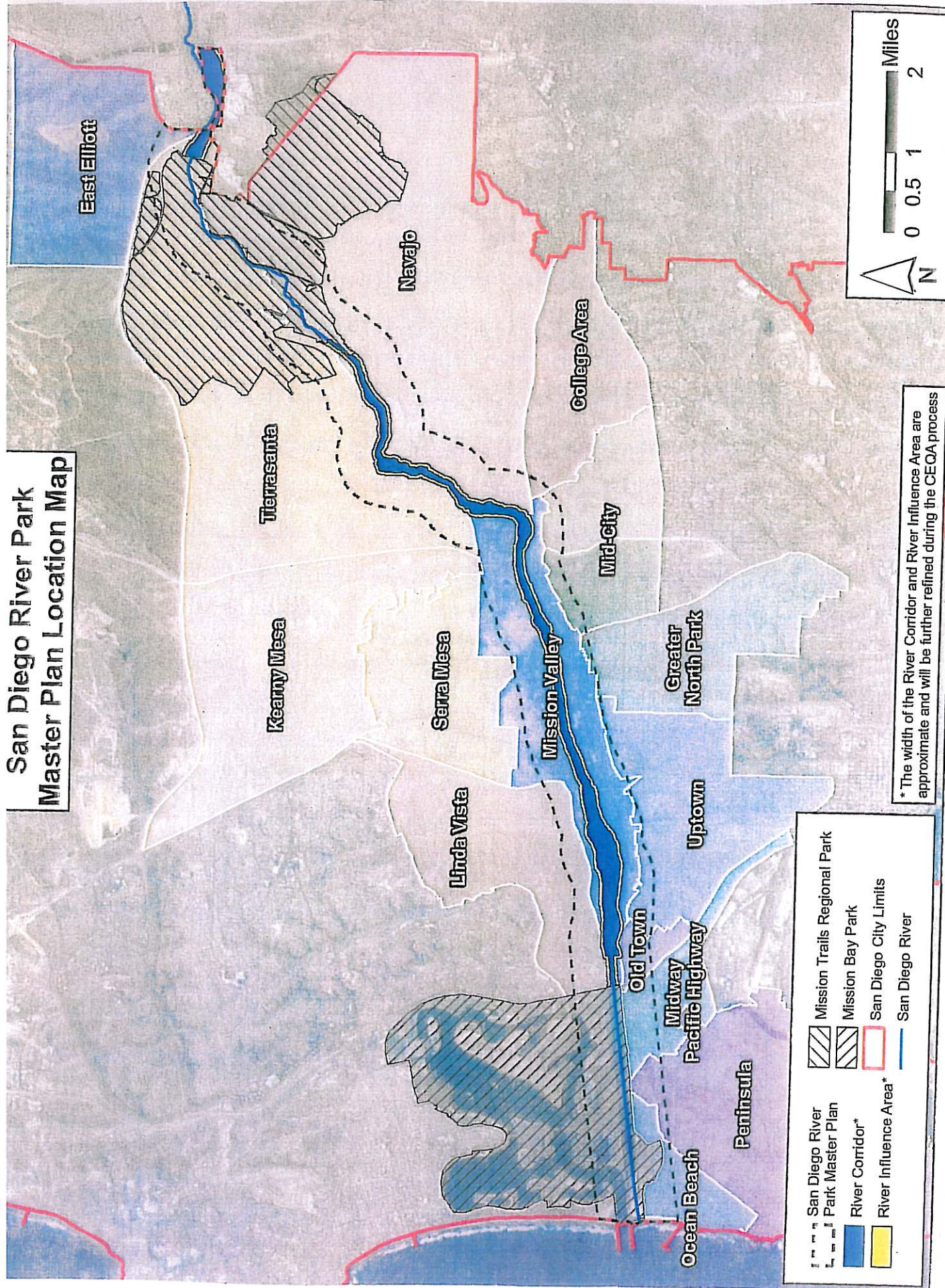
Additional Information: For environmental review information, contact Myra Herrmann at (619) 446-5372. The Scoping Letter and supporting documents may be reviewed, or purchased for the cost of reproduction, at the Fifth floor of the Development Services Center. For information regarding public meetings/hearings on this project, contact Project Manager Robin Shifflet at (619) 533-4524. This notice was published in the SAN DIEGO DAILY TRANSCRIPT, placed on the City of San Diego web-site (<http://www.sandiego.gov/city-clerk/officialdocs/notices/index.shtml>), and distributed on April 6, 2009.

Attachments: **FIGURE 1: PROJECT LOCATION MAP**
SCOPING LETTER

Distribution: **SEE ATTACHED**

Cecilia Gallardo, AICP
Assistant Deputy Director
Development Services Department

San Diego River Park Master Plan Location Map



* The width of the River Corridor and River Influence Area are approximate and will be further refined during the CEQA process

FIGURE No. 1

San Diego River Park Master Plan Project No. 121886
 City of San Diego – Development Services Department



NOTICE OF PREPARATION PUBLIC REVIEW DISTRIBUTION:

U.S. Government

- Environmental Planning Division Naval Facilities (12)
- Army Corps of Engineers (16 & 26)
- Environmental Protection Agency (19)
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (23)
- Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Services (25)
- Ms. Sheila Donovan, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division (8A)

State of California

- State Clearinghouse (46A)
- Department of Fish & Game (32)
- Regional Water Quality Control, Region 9 (44)
- Caltrans Planning, District 11 (31)
- Resources Agency (43)
- Native American Heritage Commission (56)
- Department of Parks & Recreation (40)
- Office of Historic Preservation (41)
- California Air Resources Board (49)
- Integrated Waste Management Board (35)
- CAL EPA (37A)
- Office of Planning and Research (57)
- Highway Patrol (58)
- California Energy Commission – Eileen Allen (59)

County of San Diego

- Agriculture Department (64)
- Air Pollution Control District (65)
- Water Authority (73)
- Hazardous Materials Management Division (75)
- Land & Water Division (76)
- Planning and Land Use (68)
- Parks & Recreation Department (69)
- Department of Public Works (70)
- Department of Environmental Health – Land and Water Division (76)

City of San Diego

- Mayor's Office (91)
- Councilmember Lightner, District 1
- Councilmember Faulconer, District 2
- Councilmember Gloria, District 3
- Councilmember Young, District 4
- Councilmember DeMaio, District 5
- Council President Frye, District 6
- Councilmember Emerald, District 7
- Council President Hueso, District 8
- Development Services Department
 - Myra Herrmann (MS 501)
 - Vena Lewis (MS 301)
 - Gary Geiler (MS 501)
 - Martha Blake (MS 501)

Development Services Department (Continued)
Allison Sherwood (MS 501)
Anne Jarque (MS 501)
City Planning and Community Investment Department
Robin Shifflet (MS 5A)
Bennur Koksuz (MS 5A)
Deborah Sharpe (MS 5A)
Brian Schoenfisch (MS 4A)
Cathy Winterrowd (MS 5A)
Jeff Harkness (MS 5A)
Jeanne Krosch (MS 5A)
Charlene Gabriel - Facilities Financing (445A)
Dan Monroe (MS 4A)
Engineering and Capital Projects Department
Kerry Santoro (MS 908A)
Mark Koll (MS 908A)
Stormwater Department
Drew Kleis (MS 1900)
Daniel Lottermoser (MS 44)
Water Department
Nicole McGinnis (Ms 906)
Office of the City Attorney - Shannon Thomas (MS 59)
Fire and Life Safety (79)
Steve Fontana - ESD (80)
Library Department – Gov't Documents (81)
Linda Vista Branch Library (81M)
Mission Valley Branch Library (81R)
Ocean Beach Branch Library (81V)
San Carlos Branch Library (81DD)
Serra Mesa Branch Library (81GG)
Tierrasanta Branch Library (81II)
Park & Recreation Board (83)
Police Research & Analysis (84)
Real Estate Assets Department (85)
Engineering & Capitol Projects Department (86)
Water Department (86A)
Historical Resources Board (87)
Park and Recreation – Open Space Division (89)
Chris Zirkle (MS 804A)
Rick Thompson (MS 804A)
General Services Department (92)
Environmental Services Department - Lisa Wood (93A)
Metropolitan Wastewater Department (86B)
Ann Sasaki (MS 901)
Transportation Department – Larry Van Wey (MS 609)
Government Relations – Andrew Poat (MS 51M)
Wetland Advisory Board (91A/MS 908A)
Community Forestry Advisory Board (90)

Other Individuals or Groups

- City of Santee (104)
- SANDAG (108)
- San Diego Transit (112)
- San Diego Gas & Electric (114)
- MTDB (115)
- San Diego Unified School District (125)
- San Diego City Schools (132)
- San Diego Community College District (133)
- The Beach and Bay Beacon News (137)
- Union-Tribune City Desk (140)
- San Diego Chamber of Commerce (157)
- Building Industry Federation (158)
- CONVIS (159)
- Back Country against Dumps (162)
- San Diego River Park Foundation (163)
- Sierra Club, San Diego Chapter (165/165A)
- San Diego Natural History Museum (166)
- San Diego Audubon Society (167)
- Mr. Jim Peugh (167A)
- San Diego River Conservancy (168)
- Environmental Health Coalition (169)
- California Native Plant Society (170)
- San Diego Baykeeper (173)
- Ellen Bauder (175)
- Center for Biological Diversity (176)
- Citizen's Coordinate for Century III (179)
- EC Allison Research Center (181)
- Endangered Habitats League (182)
- League of Women Voters (192)
- Community Planners Committee (194)
- Community Planners Council (198)
- Carmen Lucas (206)
- Dr. Jerry Schaefer (209)
- South Coastal Information Center (210)
- San Diego Historical Society (211)
- San Diego Archaeological Center (212)
- Save Our Heritage Organisation (214)
- Ron Christman (215)
- Louie Guassac (215A)
- Clint Linton (215B)
- San Diego County Archaeological Society (218)
- Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee (225)
- Native American Distribution - Public Notice Only (225A-R)
 - Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians
 - Campo Band of Mission Indians
 - Cuyapaipe Band of Mission Indians
 - Inaja and Cosmit Band of Mission Indians
 - Jamul Band of Mission Indians
 - La Posta Band of Mission Indians
 - Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
 - Sycuan Band of Mission Indians

Viejas Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians
La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
Pala Band of Mission Indians
Pauma Band of Mission Indians
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians
Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
North Bay Community Planning Group (307)
Mission Bay Park Committee (318A)
Gabriel Solmer – San Diego Baykeeper (319)
Save Everyone's Access (321)
Mission Bay Lessees (323)
Mission Beach Precise Planning Board (325)
Mission Beach Town Council (326)
Mission Valley Center Assn. (328)
Mission Valley Community Council (328A)
Friends of Mission Valley Preserve (330B)
Mission Valley Planning Group (331)
Mr. Gene Kemp – General Manager Fashion Valley Mall (332)
Ms. Lynne Mulholland (333)
River Valley Preservation Project (334)
Friends of Adobe Falls (335)
Navajo Community Planners, Inc. (336)
Navajo Community Service Center (337)
San Carlos Area Council (338)
Mission Trails Regional Park Foundation (341)
Ocean Beach Planning Board (367)
Ocean Beach Town Council, Inc. (367A)
Ocean Beach Main Street Assn (367B)
Old Town Community Planning Committee (368)
Old Town Chamber of Commerce (369)
Presidio Park Council (370)
Tierrasanta Community Council (462/464)
Murphy Canyon Community Council (463)
East Elliot Planning Advisory Committee (466)
Arnold Veldkamp, J.J.B. Land Company, L.P.
Bruce McIntyre, Helix Environmental
Andrea Bitterling, Helix Environmental
Lee Sherwood, RECON
James Harry, ICF Jones & Stokes (Project Consultant)
Todd Mead, Civitas (Project Consultant)
Philip Erdelsky
Brittany Ruggles
John Pilch
Jay Wilson
Scott Dion
Bud Schumacher

Other Individuals or Groups (Continued)

Dorothy Leonard
Stacy Hudson
Doug Wescott
Ted Griswold
Betty Torre
Monica Fuentes
Hank Hoxie
Marla Bell
Jon Major
Jessica Audino
George Murphy
Karen Ruggles
Nancy Taylor
R.F. Cater
Rob Hutsel
Judy Swink
Dirk Stahl
Alan Hunter
George Paige
Michael LaBarre
Lee Campbell
Michelle Hmig
Rita Bartel
Donna Rudick
Tom Kearney
Michael Stonehouse
Alina Aguilar
David Ruyle
Mary Frederickson
Allen Jones
Marco Sessa
Pat Grant
Mike Mellon
Dennis Shelly
Roger Utt
Robert Osmer
Dale Peterson
Don Ayles
Peggy MacArthur



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

April 6, 2009

Mr. Bill Anderson, Director
City of San Diego
City Planning and Community Investment Department
202 C Street, MS 5A
San Diego CA, 92101

Dear Mr. Anderson:

SUBJECT: Scope of Work for a Draft Program Environmental Impact Report for the San Diego River Park Master Plan ("Project"). Project No. 121886

The Environmental Analysis Section (EAS) of the City of San Diego Development Services Department has conducted an initial study for the San Diego River Park Master Plan (Master Plan) Project. The Project would require City Council approval (Process 5) of the San Diego River Park Master Plan (Master Plan); General Plan Amendment and Community Plan Amendments for Mission Valley, Navajo, Tierrasanta, and East Elliot; Amendments to the Municipal Code – Mission Valley Planned District, Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone, Mission Trails Design District.

Project Description

San Diego River Park Master Plan

The Draft Master Plan contains four major sections: Principles, Recommendations, Design Guidelines and Implementation. The Principles are the overarching goals. The Recommendations describe specific strategies for achieving the intent of the Principles. The Recommendations are further divided into the six reaches of the river that have unique characteristics and opportunities; Estuary; Lower Valley; Upper Valley; Gorge; and Plateau. The Design Guidelines provide guidance on the implementation of the specific elements within the two areas of the Master Plan, the River Corridor and River Influence. The River Corridor consists of the river channel including the floodway as well as development buffers intended to protect the water quality, hydrology and biological resources habitat adjacent to the River. Specifically, the River Corridor would include the existing 100-year floodway (as mapped by FEMA) plus 35 feet on either side of the floodway a minimum of 135 feet on both sides of the River as measured from the high water line. Uses allowed in the River Corridor would be limited to passive recreation facilities identified in the Master Plan. The River Influence is the first 200' from the River Corridor on both sides of the San Diego River. Properties excluded from this are Mission Trails Regional Park and properties within previously-approved Specific Plan(s). The Development Standards for the River Corridor and River Influence areas address site planning,



Development Services

1222 First Avenue, MS 501 • San Diego, CA 92101-4155

Tel (619) 444-4400

architecture, and landscape architecture features. The Implementation section describes the method for implementing the Master Plan.

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A General Plan Amendment is proposed to add the San Diego River Park as an official resource-based park in the Open Space Lands and Resource-Based Parks section of the General Plan Recreation Element.

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Projects within the Scope of the PEIR

Another purpose of this or any other PEIR is to streamline environmental review of projects found to fall within the scope of the PEIR. The PEIR for this Project would address the Master Plan Recommendations, amendments to the Community Plans and amendments to the Municipal Code at a general programmatic level. The PEIR will not evaluate project level impacts associated with future implementation of any of the Master Plan recommendations or any public or private development projects proposed within the San Diego River Park. The PEIR will also not address impacts of specific projects on individual County Assessor's Parcels. Any subsequent activities proposed within the San Diego River Park will be reviewed for consistency with the PEIR and Master Plan. However, any project level impacts of these subsequent activities would be subject to separate environmental review under CEQA.

Projects within the Scope of the PEIR

Another purpose of this or any other PEIR is to streamline environmental review of projects found to fall within the scope of the PEIR. The PEIR for this Project would address the Master Plan Recommendations, amendments to the Community Plans and amendments to the Municipal Code at a general programmatic level. The PEIR will not evaluate project level impacts associated with future implementation of any of the Master Plan recommendations or any public or private development projects proposed within the San Diego River Park. The PEIR will also not address impacts of specific projects on individual County Assessor's Parcels. Any subsequent activities proposed within the San Diego River Park will be reviewed for consistency with the PEIR and Master Plan. However, any project level impacts of these subsequent activities would be subject to separate environmental review under CEQA.

PEIR Scope and Results of Initial Study

Based on the results of the Initial Study pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, Section 15063(a) and 15081, as amended, it has been determined that the proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment. The preparation of a draft Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) is, therefore, required. The purpose of this letter is to identify the issues to be specifically addressed in the PEIR. The PEIR should be prepared in accordance with the City's Environmental Impact Report Guidelines, (December 2005), a copy of which is attached for your use. A Notice of Preparation (NOP) will be distributed to Responsible Agencies and others who may have an interest in the project, and consequently, changes or additions to this scope of work may be required because of input received in response to the NOP.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Draft Program EIR should include a detailed discussion of the goals and objectives of the proposed project. Project objectives will be critical in determining the appropriate alternatives for the project, which would avoid or substantially reduce potentially significant impacts. This section of the document should include a discussion of all discretionary actions required for Project approval and implementation, including but not limited to a description of all permits and approvals required by local, state, federal, and other regulatory agencies.

For purposes of this analysis the area covered by the Proposed Project includes the River Corridor Area and River Influence Area delineated by the San Diego River Park Master Plan. The general plan amendment, community plan amendments, and amendments to the Municipal Code resulting from implementation of the San Diego River Park Master Plan and the project features would also be addressed in the PEIR.

Pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15168), a Program EIR allows the lead agency to consider broad policy alternatives and program-wide mitigation measures at an early time when the agency has greater flexibility to deal with basic problems or cumulative impacts, and allow reduction in paperwork. In addition, it may be used with the intent of streamlining and limiting the later environmental review required for projects that implement the Draft Master Plan.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Draft Program EIR should (i) describe the precise location of the Project and present it on a detailed topographic map and regional map; (ii) provide a local and regional description of the environmental setting of the project, as well as adjacent land uses, area topography, drainage characteristics and vegetation; and (iii) include any applicable land use plans/overlay zones that affect the Project site, such as the City of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan, associated Multi-Habitat Planning Area and FEMA 100 year floodway zone.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The potential for significant environmental impacts must be thoroughly analyzed and mitigation measures identified that would avoid or substantially lessen any such significant impacts. Below are key environmental issue areas that have been identified for this Project, within which the issue statements must be addressed individually. Discussion of each issue statement should include an explanation of the existing Project site conditions, impact analysis, significance determination, and appropriate mitigation. The impact analysis should address potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that could be created through implementation of the proposed Project and its alternatives.

LAND USE

- Issue 1: Would the proposed Master Plan result in a conflict with the goals, objectives, and recommendations of the City of San Diego General Plan (General Plan), the City of San Diego Municipal Code, or the Mission Valley, Navajo, Tierrasanta, and East Elliot Community Plans? How is the proposed Master Plan consistent with the land use designation, intensity of development, and environmental goals of these plans?**
- Issue 2: Would implementation of the proposed Master Plan be consistent with the density calculations, design standards, use restrictions and any other development regulations of the City's Land Development Code related to the applicable zoning regulations.**
- Issue 3: Would the proposed Master Plan result in a conflict with adopted environmental plans, including the City of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan and the Multi Habitat**

Planning Area (MHPA) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect for the area?

The PEIR should evaluate how the Master Plan accomplishes or fails to implement the goals, objectives, and recommendations of the General Plan, San Diego Municipal Code, San Diego's City's Land Development Code or relevant community plans. If any inconsistencies are identified, the Land Use Section of this PEIR should also identify if these inconsistencies warrant an environmental impact. The PEIR should also address the land use compatibility with final MSCP Plan (August 1998), and the City's MSCP Subarea Plan (March 1997). A description of measures proposed to reduce any identified MHPA adverse edge effects should be included within this section as well.

VISUAL EFFECTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER

- Issue 1: Would the proposed Master Plan result in a substantial change to natural topography or other ground surface relief features?**
- Issue 2: Would implementation of the proposed Master Plan result in the blockage of public views from designated open space areas, roads, or to any significant visual landmarks or scenic vistas?**
- Issue 3: Would the proposed Master Plan affect the existing visual character of the City or community plan areas, particularly with respect to views from major roadways, public viewing areas, vistas, or open spaces?**
- Issue 4: Would the proposed Master Plan be compatible with surrounding development in terms of bulk, scale, materials, or style?**
- Issue 5: Would the proposed Master Plan's land use changes cumulatively cause "extensive" view blockage (i.e. overall scenic quality is changed from natural view to man-made appearance)?**

To the extent feasible, the PEIR should include an evaluation of potential for impacts on the natural landforms within the planning area resulting from the land use and circulation element changes. The PEIR should also describe how each of the community characters within the project area that would be affected with implementation of the proposed Master Plan. Would the Master Plan result in homogenous style of architecture over the City or would varied architectural designs be encouraged? The City's Significance Determination Guidelines include the following in determining such impacts: exceeds the allowed height or bulk regulations and existing patterns of development in the surrounding area by a significant margin; and/or located in a highly visible area and would strongly contrast with the surrounding development or natural topography through excessive bulk, signage, or architectural projection. This section of the PEIR should, therefore, include a conceptual description and analysis of the allowed building mass, bulk, height, and architectural style that could result from the proposed Master Plan.

AIR QUALITY/ODOR

Issue 1: Would implementation of the proposed Master Plan result in an increased number of automobile trips which could potentially affect San Diego's ability to meet regional, state and federal clean air standards?

Issue 2: Would implementation of the proposed Master Plan result in air emissions that would substantially deteriorate ambient air quality, including the exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

The PEIR should describe the Master Plan area's climatological setting within the San Diego Air Basin and the basin's current attainment levels for State and Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). It should discuss both the potential stationary and non-stationary air emission sources related to the land use modifications associated with the proposed Master Plan and particularly vehicle emission sources. Should the proposed Master Plan result in a significant decrease in the levels-of-service of any roadway or intersection, the PEIR should address the potential degradation of air quality which may result, including the possibility of "hotspots" within the area. While only a guideline and not a rule or regulation, the PEIR should also discuss consistency with the California Air Resources Board Air Quality and Land Use Handbook.

The PEIR will include a qualitative description of potential impacts to air quality and compliance with AAQS associated with subsequent activities that implement the draft Master Plan. However, a quantified analysis future project impacts to air quality would not be addressed in the PEIR and future project level impacts would be subject to subsequent environmental review under CEQA.

Although air quality impacts are not anticipated for this project, the PEIR should discuss the proposed Master Plan's impact on the ability of the San Diego Air Basin to meet regional air quality strategies (RAQS). It should discuss any short, long-term, and cumulative impacts the project may have on regional air quality, including construction and transportation-related sources of air pollutants, and the potential impacts from the increase in vehicle trips to the RAQS, the overall air quality impacts from such trips, and any proposed mitigation measures. The section should also address any effects of the Master Plan related to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Issue 1: Would implementation of the proposed Master Plan result in a reduction in the number of any unique, rare, endangered, sensitive, or fully protected species of plants or animals?

Issue 2: Would the proposed Master Plan result in interference with the nesting/foraging/movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?

- Issue 3: Would the proposed Master Plan result in an impact to a sensitive habitat, including, but not limited to streamside vegetation, oak woodland, vernal pools, wetland, coastal sage scrub, or chaparral?**
- Issue 4: Would the proposed Master Plan affect the long-term conservation of biological resources as described in the MSCP? Would the proposed Master Plan meet the objectives of the MSCP's Land Use Adjacency Guidelines or conflict with the provisions of the City's MSCP, Subarea Plan or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plans?**
- Issue 5: Would the proposed Master Plan result in the introduction of invasive species of plants into the area?**
- Issue 6: Would the proposed Master Plan result in an impact on City, State, or Federally regulated wetlands (including but not limited to, salt marsh, vernal pool, lagoon, riparian habitat, etc.) through direct removal, filing, hydrological interruption or other means?**

A series of diverse habitats would potentially be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed Master Plan, and to the extent feasible, should be fully discussed in this section of the PEIR. A biological resources constraints analysis, based on existing inventory of biological resources information already assembled for the draft Master Plan, should be prepared to address existing conditions, potential constraints, and opportunities related to biological resources within the project study area. The analysis should also include limited site reconnaissance as necessary to accurately represent the existing conditions discussion of the PEIR. The analysis must also identify, based on the draft Master Plan documentation, any MSCP covered and narrow endemic flora and fauna, which are known to be or to have a potential to exist in the Master Plan area.

The impacts to identifiable wetland habitat should be addressed within this section of the PEIR. Wetland habitat types should be shown graphically and include recommendations to sustain their functionality based on the development standards proposed for the River Corridor and River Influence areas. If impacts to any wetlands or wetlands buffers are identified, a discussion of the infeasibility of avoiding such impacts with the Master Plan should be included.

Encroachment into the City's MHPA would occur with the proposed Master Plan. Both the biological constraints analysis and the Biological Resources section of the PEIR should disclose potential MHPA boundary adjustments or corrections that may be required with implementation of subsequent activities that implement the draft Master Plan. However, detailed descriptions of the MHPA boundary adjustments and the functional equivalence analysis required for future projects would not be addressed in the PEIR. Any MHPA

boundary adjustments associated with development of projects that implement the draft Master Plan would be subject to subsequent environmental review.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

- Issue 1: Would the proposed Master Plan result in the alteration or destruction of a prehistoric or historic archaeological site?**
- Issue 2: Would the proposed Master Plan result in any adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, object, or site?**
- Issue 3: Would the proposed Master Plan result in any impact to existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?**
- Issue 4: Would the proposed Master Plan result in the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?**

The proposed Master Plan area contains numerous archaeological sites. A cultural resources constraints analysis, based on existing inventory of historical and cultural resources information already assembled for the draft Master Plan, should be prepared for the proposed project to address existing conditions, potential constraints and opportunities related to cultural and historic resources within the project area. The analysis should include the records search of local databases as well as site reconnaissance as necessary to verify locations of cultural resources sites identified in the records research. If appropriate, the PEIR should identify requirements for when archaeological mitigation would be required. Although the Master Plan will not result in direct impacts, the PEIR should discuss cumulative impacts relative to the loss of paleontological resources.

A Sacred Lands File Search should also be conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission for this project, as well as Native American consultation in accordance with Senate Bill 18.

HUMAN HEALTH/PUBLIC SAFETY/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- Issue 1: Would the proposed land use changes and circulation element revisions in the proposed Master expose people or property to health hazards, including fire?**
- Issue 2: Would the proposed Master Plan create a future risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to gas, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation)? Would the proposed Master Plan expose people or the environment to a significant hazard through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?**

Issue 3: Would the proposed Master Plan's uses be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiles pursuant to Government Code Section 659625 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment?

Fire hazards exist where highly flammable vegetation and/or litter is located adjacent to development. The PEIR should discuss the proposed Master Plan in terms of human health/public safety as it relates to fire hazards within and adjacent to the plan boundaries.

Given that industrial uses have occurred within portions of the Master Plan area, the PEIR should address the potential for hazardous materials. As part of the environmental review process, steps are needed to disclose and address the safe removal, disposal, and/or remediation of hazardous materials. There are Federal and State requirements that are mandated to be incorporated into a project that may have these issues. The PEIR should include a general, qualitative evaluation of the potential presence of hazardous materials and the expected nature of these materials that may occur within the planning area.

The PEIR will include a qualitative description of potential hazards and hazardous materials issues that intersect or interface with the Master Plan area. However, a quantified analysis based on Phase I site assessments would not be addressed in the PEIR. The PEIR should however provide recommendations for when future project would be required to conduct Phase I site assessments as part of subsequent environmental review under CEQA.

HYDROLOGY/WATER QUALITY

- Issue 1: Would the proposed Master Plan result in an increase in impervious surfaces and associated increased runoff? Would the proposed Master Plan result in a substantial alteration to on-and off-site drainage patterns due to changes in runoff flow rates or volumes?**
- Issue 2: What modifications to the natural drainage system would be required for implementation of the proposed Master Plan? Would there be an effect on the drainage basins within the San Diego River watershed with implementation of the proposed Master Plan?**
- Issue 3: Would the proposal result in alterations to the course or flow of flood waters?**
- Issue 4: Would the proposed Master Plan create discharges into surface or ground water, or in any alteration of surface or ground water quality, including, but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity? Would there be increases in pollutant discharges including downstream sedimentation?**

Issue 5: Would the proposed Master Plan when considered in combination with past, current, and future projects in the affected watersheds, result in cumulative significant impacts on the hydrology and water quality?

HYDROLOGY

Hydrology deals with the properties, distribution, and circulation of surface water, ground water, and atmospheric water. The quantity of water which flows in a creek or river is calculated based on historic climatic conditions combined with the watershed characteristics. The slope and shape of the watershed, soil properties, recharge area, and relief features are all watershed characteristics that influence the quantity of surface flows.

The Master Plan proposes to enhance the natural hydrologic process of the river to improve its flow and water quality. A technical study should be prepared for the PEIR to address the existing conditions, potential constraints and opportunities related to hydrology resources within the project study area. The study will be based on an existing inventory of hydrology resource information already assembled for the draft Master Plan and other related documents.

WATER QUALITY

Water quality is affected by sedimentation caused by erosion, by runoff carrying contaminants, and by direct discharge of pollutants (point-source pollution). As land is developed, the impervious surfaces send an increased volume of runoff containing oils, heavy metals, pesticides, fertilizers, and other contaminants (non-point source pollution) into adjacent watersheds. Degradation of water quality could impact human health as well as wildlife systems. Sedimentation can cause impediments to stream flow. In addition, oxygen availability is affected by sedimentation, which can significantly influence aquatic and riparian habitats. Therefore, the PEIR should discuss how the proposed Master Plan could affect water quality within the project area and downstream.

A technical study should be prepared for the PEIR to address the existing conditions, potential constraints and opportunities related to water quality within the project study area. The study will be based on water quality information already assembled for the draft Master Plan and other related documents.

GEOLOGY/SOILS

Issue 1: Would the proposed Master Plan expose people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, liquefaction, ground failure, or similar hazards?

Issue 2: Would the land uses proposed by the Master Plan increase the potential for erosion of soils on- or off-site?

The geologic and subsurface conditions in the proposed project area will be described in this section, along with the existing topography, geology (surface and subsurface), tectonics and soil types. Possible impacts to the Master Plan from geologic hazards and unfavorable soil conditions also will be addressed. The constraint discussion should include issues such as the potential for liquefaction, slope instability, and rockfall hazards. Any need for blasting should also be identified, if such measures are anticipated. Any secondary issues due to soils/geology (e.g., excavation of unsuitable soils) should also be addressed.

The PEIR will include a qualitative description of potential geologic hazards issues that could be encountered within the Master Plan area. However, a quantified analysis based on project level geotechnical analysis would not be addressed in the PEIR. The PEIR should however provide recommendations for when future project would be required to conduct geotechnical assessments as part of subsequent environmental review under CEQA. This could be shown in table form in the PEIR and must reference the City's Seismic Safety study (1995).

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Issue 1: Would the proposed Master Plan result in the loss of significant paleontological resources?

The PEIR should include a discussion of the potential for loss of sensitive paleontological resources in conjunction with the implementation of the proposed Master Plan. Although the Master Plan will not result in direct impacts, the PEIR should discuss cumulative impacts relative to the loss of paleontological resources.

TRAFFIC/CIRCULATION

Issue 1: Would the proposed Master Plan result in an increase in projected traffic that is substantial in relation to the capacity of the existing and planned circulation system?

Issue 2: Would the proposed Master Plan create alterations to present circulation movements in the area including effects on existing public access points?

Issue 3: Would the proposed Master Plan impact the availability of parking?

Issue 4: Would the proposed Master Plan conflict with the adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation modes (e.g. bus turnouts, trolley extensions, bicycle lanes, bicycle racks, etc.)?

The proposed Master Plan should include a traffic study to estimate the expected trips at buildout and at interim year scenarios in order to document impacts on intersections, roadways, and freeways throughout the entire project area. The traffic report would be based on transportation and circulation information already assembled for the draft Master Plan and other related documents and would form the basis of the impact analysis for this section of the draft PEIR. The study should evaluate the traffic volumes and levels of service on existing and proposed circulation element roadways and include determinations on the adequate types and classifications of streets and intersections based on the City of San Diego standards. The traffic study and PEIR should include descriptions and applicable graphics of the existing transportation conditions within the Master Plan area.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Issue 1: Would the proposed Master Plan result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services?

The PEIR analysis of public facilities should determine if the proposed Master Plan would result in impacts to fire, police, school, solid waste, or park services within the project area. The PEIR should describe the public services currently available and how they intersect or interface with the River Park.

POPULATION AND HOUSING

Issue 1: Would the land use modifications associated with the proposed Master Plan induce substantial population growth in the area?

The PEIR should describe the potential for impacts that may result from substantial population growth, including growth inducing impacts as discussed in Section V, below, compliance with the City's Affordable Housing Ordinance, and other impacts related to the proposed Community Plan Amendments.

ISSUES FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT

A separate section of the PEIR should include a brief discussion of issue areas that were not considered to be potentially significant. If these or other potentially significant issue areas arise during detailed environmental investigation of the project, however, consultation with this division is recommended to determine if these other issue areas need to be addressed in the PEIR. Additionally, as supplementary information is submitted, the PEIR may need to be expanded to include additional issue areas. Based on preliminary analysis, issue areas that were not considered to be potentially significant include: Agriculture, Mineral Resources, Noise and Utilities, but should be discussed briefly in the PEIR.

MITIGATION, MONITORING, AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MMRP)

Mitigation measures should be clearly identified, discussed, and their effectiveness assessed in each issue section of the PEIR. A MMRP for each mitigation measure must be included. At a minimum, this program should identify: 1) the city department or other entity responsible for the monitoring; 2) the monitoring and reporting schedule, and 3) the completion requirements. The separate MMRP should also be contained (verbatim) as a separate section, which will be attached to the PEIR.

IV. SIGNIFICANT IRREVERSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

In accordance with CEQA Section 15126.2(c), the PEIR must include a discussion on any significant irreversible environmental changes which would be caused by the proposed action should it be implemented. The PEIR should provide recommendation for how future projects could nonrenewable resources. See CEQA Section 15127 for limitation on the requirements for this discussion.

V. GROWTH INDUCEMENT

Although implementation of the Master Plan would not be considered growth inducing since the area is already predominantly built out and redevelopment associated with the specific plans would occur with or without enhancement of the river, the PEIR should address the potential for growth inducement. This section need not conclude that growth-inducing impacts, if any, are significant unless the project would induce substantial growth or concentration of population.

VI. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

When the proposed Master Plan is considered with other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects in the City of San Diego and the communities of Mission Valley, Navajo, Tierrasanta, and East Elliot, implementation could result in significant environmental changes which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. Therefore, in accordance with Section 15130 of the CEQA Guidelines, potential cumulative impacts should be discussed in a separate section of the PEIR.

April 6, 2009

Issue 1: What are the cumulative impacts of the proposed Master Plan in conjunction with other approved or proposed projects within the subregional area?

The PEIR should summarize the overall short-term and long-term impacts the proposed Master Plan could have in relation to other planned and proposed projects in the area defined above.

VII. ALTERNATIVES

The PEIR should analyze reasonable alternatives which avoid or mitigate the proposed Master Plan's significant environmental impacts. These alternatives should be identified and discussed in detail, and should address all significant impacts. The alternative's analysis should be conducted in sufficient graphic and narrative detail to clearly assess the relative level of impacts and feasibility. Preceding the detailed alternatives analysis should be a section entitled "Alternatives Considered but Rejected." This section should include a discussion of preliminary alternatives that were considered but not analyzed in detail. The reason for rejection should be explained.

In this PEIR, two alternatives will be addressed which will include the "No Project Alternative" and the "Environmentally Superior/Reduced Project Alternative". The "No Project Alternative" should reflect a continuation of the proposed Master Plan area with the existing community plans. The "Environmentally Superior/Reduced Project Alternative" should show implementing a Master Plan with similar uses, but with a smaller plan area than the proposed Master Plan. These alternatives should address issues at a programmatic level and should not be developed to reduce or avoid impacts of a specific project or project level concerns.

Until a screen check PEIR is submitted which addresses all of the above issues, the processing timeline for this project will be held in abeyance. Contact Myra Herrmann, Senior Planner, at (619) 446-5372, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Cecilia Gallardo, AICP
Assistant Deputy Director
Development Services Department

DANIEL R. SMITH

May 5, 2009

City of San Diego Development Services Center
Myra Herrmann, Senior Environmental Planner
1222 First Avenue MS501
San Diego, CA 92101

RE: Alvarado Creek Flooding

Dear Myra Herrmann,

Thank you for holding the Development Services Department EIR Scoping Meeting for San Diego River Park Master Plan on 4/6/09 at the Mission Valley Library. I felt the meeting was well run and informational.

My comments come from 28 years of work in the Grantville area of San Diego, as a member of the Grantville Stakeholders Committee, and Property owner in Grantville. The Draft Environmental Impact Report should consider and contain information about the Grantville Redevelopment Project underway. The report should also be aware and benefit from the many land use studies and analysis recently done in the Grantville area of the Navahoe Community Planning District by private consultants hired by the city of San Diego and consultants hired by private property owners.

The Grantville area is in the later stage of planning by the City of San Diego Redevelopment Department, Tracy Reed, Project Manager 619-236-6543 and Planning Department Dan Monroe, Planner 619-236-5529 with Bill Anderson Planning Director and many consultants hired by the city. Grantville became a redevelopment area on May 3, 2005 and there is a large effort underway now to redevelop the area. Many private property owners have joined with the city to share data about the land area and are working to find ways to implement parts of the Grantville Redevelopment plan over the next 5 years. One of the short term plans (5 years) is to get the approval necessary to upgrade the drainage channel running through Grantville.

Property owners in an area including Fenton Company, Superior Readymix, Garver Bardley, are doing development plans for their property and have also done FEMA studies to find ways to improve the river frontage at their properties.

Another group of property owners doing work in Grantville, including MTS, Caster Enterprises, Mission Valley Pipe, Cal Neon, Four D Properties, who combined own approximately 70 acres adjacent to the Grantville trolley station.

DANIEL R. SMITH

This group has commissioned a FEMA study to assist in the process of drafting the EIR for the Grantville redevelopment project, this study includes a Hydrology Study of the Alvarado Storm Drainage Channel.

It would be smart and best for all of us if data can be shared between the respective planner property owners and consultant. The City and their Consultants have been very cooperative and working hard with the property owner and the Stakeholders Committee during the last year. We feel progress is being made in many areas of importance. The recent (4/09/09) Stakeholders Committee meetings showed some acceptable land uses and densities. These results are being used by the Traffic engineers and by the economics for their parts of the EIR reports.

Unfortunately, the city in the past has not to date have not shown much interest in the Alvarado Storm Drainage Channel problem. The land owners have been working on the flooding problems and making suggestions to improve the channel and have already offered designs for the upgrades needed for the channel.

The Flooding concern was the number two most important problem needing fix only second to the traffic problems it is however equally important. There has been over 30 years of argument and study over how to deal with the flooding problem and maintenance of the storm channel. The development over the last 30 years up hill in areas like La Mesa, College Area, Adobe Falls from Grantville has paved the lands and have put the storm water into the flood channel that runs from La Mesa to this area. When we have heavy rains a lot of water fills the channel quickly and it rises fast, passing through the undersized pipes and concrete channels that are often accumulated with debris. This debris includes tree limbs and vegetation, all of which gets stuck in the Mission Gorge Rd bridge pipes. These pipes are too small for the amount of water going through them. Roads are often closed at Mission Gorge Place sometimes San Diego Mission Road and on occasion business properties such as Toyota, Mission Valley Pipe etc. have been flooded. It is at these times that there is an eminent danger to the life of all people and property near the drain channel. In 2003 a mini van washed down toward the river and got stuck in the pipes under the Mission Gorge Bridge with other debris resulting in back up of waste for blocks. Taken in 2003 the enclosed photos help you see what has and will continue to happen until the money and the will of the people is put together with a plan to fix this problem.

The current plan as presented by property owners to the city is to enclose the flood channel in a box culvert and landscape the top making a green belt connection between the San Diego River and the Parkland at Waring Rd. In the mean time the area is left open for the homeless to hang out in, native vegetation to grow wild with almost no one able to do the necessary maintenance.

The Grantville area should be allowed to finish the studies currently being done without interference of the San Diego River Park Master Plan. Both plans can and should worked on together, but separate.

No comprehensive CPIOZ should be placed over the property in the Granville area. Grantville already has both a Type A and Type B CPIOZ at this time which need to be eliminated or redone. If necessary a Type A CPIOZ could be placed so that property owners can know what is

DANIEL R. SMITH

permissible to be built on their properties provided that they comply with the accepted development standards and rules ministerial. Type B CPIOZ could also be placed to be used as a planning tool if an owner wants to deviate from the development standards and rules laid out by the accepted Redevelopment Plan for the area discretionally. If a San Diego River Park CPIOZ type B is created for the River frontage, then it should only be applied over the land along the River and not for the greater Grantville area which could have its own CPIOZ.

Through our Redevelopment of Grantville, money will be made available for the long awaited and needed improvements to solve the flooding problem.

Thank you for your work. Feel free to contact me for further information and or copies of our studies

Sincerely,



Daniel R. Smith



Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Maziar Movassaghi, Acting Director
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630



Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

May 8, 2009

Ms. Myra Herrmann
San Diego City, Land Use Planning Department
1222 First Avenue, MS-501
San Diego, California 92101

NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP) OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR) FOR SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN (SCH # 2009041036)

Dear Ms. Herrmann:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received your submitted Notice of Preparation of the Environmental Impact Report for the above-mentioned project. The following project description is stated in your document: "The project includes the following actions: amendments to the General Plan, Mission Valley, Navajo, Tierrasanta and East Elliot Community Plans; Amendments to the Municipal Code as follows: Mission Valley Planned District; Overlay Zones/Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone to include the San Diego River CPIOZ for the Navajo Community Planning area; and Overlay Zones/Mission Trails Design District. These sections of the municipal code would be amended to remove any language that would conflict with the proposed project and to inset references to the Master Plan. The Draft Master Plan contains four major sections: Principals, Recommendations, Design Guidelines and Implementation. The seven Principals are the overarching goals against which all decisions should be tested. The Recommendations are further divided into the six reaches of the river that have unique characteristics and opportunities; Estuary; Lower Valley; Upper Valley; Gorge; and Plateau. The Design Guidelines provide guidelines on the implementation of the specific elements within the two distinct areas of the master plan. The River Corridor consists of the river channel area including the floodway as well as development buffers intended to protect the water quality, hydrology and biological resources habitat adjacent to the river. Specifically, the River Corridor would include the existing 100-year floodway plus 35 feet on either side of the floodway or as a minimum 135 feet on both sides of the River as measured from the high water line. Uses allowed in the river Corridor would be limited to passive recreation facilities identified in the Master plan. The River influence is the first 200' from the river corridor on both sides of the river. Properties excluded from this are Mission Trails Regional Park and properties within a previously approved Specific Plan. Uses allowed in the river corridor and river influence would be per the Municipal code requirements. The

Development Standards for the River Corridor and River influence areas address site planning, architecture, and landscape architecture features that must be incorporated into the design of the proposed facilities. The last section of the Master Plan is the implementation section which describes the method for implementing the Master Plan”.

DTSC has the following comments:

- 1) The EIR should evaluate whether conditions within the project area may pose a threat to human health or the environment. Following are the databases of some of the regulatory agencies:
 - National Priorities List (NPL): A list maintained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA).
 - Envirostor (formerly CalSites): A Database primarily used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, accessible through DTSC’s website (see below).
 - Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS): A database of RCRA facilities that is maintained by U.S. EPA.
 - Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS): A database of CERCLA sites that is maintained by U.S.EPA.
 - Solid Waste Information System (SWIS): A database provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board which consists of both open as well as closed and inactive solid waste disposal facilities and transfer stations.
 - Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) / Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanups (SLIC): A list that is maintained by Regional Water Quality Control Boards.
 - Local Counties and Cities maintain lists for hazardous substances cleanup sites and leaking underground storage tanks.
 - The United States Army Corps of Engineers, 911 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, 90017, (213) 452-3908, maintains a list of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).
- 2) The EIR should identify the mechanism to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation for any site that may be contaminated, and the government

agency to provide appropriate regulatory oversight. If necessary, DTSC would require an oversight agreement in order to review such documents.

- 3) Any environmental investigations, sampling and/or remediation for a site should be conducted under a Workplan approved and overseen by a regulatory agency that has jurisdiction to oversee hazardous substance cleanup. The findings of any investigations, including any Phase I or II Environmental Site Assessment Investigations should be summarized in the document. All sampling results in which hazardous substances were found above regulatory standards should be clearly summarized in a table. All closure, certification or remediation approval reports by regulatory agencies should be included in the EIR.
- 4) If buildings, other structures, asphalt or concrete-paved surface areas are being planned to be demolished, an investigation should also be conducted for the presence of other hazardous chemicals, mercury, and asbestos containing materials (ACMs). If other hazardous chemicals, lead-based paints (LPB) or products, mercury or ACMs are identified, proper precautions should be taken during demolition activities. Additionally, the contaminants should be remediated in compliance with California environmental regulations and policies.
- 5) Future project construction may require soil excavation or filling in certain areas. Sampling may be required. If soil is contaminated, it must be properly disposed and not simply placed in another location onsite. Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) may be applicable to such soils. Also, if the project proposes to import soil to backfill the areas excavated, sampling should be conducted to ensure that the imported soil is free of contamination.
- 6) Human health and the environment of sensitive receptors should be protected during any construction or demolition activities. If necessary, a health risk assessment overseen and approved by the appropriate government agency should be conducted by a qualified health risk assessor to determine if there are, have been, or will be, any releases of hazardous materials that may pose a risk to human health or the environment.
- 7) If it is determined that hazardous wastes are, or will be, generated by the proposed operations, the wastes must be managed in accordance with the California Hazardous Waste Control Law (California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5) and the Hazardous Waste Control Regulations (California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5). If it is determined that hazardous wastes will be generated, the facility should also obtain a United States Environmental Protection Agency Identification Number by contacting (800) 618-6942. Certain hazardous waste treatment processes or hazardous materials, handling, storage or uses may require authorization from the local

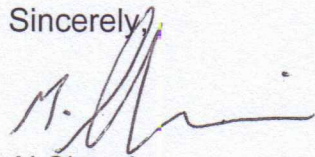
Ms. Myra Herrmann
May 8, 2009
Page 4 of 4

Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Information about the requirement for authorization can be obtained by contacting your local CUPA.

- 8) If the project area was used for agricultural, livestock or related activities, onsite soils and groundwater might contain pesticides, agricultural chemical, organic waste or other related residue. Proper investigation, and remedial actions, if necessary, should be conducted under the oversight of and approved by a government agency in the project area prior to construction of the project.
- 9) In future CEQA documents please provide the contact person's title and e-mail address.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact me at ashami@dtsc.ca.gov or by phone at (714) 484-5472.

Sincerely,



Al Shami
Project Manager
Brownfields and Environmental Restoration Program -Cypress Office

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044
state.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov.

CEQA Tracking Center
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Office of Environmental Planning and Analysis
1001 I Street, 22nd Floor, M.S. 22-2
Sacramento, California 95814
gmoskat@dtsc.ca.gov

CEQA#2549

May 11, 2009

Ms. Myra Hermann
City of San Diego Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, CA 92101

SUBJECT: SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN
NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A PROGRAM DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Dear Ms. Hermann:

The Grantville Stakeholders Committee (GSC) is actively participating with staff in the development of a Master Plan for the Grantville redevelopment area. City staff and a team of consultants have developed several land use scenarios for redevelopment of Grantville and continue monthly community outreach to ensure a successful master planning effort. Additionally, individual members of our committee have participated in workshops held by the City for the Draft River Park Master Plan.

The GSC has reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the San Diego River Park Master Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and offers the following comments.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The San Diego River Park Master Plan process should be coordinated with the Grantville Master Plan process – ideally to the point that both documents are internally consistent with respect to development standards and design criteria. At this point, we have not yet received a copy of the Draft River Park Master Plan for review. Therefore, it is unclear to the GSC how the San Diego River Park Master Plan's development and design criteria will interface with the larger master planning effort for Grantville.

It would seem that the San Diego River Park Master Plan has the potential – through the proposed Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zones – to preclude development opportunities outright which might otherwise be a consideration in the Grantville Master Plan, especially with such language that states “changes to existing policies and supplemental development regulations will be amended to reflect the principles of the (San Diego River Park) Master Plan”. Because Grantville Master Plan is proceeding along a similar timeframe, the goal should be to avoid a potential conflict between the Grantville Master Plan and the San Diego River Park Master Plan. The Grantville Master Plan should incorporate the design criteria of the River Park Master Plan, as appropriate and as deemed necessary by City staff and the GSC, through that Master Plan effort. The result would be that one document would then serve both purposes in Grantville,

allowing for viable redevelopment of the community while respecting and enhancing the San Diego River corridor.

The River Park Master Plan should recognize the benefits of the Grantville Redevelopment Plan in expanding residential uses in the area, exposing a greater amount of people to this important community amenity. In this regard, the River Park needs to be accessible to a variety of recreational experience - not just a 15 foot trail set back from the river bank. This fulfills one of the primary principles in the Master Plan - to "celebrate" the river.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION - The Program EIR should explain - in both graphic and text format - the two areas proposed for the Master Plan. It is difficult to understand from the NOP and Scoping Letter what is meant by "... a minimum of 135 feet on both sides of the River as measured from the high water line". How is "the River" defined? How is the "high water line" determined? How is this different than "... the existing 100-year floodway (as mapped by FEMA) plus 35 feet on either side of the floodway"? How this definition is applied could have drastic effects on the economic viability for redevelopment on parcels located along the river portion of the Grantville Redevelopment Area.

The River Park Master Plan needs to include an analysis of the economic impact it will have on the property owners adjacent to the river (i.e. loss of land and redevelopment opportunities), as well as the overall economic impact on redevelopment of Grantville (e.g., if redevelopment opportunities are reduced on one area of Grantville - along the river - how does that affect implementation of a viable redevelopment plan for Grantville). We recognize that CEQA does not require an analysis of the economic impacts or benefits of a project. However, by including a summary of the economic analysis needs in the Project Description for the Program EIR, the public will have a better understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of the Plan.

Both the Project Description and the Environmental Setting must clearly identify the areas that are covered by the River Park Master Plan. For example, Alvarado Creek, although mentioned in the Master Plan, is not a part of the Master Plan. Therefore, any future redevelopment of areas along Alvarado Creek will not be subject to the guidelines included in the Master Plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING - The Environmental Setting should include a discussion of the project's relationship to the Grantville Redevelopment Area and that Master Plan effort. This will set the context for the evaluation of project impacts as they relate to the overall redevelopment of Grantville and implementation of the San Diego River Park Master Plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS –

Land Use – The redevelopment of Grantville is an important part of the future land uses along a major portion of the river and has equal importance from a land use perspective as development within each of the referenced community plans comes forward in the future. For the portion of the San Diego River Park Master Plan that occurs within the Navajo Community, the Grantville Master Plan will be the land use document that contains the allowable land uses and development intensities. Therefore, the discussion of Land Use in the EIR should be expanded to include the Grantville Redevelopment Area.

The actual density calculations, design standards, use restrictions, and development regulations for most of the River Park Master Plan within the Navajo community will be set by the Grantville Master Plan. This should be acknowledged in the Land Use discussion and should include an analysis of the Grantville Master Plan's relationship to the River Park Master Plan.

Visual Effects and Neighborhood Character – The analysis of visual effects and neighborhood character should address not only the existing conditions but also what might be expected as part of the Grantville Master Plan. Because the City is considering several land use scenarios of varying densities and scale for the Grantville Master Plan, each of these should be addressed in this section.

Traffic/Circulation – The Scoping Letter states that the River Park Master Plan should “. . . include a traffic study to estimate the expected trips at build out and at interim year scenarios . . .” The evaluation of traffic impacts should include the traffic generated by all of the projects within Grantville (including the Grantville Master Plan and the Subarea B Amendment: Riverpark at Mission Gorge Project; Shawnee Cg7600 Master Plan). The traffic studies for all of these projects need to be consistent and based on the same assumptions.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS – The scoping letter appropriately requires that the analysis of planned and proposed projects in the project area be considered as part of the evaluation of cumulative effects. “Proposed projects” should include build out under the various land use scenarios being evaluated for the Grantville Master Plan.

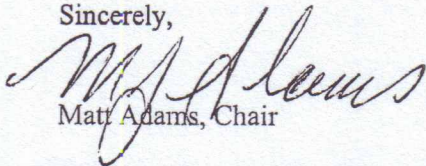
ALTERNATIVES – Because the River Park Master Plan is a “plan”, the alternatives discussion should include an alternative that combines the River Park Master Plan and the Grantville Master Plan as one planning document for those areas within the Navajo Community (with the exception of Mission Trails Park, which is already excluded from the River Park Master Plan). This would also preclude potential conflicts between the two plans and would reduce or avoid impacts. There may be other plan options that should also be considered.

May 11, 2009
Page 4

We appreciate the opportunity to review the NOP and Scoping Letter for the River Park Master Plan Program EIR. We would like the opportunity to review the Draft River Park Master Plan prior to receiving the Draft Program EIR. Please include the Grantville Stakeholders Committee on the distribution list to receive both the Draft River Park Master Plan and the Draft Program EIR.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Matt Adams".

Matt Adams, Chair

Grantville Stakeholders Committee

H.G. FENTON COMPANY

TRUST, SERVICE AND TRADITION SINCE 1906

April 14, 2009

Ms. Myra Hermann
City of San Diego Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, CA 92101

SUBJECT: SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN
NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A
PROGRAM DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Dear Ms. Hermann:

The H.G. Fenton Company (Fenton) owns approximately 11 acres along the San Diego River in Subarea A of the Grantville Redevelopment Area. We are actively participating with staff in the development of a Master Plan for Grantville. Additionally, we have participated in workshops held by the City for the Draft River Park Master Plan. At this point we have not yet received a copy of the Draft River Park Master Plan for review.

Our interest in the San Diego River Park Master Plan is to understand how that document and its development and design criteria will interface with the larger master planning effort for Grantville. In that light, we offer the following comments relative to the Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Scoping Letter for the San Diego River Park Master Plan Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR).

GENERAL COMMENTS – While it is recognized that the PEIR will not evaluate specific projects and will not include a project-level analysis of future project impacts, the PEIR must evaluate impacts to the extent possible based on those potential future projects. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the evaluation of potential project impacts at the earliest time possible in the project's development. Furthermore, without this baseline analysis, the evaluation of impacts would be piecemeal which is outlawed by CEQA. I am pleased to see that, unlike the general project description included in the Scoping Letter, the discussions relative to individual issue areas do require the early and comprehensive review of impacts to the extent that those impacts can be evaluated at the program level.

The Grantville Master Plan is being developed at this time; City staff and a team of consultants have developed several land use scenarios for redevelopment of Grantville. The Grantville Master Plan process should be coordinated with the San Diego River Park Master Plan process – even to the point that the Grantville Master Plan and the San Diego River Park Master Plan are consistent in development standards and design criteria. It is unclear how this consistency can be

achieved if the San Diego River Park Master Plan is approved prior to the Grantville Master Plan and without thought to the actual viability of redevelopment along the San Diego River. In other words, it appears that the San Diego River Park Master Plan has the potential to preclude development opportunities which might otherwise be desired in the Grantville Master Plan, especially with such language as “changes to existing policies and supplemental development regulations will be amended to reflect the principles of the (San Diego River Park) Master Plan”. What if the principles of the Grantville Master Plan are considered by the City’s policy makers to be more important to the viable redevelopment of Grantville? The San Diego River Park Master Plan should include language which provides that once a Master Plan and/or Specific Plan is developed and approved (and where it incorporates the intent of the San Diego River Master Plan), then the San Diego River Master Plan no longer applies to that area. That is, the Grantville Master Plan should incorporate the design and river management concepts of the River Master Plan, as appropriate, through that Master Plan effort. The result would be that one document would then serve both purposes in Grantville, similar to a Specific Plan serving these purposes in the Mission Valley community.

The PEIR should also address consistency with other City policies and guidelines (such as the Biology Guidelines), as well as regulations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the California Department of Fish and Game. Please include a discussion of these within the appropriate issue areas of the PEIR.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION – The PEIR should explain – in both graphic and text format – two management areas described in the Master Plan. It is difficult to understand from the NOP and Scoping Letter what is meant by “. . . a minimum of 135 feet on both sides of the River as measured from the high water line”. How is “the River” defined? How is this different than “. . . the existing 100-year floodway (as mapped by FEMA) plus 35 feet on either side of the floodway”? How this definition is applied could have dramatic effects on the economic viability of redevelopment on parcels located along the river portion of the Grantville Redevelopment Area.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING – The Environmental Setting should include a discussion of the project’s relationship to the Grantville Redevelopment Area and that Master Plan effort. This will set the context for the evaluation of project impacts as they relate to the overall redevelopment of Grantville and implementation of the San Diego River Park Master Plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS –

Land Use – Issue 1 under Land Use should be expanded to include the Grantville Redevelopment Area. This is such an important part of the future land uses along a major portion of the river and has equal important from a land use perspective as development within each of the referenced community plans. For the portion of the San Diego River Park Master Plan that occurs within the Navajo Community, the Grantville Master Plan will be the land use

document that contains the allowable land uses and development intensities for this portion of the River Park Master Plan.

Relative to Issue 2, the actual density calculations, design standards, use restrictions and development regulations for most of the River Park Master Plan within the Navajo community will be set by the Grantville Master Plan. This should be acknowledged in the discussion of this issue question and should include an analysis of the Grantville Master Plan's relationship to the River Park Master Plan. Because it is essential that both of these planning efforts be coordinated, one would hope that any conflicts would be resolved and no impacts would result.

An issue question and discussion area should be added that addresses relevant policies and regulations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, etc. as they pertain to the project. Without this analysis it is unknown if the River Park Master Plan can actually be realized, particularly if adherence to other State and Federal requirements preclude its implementation.

Visual Effects and Neighborhood Character – The analysis of visual effects and neighborhood character should address not only the existing conditions but also what might be expected as part of the Grantville Master Plan. Because the City is considering several land use scenarios for the Grantville Master Plan, each of these should be addressed in this section.

Biological Resources – This discussion in this section should also include an analysis of how the River Park Master Plan complies with the City's Biology Guidelines, particularly with reference to wetland buffers. Resource agency regulations should also be presented, and the River Park Master Plan's ability to comply with those regulations should be assessed.

Traffic/Circulation – The Scoping Letter states that the River Park Master Plan should “. . . include a traffic study to estimate the expected trips at build out and at interim year scenarios . . .” How is this study different than the studies being prepared for the Grantville Master Plan and the Subarea B Amendment: Riverpark at Mission Gorge Project; Shawnee Cg7600 Master Plan? The traffic studies for these three projects need to be consistent and based on the same assumptions.

Water Use and other Sustainable Features – Although we have not had an opportunity to review the Draft River Park Master Plan, it seems likely that Plan will include landscaping and revegetation of areas within the Master Plan boundary. A section should be included in the Draft Program EIR that addresses water use and project-specific sustainability features (such as solar lighting along river trails).


CUMULATIVE IMPACTS – The scoping letter appropriately requires that the analysis of planned and proposed projects in the project area be considered as part of the evaluation of cumulative effects. “Proposed projects” should include build out under the various land use scenarios being evaluated for the Grantville Master Plan.

ALTERNATIVES – Because the River Park Master Plan is a “plan”, it is appropriate that the alternatives discussion include alternatives to that planning effort. For example, combining the River Park Master Plan and the Grantville Master Plan as one planning document for those areas within the Navajo Community (with the exception of Mission Trails Park, which is already excluded from the River Park Master Plan) would be a more manageable and implementable option. This would also preclude potential impacts in the future. There may be other plan options that should also be considered.

We appreciate the opportunity to review the NOP and Scoping Letter for the River Park Master Plan Program EIR. The River Park Master Plan will have major implications for how Grantville can redevelop in a manner that is economically feasible and viable. We would like the opportunity to review the Draft River Park Master Plan prior to receiving the Draft Program EIR. Please include the H.G. Fenton Company on the distribution list to receive both the Draft River Park Master Plan and the Draft Program EIR.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Allen M. Jones
Vice President

May 5, 2009

Myra Herrmann

Senior Environmental Planner
City of San Diego Development Services Center
1222 First Ave MS501
San Diego, CA 92101

Jacob Schwartz

Project Manager
Shawnee/CG7600 Master Plan
Project #: 174988
PM: Jeanette Temple

RE: Comments for San Diego River Park Master Plan EIR

Dear Myra:

Below are our scoping comments for the River Park Master Plan EIR:

1) Economic Impact Analysis:

- a) Study Impact of Development Standards and Design Guideline on adjacent property owners in terms of: a) Land Residual Value and; b) Future Tax Increment Potential;
- b) Consider Future and Planned Redevelopment Areas and existing Specific Plans within the River Corridor Area and any economic impacts this River Park Master Plan may have on them;
- c) Economic Impact of loss of property to accommodate the 35' River Path Corridor;
- d) Study how Setbacks, River Pathways, Corridors, etc. affect Fees to City and other future Mitigation Costs;
- e) Identify the funding source(s) for initial funding and on going maintenance and operations of the River Park Master Plan;

2) Public Access and Use of River Floodway and River Corridor:

- a) Do not presume that human contact in the floodway negatively impacts the environment. Therefore, study the short and long terms effects of Active Park uses within the Floodway and River Park Corridor;
- b) The EIR should study the joint habitation of plant and animal life within the River Corridor;
- c) The EIR should determine if humans can co-habitat with plant and animal species within the River Park Corridor, so the River Park corridor can be used by all San Diego Residents;
- d) There are contradiction in the draft River Park Master Plan between the "Vision" and "Execution". Therefore, we encourage staff to review other Urban River Corridors that have successfully integrated active public park uses with environmental an habitat considerations;

3) Identification of areas of opportunity for Re-Landscaping:

- a) The EIR should identify areas of opportunity for re-landscaping (i.e. parks benches, grass, tree panting, exercise areas,) with native plant materials for park settings within the floodway. Specifically, in the area across the River to the east of the Admiral Baker Golf Course;
- a) EIR should accommodate future pedestrian and vehicular bridges across the River. Therefore please study potential impacts of that future needed infrastructure.

If you have any questions feel free to call me.

Regards,



Jacob D. Schwartz
Project Manager
Urban Housing Partners, Inc.
620 First Ave.
San Diego, CA 92101



San Diego County Archaeological Society, Inc.

Environmental Review Committee

10 April 2009

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

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report
San Diego River Park Master Plan
Project No. 121886

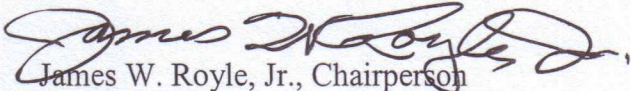
Dear Ms. Herrmann:

Thank you for the Notice of Preparation for the subject project, received by this Society earlier this week.

We are pleased to note the inclusion of historical resources in the list of subject areas to be addressed in the DEIR, and look forward to reviewing it during the upcoming public comment period. To that end, please include us in the distribution of the DEIR, and also provide us with a copy of the cultural resources technical report(s).

SDCAS appreciates being included in the City's environmental review process for this project.

Sincerely,


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

cc: SDCAS President
File



CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS SECTION (EAS)
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

This meeting is being held to give the public and interested parties an opportunity to submit comments regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. This information will be used to develop the scope and content of the proposed Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project to be described at this meeting. Please record your comments in the space provided below and submit this form to City staff at the conclusion of the meeting. Thank You.

Project: SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN/PROJECT NO. 121886
Date: APRIL 20, 2009

Comments:

Please include an analysis of ~~the~~ the positive impacts as well as the negative impacts of the project. The whole purpose of the plan is to improve the environment!
Also please include a LOS analysis of ALL traffic modes in the traffic analysis, not just an automobile LOS. That would include an analysis of the Level of Service for pedestrian, bicycle, transit and automobile circulation in the project area.

Name Kathy Keenan Signature K. Keenan
Address SD County Bicycle Coalition, 740 13th St, Suite 220 San Diego CA 92101



CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS SECTION (EAS)
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

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Project: SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN/ PROJECT NO. 121886

Date: APRIL 20, 2009

Comments:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: SHOULD INCLUDE MULTUSE-TRAIL
EXTENDING FULLY EASTWARD - THROUGH THE
CARLTON OAKS GOLF COURSE - TO THE CITY
OF SANTEE

TRANS PORTATION / CIRCULATION: EIR TO EXAMINE COMPATIBILITY WITH
SANTEE DRAFT MASTER BIKENWAY PLAN.
AND GENERAL PLAN TRAILS ELEMENT.

REQUEST COPY OF DEIR

Name

KEVIN MALLORY

Signature

[Handwritten Signature]

Address

10601 MAGNOLIA AVE.
SANTEE, CA 92071

CITY OF SANTEE
(DEPT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES)
- 619-258-4100 X173

Use back of sheet if additional space is necessary.

KMallory@ci:santee.ca.us



CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS SECTION (EAS) PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

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Project: SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN/ PROJECT NO. 121886

Date: APRIL 20, 2009

Comments:

Input from Terra Verde, Mission Valley, & Allied Garden/Grantville overwhelmingly opposes Charger's Proposal for the 166 acre stadium site. Overwhelmingly, residents of the community want one or a combination of River Park Regional Park & Open Space Park. The flood way of the river is returning to the area underneath the stadium. There is H₂O underneath the 166 acres.

Any development in 190 compounds existing deficiencies (not one population based park, not one permanent fire station). The filling of us to 4500000 will be catastrophic to drought. Bridges are needed over the river, not the road in the highway.

Name

Lynn Malhotra

Signature

Address

PO Box 900234

92190

Use back of sheet if additional space is necessary.

MISSION VALLEY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
FLOW CHART

I MISSION VALLEY COMMUNITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2006

- A. CORRECTION OF PRESENT DEFICIENCIES BEFORE MORE DEVELOPMENT.
PRESENT DEFICIENCIES INCLUDE:
POPULATION BASED PARK
PERMANENT FIRE STATION
DESIGNATED SITE FOR PUBLIC K-12 SCHOOL
- B. DOWNZONE THE MISSION VALLEY COMMUNITY PLAN AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE.
DOWNZONE INCLUDES:
DECREASED DENSITY
HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS
MORATORIUM ON NEW BUSINESS AND OFFICE CONSTRUCTION
- C. OPPOSITION TO QUARRY FALLS.

II SURVEYS: SERRA MESA 2004 MISSION VALLEY 2005 GRANTVILLE/ALLIED GARDENS 2008

- A. WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT THE CHARGERS' PROPOSAL FOR A BIGGER STADIUM, 6,000 CONDOS AND ONE MILLION+ SQ. FT. COMMERCIAL
- | | % OPPOSED |
|----------------|-----------|
| SERRA MESA | 70% |
| MISSION VALLEY | 73% |
| ALLIED GARDENS | 67% |
- B. IF THE 166 ACRES BECOMES AVAILABLE, WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE?
- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| HOUSING AND RETAIL | _____ | RIVER PARK | _____ |
| HOUSING ONLY | _____ | REGIONAL PARK | _____ |
| CULTURAL CENTER | _____ | OPEN SPACE PARK | _____ |

IN SERRA MESA, MISSION VALLEY AND ALLIED GARDENS RESPECTIVELY, 90%, 87% AND "MAJORITY" WANTED ONE OR A COMBINATION OF THE RIVER PARK, REGIONAL PARK OR OPEN SPACE PARK.

III MISSION VALLEY SURVEY 2005

- A. WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT UPDATING THE COMMUNITY PLAN TO DOWNZON
95% FAVOR
- B. WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT DEVELOPING THE 7.15 ACRES, WEST SIDE OF FASHION VALLEY ROAD, JHST SOUTH OF WELLS FARGO?
94% OPPOSE
- C. WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT DEVELOPING THE STARDUST GOLF COURSE
96% OPPOSE
- D. WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT LIVING IN MISSION VALLEY?
70% PROXIMITY
- E. WHAT DON'T YOU LIKE ABOUT LIVING IN MISSION VALLEY?
99%+ TRAFFIC
- F. WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ABOUT THE PROPOSED QUARRY FALLS PROJECT
94% OPPOSE



CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS SECTION (EAS)
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

This meeting is being held to give the public and interested parties an opportunity to submit comments regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. This information will be used to develop the scope and content of the proposed Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project to be described at this meeting. Please record your comments in the space provided below and submit this form to City staff at the conclusion of the meeting. Thank You.

Project: SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN/ PROJECT NO. 121886
Date: APRIL 20, 2009

Comments: *The boundary between River & Development should remain at 100 ft. It should not be changed to 200 ft. Nor should the surface of the water be considered as "park land" to meet a requirement for parks due to the increase in population. This is very unacceptable to the residents of the community.*

Name *Marilyn Reed* Signature *Marilyn Reed*
Address *6214 Jackson St., SD CA 92120*



CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS SECTION (EAS)
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

This meeting is being held to give the public and interested parties an opportunity to submit comments regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. This information will be used to develop the scope and content of the proposed Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project to be described at this meeting. Please record your comments in the space provided below and submit this form to City staff at the conclusion of the meeting. Thank You.

Project: SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN/ PROJECT NO. 121886
Date: APRIL 20, 2009

Comments: At the community workshopsⁱⁿ September and November 2008, the initial proposal had 400' from the river corridor as the "River Influence" area. I see in the draft EIR dated 4-6-09, that it has been changed from 400' to 200'. Why?! Four hundred feet is barely adequate, let alone 200'.

Comments then were along the lines of: think of the river as an asset, celebrate the river, build to respect the river, etc. The river influence zone needs to be 400' at a minimum to preserve our fragile fragile & delicate river! Preserve the character of our communities.

Name Marla Bell Signature Marla Bell

Address 7633 Hazard Center Drive San Diego 92108

**San Diego River Park Master Plan
NOP of Draft EIR and Scoping Meeting Comments
Project No. 121886
May 5, 2009**

What are the impacts to limiting public access of the river?

In light of the apparent contradiction of the SDRPMP proposing public access to the river and the implied access limitations in the proposed scope of the EIR, public accessibility must be clarified so that the citizens of the city are informed if the river will be a place for people to interact or a "look but don't touch" river.

What are the potential impacts to the City of San Diego with regard to the amount of active recreational area if direct access to the river is prohibited?

The exclusion of the River Park from active recreational use will potentially reduce the land area that the City could capture needed for active recreation as outlined in the City's General Plan.

Will the exclusion of the River Park from active recreational activity impact the amount of developable land in communities along the San Diego River?

Private land owners along the river will have to set aside additional acreage to meet the population-based parks requirements of the General Plan. This will have an economic impact on the economy of the City as a whole and particularly in redevelopment areas such as Grantville. This has the potential negative impact by reducing land owner incentives to redevelop, thus a loss of tax increment to reinvest in the communities.

What are the visual impacts of imposing identical architectural regulations within the proposed CPIOZ of the SDRPMP in all reaches of the river?

The planning area of the SDRPMP stretched from the shores of the Pacific Ocean to the City of Santee and consists of six geographic reaches. The imposition of identical regulations in the CPIOZ has the potential to create a monotonous character, diminishing the potential for variety in design along the length of the river. Identical limits on scale, bulk and setbacks will potentially create a bland sameness.

What will be the funding sources to implement the vision of the SDRPMP?

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
 (916) 653-6251
 Fax (916) 657-5390
 Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
 e-mail: ds_nahc@pacbell.net



May 1, 2009

Ms. Myra Herrmann, Senior Environmental Officer
 CITY OF SAN DIEGO
 1222 First Avenue, MS-501
 San Diego, CA 92101

Re: SCH#2009041036: CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP); draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR); for the San Diego River Park Master Plan Project located in the City of San Diego; San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Herrmann:

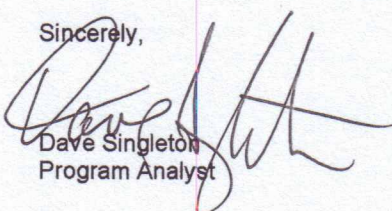
The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) is the state 'trustee agency' pursuant to Public Resources Code §21070 designated to protect California's Native American Cultural Resources. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the California Code of Regulations §15064.5(b)(c)(f) CEQA guidelines). Section 15382 of the 2007 CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ... objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE)', and if so, to mitigate that effect. To adequately assess the project-related impacts on historical resources, the Commission recommends the following action:

- √ Contact the appropriate California Historic Resources Information Center (CHRIS) for possible 'recorded sites' in locations where the development will or might occur.. Contact information for the Information Center nearest you is available from the State Office of Historic Preservation (916/653-7278)/ <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov>. The record search will determine:
 - If a part or the entire APE has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded in or adjacent to the APE.
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- √ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.
- √ The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) performed:
 - * A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project 'area of potential effect (APE)': The results: Known Native American Cultural Resources were identified within one-half mile of the 'area of potential effect' (APE).. Therefore, we urge caution with any ground-breaking in this sensitive area. Also, the NAHC SLF is not exhaustive and local tribal contacts should be consulted from the attached list and there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity..
 - The NAHC advises the use of Native American Monitors, also, when professional archaeologists or the equivalent are employed by project proponents, in order to ensure proper identification and care given cultural resources that may be discovered. The NAHC, FURTHER, recommends that contact be made with Native American Contacts on the attached list to get their input on potential IMPACT of the project (APE) on cultural resources.. In some cases, the existence of a Native American cultural resources may be known only to a local tribe(s) or Native American individuals or elders.
 - √ Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5 (f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.

- Again, a culturally-affiliated Native American tribe may be the only source of information about a Sacred Site/Native American cultural resource.
- Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
- √ Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains or unmarked cemeteries in their mitigation plans.
 - * CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5(d) requires the lead agency to work with the Native Americans identified by this Commission if the initial Study identifies the presence or likely presence of Native American human remains within the APE. CEQA Guidelines provide for agreements with Native American, identified by the NAHC, to assure the appropriate and dignified treatment of Native American human remains and any associated grave liens.
- √ Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98 and Sec. §15064.5 (d) of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines) mandate procedures to be followed, including that construction or excavation be stopped in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery until the county coroner or medical examiner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. Note that §7052 of the Health & Safety Code states that disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony.
- √ Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in §15370 of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines), when significant cultural resources are discovered during the course of project planning and implementation

Please feel free to contact me at (916) 653-6251 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: List of Native American Contacts

Cc: State Clearinghouse

Native American Contact

San Diego County

May 1, 2009

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande
Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno
Lakeside , CA 92040
sue@barona-nsn.gov
(619) 443-6612
619-443-0681

Viejas Band of Mission Indians
Bobby L. Barrett, Chairperson
PO Box 908 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 91903
daguilar@viejas-nsn.gov
(619) 445-3810
(619) 445-5337 Fax

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson
PO Box 365 Diegueno
Valley Center , CA 92082
(760) 749-3200
(760) 749-3876 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee
Ron Christman
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Alpine , CA 92001
(619) 445-0385

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians
Johnny Hernandez, Spokesman
PO Box 130 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
brandietaylor@yahoo.com
(760) 765-0845
(760) 765-0320 Fax

Jamul Indian Village
Kenneth Meza, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Jamul , CA 91935
jamulrez@sctdv.net
(619) 669-4785
(619) 669-48178 - Fax

Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
Danny Tucker, Chairperson
5459 Sycuan Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
El Cajon , CA 92021
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov
619 445-2613
619 445-1927 Fax

Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
Mark Romero, Chairperson
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
mesagrandeband@msn.com
(760) 782-3818
(760) 782-9092 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#2009041036; CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP) and draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the San Diego River Park Master Plan; located in the City of San Diego; San Diego County, California.

Native American Contact

San Diego County

May 1, 2009

Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
Paul Cuero
36190 Church Road, Suite 5 Diegueno/ Kumeyaay
Campo , CA 91906
chairman@campo-nsn.gov
(619) 478-9046
(619) 478-9505
(619) 478-5818 Fax

Clint Linton
P.O. Box 507 Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070
(760) 803-5694
cjlinton73@aol.com

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians
Carmen Lucas
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno -
Pine Valley , CA 91962
(619) 709-4207

Inaja Band of Mission Indians
Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson
309 S. Maple Street Diegueno
Escondido , CA 92025
(760) 737-7628
(760) 747-8568 Fax

Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
Steve Banegas, Spokesperson
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay
Lakeside , CA 92040
(619) 742-5587
(619) 443-0681 FAX

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#2009041036; CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP) and draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the San Diego River Park Master Plan; located in the City of San Diego; San Diego County, California.

Herrmann, Myra

From: Pat Grant [plgrant@earthlink.net]
Sent: Monday, April 27, 2009 4:00 PM
To: DSD EAS
Subject: Project No 121886 San Diego River Park Master Plan

Thank you for the opportunity to review this plan.

As a resident and property owner in Mission Valley I would like to see the PEIR cover

1. The CPIOZ's effects on redevelopment of apartments and condos in Mission Valley.
2. The CPIOZ's effects on upgrading or improving the trolley in MV.
3. The CPIOZ's effects on active recreational elements along the river including their long term improvements.
4. The CPIOZ's effects on adjacent roadway improvements including runoff management.
5. The CPIOZ's effects on development of community parkway links.
6. The CPIOZ's effects on development of enhanced bikeways in MV.
7. The CPIOZ's effects on MV infrastructure, both local and regional.

Thank you,

Pat

Pat Grant, DVM
9223 Calmante Lane
San Diego, CA 92108
619-813-0825
<http://pages.teamintraining.org/sj/rnr09/pgrant>

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

320 West 4th Street, Suite 500
Los Angeles, CA 90013



May 6, 2009

File Number: SCH#2009041036

Myra Herrmann
City of San Diego
1222 First Avenue, MS-501
San Diego, CA 92101

RE: SCH#2009041036 Comments on San Diego River Park Master Plan

The California Public Utilities Commission (Commission) has jurisdiction over the safety of highway-rail crossings in California. The California Public Utilities Code requires Commission approval for the construction or alteration of crossings and grants the Commission exclusive power on the design, alteration and closure of crossings.

I recently reviewed the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the San Diego River Park Master Plan on behalf of staff of the California Public Utilities Commission - Rail Crossings Engineering Section (RCES). The project is adjacent to the San Diego Trolley line in the City of San Diego, San Diego County. After reviewing the document, it appears that the project might impact the at-grade crossing of Friars Rd, CPUC Crossing No. 081MV-4.39

RCES staff is concerned with the project creating additional pedestrian and vehicle movements over the existing at-grade crossing as motorists and pedestrians access the River Park and other commercial sites. Therefore, we recommend that the City provide us additional information on the project and evaluate the project's impact on any adjacent at-grade crossings in the project area. RCES staff should be kept informed of developments to the project and meetings should be arranged with the Commission's Rail Crossings Engineering Section as the project progresses to discuss any crossing safety impacts.

If you have any questions, you can contact me at 213-576-7076 or ldi@cpuc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Laurence Michael".

Laurence Michael
Utilities Engineer
Rail Crossings Engineering Section

Herrmann, Myra

From: Randy Dolph [rdolph@a-dwrb.com]
Sent: Thursday, April 23, 2009 7:35 AM
To: DSD EAS
Subject: FW: Notice of Preparation Draft EIR for SD River Park Master Plan (JO: 296660)

Hi Myra,

At the request of Brian Schoenfisch, I am forwarding this email to you with regard to the "Notice of Preparation Draft EIR for SD River Park Master Plan."

Please ensure that the Environmental Impact Report addresses the specific and unique aspects associated with Qualcomm Stadium (existing) and its future redevelopment potential within the San Diego River Master Plan.

Thanks,
--Randy Dolph
(board member Mission Valley Community Planning Group)

From: Schoenfisch, Brian [mailto:BSchoenfisch@sandiego.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, April 21, 2009 5:43 PM
To: rdolph@a-dwrb.com
Cc: lkaufman@hgfenton.com
Subject: RE: FW: MVPG - Miscellaneous Mail from the City of San Diego

Hi Randy,
Actually, I just heard back from the environmental planner, Myra Hermann, and she said that you will need to send her a comment letter with this issue, and then she will be able to include it as a Formal Comment in the environmental document.

From: Randy Dolph [mailto:rdolph@a-dwrb.com]
Sent: Tuesday, April 21, 2009 9:08 AM
To: Schoenfisch, Brian
Cc: lkaufman@hgfenton.com
Subject: FW: FW: MVPG - Miscellaneous Mail from the City of San Diego

Hi Brian,

With regard to the "Notice of Preparation Draft EIR for SD River Park Master Plan," does staff feel that special EIR language needs to be addressed for the unique aspect(s) of Qualcomm Stadium and/or its redevelopment potential?

Regards,
--Randy



SAN DIEGO AUDUBON SOCIETY

4891 Pacific Highway, Suite 112 • San Diego CA 92110 • 619/682-7200

May 6, 2009

Myra Hermann
Senior Environmental Planner
City of San Diego Development Services Center
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, CA 92101

Via email: DSDEAS@sandiego.gov

SUBJECT: San Diego River Park Master Plan, Notice of Preparation for a Draft EIR and Scope of Work, Project No. 121886

Dear Ms. Hermann:

The San Diego Audubon Society strongly supports the development of a San Diego River Park and we feel that the San Diego River Park Master Plan is a fine inspiration for that effort. It identifies a vision to enhance the water quality, habitat value, habitat connectivity, recreational value, historical value, and trail continuity of the River in a comprehensive, integrated, and synergistic approach.

From the NOP and the SOW for the EIR it is not clear that this splendid vision is about to be implemented. We strongly urge that the EIR analyze a project that can implement the full vision of the Master Plan, and not just fragments of it. It appears that the limited park width being considered for the EIR may preclude the implementation of the vision of the plan. Thus the public must make recommendations about what should be included in the EIR without knowing the width of the project. This information was requested at the EIR scoping meeting but it was not provided, nor was it provided during the remainder of the comment period. We urge that the actual width of the project, through the various reaches of the project, be shared with the public before the writing of the EIR moves forward.

PROJECT WIDTH

The River Corridor definition on page 2 of the NOP was modified orally at the NOP hearing to be: "Specifically the River Corridor would include the existing 100-year floodway (as mapped by FEMA) plus 35 feet on either side of the floodway." The Floodway dimension is typically considered when dealing with regulation having to do with flood conveyance, often related to engineered channels, but is not appropriate for dealing with riparian health. It does not protect flood fringe areas which are essential for high water refuge for wildlife, habitat connectivity, riparian habitat, and trail use during storms. Protecting just the floodway will require a high level of maintenance and will tend to require steeper and unnatural banks to avoid flooding problems which will violate the habitat and aesthetic elements of the Plan's vision.

With the Corridor definition of the NOP, the 10 to 12 feet wide multi-purpose trails would take up a large percentage of the 35 feet buffers outside of the floodway, leaving little area for riparian vegetation out of the floodway. Additionally the multi-purpose trails would be subject to inundation and damage from floods as they would typically be well within the flood fringe.

Floodplains include the flood fringe areas as well as the floodway. Inclusion of the full floodplains plus a buffer should be the design goal for the park where ever possible. The Master Plan mentions that to provide adequate connectivity for wildlife, habitat corridors should be 300 feet wide for birds and small animals and 500 feet wide for larger animals. From the SOW it is not clear those criteria will be addressed in the EIR

We strongly urge that one or more project alternatives be identified and analyzed that are wide enough to fully implement the vision of the Plan.

BENIGN FLOOD CONTROL

If the corridor is limited to the Floodway plus 35 feet on each side, the banks of the river will have to be very steep to carry flood flows. Being steep, they will typically have to be engineered so that they do not collapse. This channelization or channelization-light will violate the Master Plan's design principles. We urge that the EIR include at least one alternative for each reach (where possible) in which the River is wide enough to carry flood flows with gentle, natural, unstabilized banks (though a buried recessed reinforcement might be provided for flood security).

We clearly understand that, in many reaches, previous development is so close to the River that an adequate river width can not be provided and an engineered configuration is required. This is very unfortunate, but it makes it more important that areas that are not already constrained be made as wide as possible to make up for the constrained areas. They must make up for the lost natural river values of the constrained areas such as water quality improvement, high water refuge for wildlife, wildlife movement corridors, wildlife habitat, flood water retention, ground water recharge, scenic value, etc.

We strongly urge that the EIR fully analyze the loss of river functions and values that will result from project alternatives that do not have adequate width for a natural river corridor and that it identify and analyze the environmental benefits provided in alternatives that have broad areas dedicated to the River where possible.

COMPREHENSIVE HYDROLOGY STUDY

This EIR will be written without the benefit of a comprehensive hydrology study for the river and its watershed. As such there will be substantial uncertainty in any recommendations that it makes regarding:

- what flood carrying capacity is needed in the various reaches of the River,
- how wide and deep the River must be in various reaches,
- to what extent reaches can be restored to more natural configurations,
- in what reaches Master Plan features will be precluded by future needs for flood control channelization, and
- where can future development and infrastructure be placed without unnecessarily precluding opportunities for preserving or restoring sections of the River.

We urge that the EIR fully identify the impacts of these uncertainties on its conclusions and provide alternatives that will benignly and conservatively accommodate the impacts of these uncertainties. The only reasonable way to accomplish this will be to increase the width of the River Corridor to the extent that flood control needs can be accommodated without excessive engineered channelization even if the flow calculations work out to be way to optimistic, or in other words, leave a conservative margin of error.

PONDS

The Master Plan suggests leaving the quarry ponds in place and routing the River around them rather than through them. The Plan's hope is that the recreational benefits of the ponds can be preserved, but the water quality problems that they cause will be limited to the ponds themselves. We do not think that will work, that it will make the effective River corridor even narrower, and that it will therefore cause additional reductions of the functions and values of the River in those reaches. It will also require unnecessarily deep channels and steep banks to carry flood flows in those areas.

We urge that at least one alternative be identified that will analyze the environmental benefits of restoring the quarry ponds to a normal river depth and restore a broader riparian corridor through these areas.

CROSS-RIVER CONNECTIVITY

The Master Plan identifies the importance of connecting the river to tributary streams and canyons. The SOW seems to concentrate on just the corridor. It would be unfortunate if the EIR did not address connections to these tributaries so that an additional CEQA document would be required for each.

We urge that the EIR include the analysis of alternatives that will provide habitat, trail, and stream continuity with river tributaries as discussed in the Plan where ever possible.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY

Unfortunately very little has been done to remove contaminants from the urban runoff that flow into the River so far. A number of effective natural water quality measures can be integrated into park amenities along the River such as treatment wetlands, vegetated swales, trash grates, sediment traps, etc. We urge that the EIR identify opportunities to incorporate such measures into the park to mitigate the pollution and litter that will result from the human and vehicle activity that the Park will induce, to improve the health of the River and its wildlife, and to implement the vision of the Plan.

WILDLIFE IMPACTS

The Park will provide additional habitat areas and healthier habitats if it is implemented well. But it will also take habitat due to the trails, parking, manicured park area, disturbance due to more visitor activity, etc. The Master Plan clearly states a vision to expand wildlife habitat of the River. We urge that the EIR carefully and clearly analyze the implementation of the plan to assure that the plan will actually provide a substantial increase in the River's habitat area and habitat value, even in the face of park activities and future development. And we urge that the EIR identify alternative locations or characteristics of park trails, infrastructure, lighting, landscaping, and other features that can be relocated or modified to reduce or eliminate unnecessary environmental impacts.

BIRD STRIKE HAZARDS

Some of the features and structures that could be associated with the Plan and with other development associated with the River could provide bird strike hazards such as cables, windows, and fixtures in habitat areas. We urge that the EIR identify likely risks for bird strikes and provide measures to minimize and hopefully eliminate the impacts.

LAND USE CONSIDERATIONS

The Scope of Work, on page 5 under "Land Use" Issues 1 and 2, identifies several items that the EIR should address including: is the Master Plan consistent with the City's General Plan and relevant Community Plans and would the Master Plan be consistent with the density calculations, design standards, use restrictions, and other development regulations of the City's Land Development Code related to the applicable zoning regulations.

But we know that the existing plans and regulations have allowed the River to be unwisely degraded and constrained. If they are not revised, they will allow the River to be further degraded and become a liability in even more areas. We urge that the EIR not be constrained by these plans and regulations. We urge that the EIR fully identify the negative cumulative environmental impacts of continuing to be guided by these plans and regulations and that it identify alternatives to these plans and regulations that would actually protect the resources of the River and allow them to be sustainably restored.

SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE WORST CONSTRICTIONS IN THE RIVER

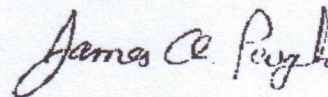
There are a number of areas in the River where development has limited the width of the River to the point where the visions and principals of the Master Plan are virtually precluded. We urge that the EIR to aggressively and creatively seek and analyze alternatives and measures that will reduce the impacts of these constrictions so that as much as possible of the full environmental benefits of the Master Plan can be realized.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

We urge that the EIR include at least one alternative that will include a broad natural, and dynamic river where ever possible, a maximum of water quality measures, ample habitat protection and restoration, protective land use plans and regulations, ample opportunities to enjoy wildlife, attractive and useful trails, and benign location of park amenities that will best implement the visions and guidelines of this Master Plan.

Please keep us informed of future documents, hearings, public meetings, and other milestones related to this project. In case of questions or follow-up, the undersigned can be reached at 619-224-4591 or peugh@cox.net.

Respectfully,



James A. Peugh
Conservation Committee Chair

Herrmann, Myra

From: Michael Young [myoung@rickengineering.com]
Sent: Wednesday, May 06, 2009 3:17 PM
To: DSD EAS
Cc: Martin Flores; Dann Mallec; Norm Arndt; jake@urbanhousingpartners.com
Subject: Project #: 121886 / Comments for: Draft San Diego River Park Master Plan
Attachments: RICK River Park EIR comments.doc

Importance: High

THE FOLLOWING IS ALSO INCLUDED IN THE ATTACHED WORD DOCUMENT:

May 6, 2009

Myra Herrmann
Senior Environmental Planner
City of San Diego Development Services Center
1222 First Ave MS501
San Diego, CA 92101

RE: Project #: 121886 / Comments for: Draft San Diego River Park Master Plan

Dear Myra:

Rick Engineering and Development Company is assisting our client, Superior Ready Mix, with the processing of a plan for the RiverPark at Mission Gorge project - a 300+-acre development site on both sides of the San Diego River, along Mission Gorge Road in the Navajo and Tierrasanta Communities. Below are our scoping comments for the San Diego River Park Master Plan EIR:

- 1) Land Use
 - a. Determine the impacts of the proposed Development Standards and Overlay Zones on the economic value of adjacent property, in whole or in part. Determine the impact of lost tax increment and the impact on lost local tax base and lost economic vitality.
 - b. Determine the impact of the proposed Development Standards and Overlay Zones if they diminish the allowable density and range of land uses of a property, in whole or in part. Determine the impact of the loss of these intensities and land uses on the ability of the City of San Diego to implement "Smart Growth" and "City of Villages" land use practices along the San Diego River, thus the San Diego River Park Master Plan could discourage in-fill and encourage sprawl.
 - c. Determine the impact of the imposition of fixed 35-foot to 235-foot wide corridors along both sides of the river. Determine the impact if it does not allow measured development in clusters closer to the river and a set aside open spaces in large rectilinear panels (less linear and more "node") to allow the open spaces to accommodate a greater variety of open space and recreational functions.
 - d. Determine the impact if the corridor and trails cannot be waived in the occasion that topography and/or habitat are not suitable for trails.
- 2) Biological Resources
 - a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on biological communities that need non-native plants, overall aesthetics, community character, and the ability to create functional bio-swales for pollution control.

- b. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the susceptibility of a narrow less-diverse plant colony to plant blight and disease.
- c. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the wildfire prevention and control.
- d. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability to create stable riverbanks and reduce turbidity.
- e. Determine the impact of the extension of wildlife corridors further into the urbanized city and the associated potentially dangerous encounters of mountain lion, coyote, wildcat, and bear, with humans and domestic animals.

3) Transportation/Circulation

- a. Determine the impacts of the heat, wind, dust and noise generated by adherence to LOS standards in light of the impact of traffic maintained at a rapid pace on pedestrian safety, community character, and quality of life.
- b. Determine the impacts of the heat, wind, dust and noise generated by adherence to LOS standards in light of the impact of intersection expansions and street widenings and street speed maintenance on the survivability of street trees, shrubs, ground covers, hanging baskets and window boxes.

4) Noise

- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being introduced to the noise of established functioning industrial, commercial and institutional operations near the river. Determine the impact of the potential for trail-user involvement in opposing the expansion or retention of these enterprises.

5) Historical Resources

- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being given greater access to riverside historic resources.

6) Aesthetic/Visual Resources/Community Character

- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability of development to create suitable shade tree installations to mitigate heat island impacts and produce communities in keeping with established and traditional streetscape and community aesthetics.

7) Hydrology/Water Quality

- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability to create functional bio-swales for pollution control.
- b. Determine the impact of grading restrictions on storm water pollution migration and control.

8) Geology/Soils

- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability to perform erosion control and maintain desired drainage patterns.

9) Paleontological Resources

- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being given greater access to paleontological resources.

10) Public Services

- a. Determine the impacts of the introduction of large allotments of open space and trails on public agency maintenance budgets.

11) Human Health/Public Safety

- a. Determine the impact of the extension of wildlife corridors further into the urbanized city and the associated potentially dangerous encounters of mountain lion, coyote, wildcat, and bear, with humans and domestic animals.

b. Determine the safety and security impact of the introduction of free open and public trail access to the rear of established residential and business communities.

12) Climate Change and Energy

a. Determine the impact of the establishment of restrictions within 70-foot to 400+-feet wide corridors along the river on the ability to provide utility services, maintain facilities, add new facilities, expand existing facilities, or to install alternative energy facilities such as wind generators and solar panels.

b. Determine the impact of height restrictions within the overlay district on the ability to install wind and solar energy facilities on the roofs of buildings within the overlay district.

c. Establish recommended methodologies and thresholds to determine the impact of the San Diego River Park Master Plan on global climate change.

13) Public Utilities

a. Determine the impact of the establishment of restrictions within 70-foot to 400+-feet wide corridors along the river on the ability of utilities to provide services, maintain facilities, add new facilities, or expand existing facilities.

We note that "Archeology" was not given a separate citation in the NOP. We want to assume it is included. However, if it was not, here are our comments:

14) Archeology

a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being given greater access to archeological resources.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Martin S. Flores, Director
Rick Urban Design & Planning

WARNING: The information provided via electronic media is not guaranteed or warranted against any defects, including design, calculation, data translation or transmission errors or omissions.



May 6, 2009

Myra Herrmann
Senior Environmental Planner
City of San Diego Development Services Center
1222 First Ave MS501
San Diego, CA 92101

RE: Project #: 121886 / Comments for: Draft San Diego River Park Master Plan

Dear Myra:

Rick Engineering and Development Company is assisting our client, Superior Ready Mix, with the processing of a plan for the RiverPark at Mission Gorge project – a 300+-acre development site on both sides of the San Diego River, along Mission Gorge Road in the Navajo and Tierrasanta Communities. Below are our scoping comments for the San Diego River Park Master Plan EIR:

1) Land Use

- a. Determine the impacts of the proposed Development Standards and Overlay Zones on the economic value of adjacent property, in whole or in part. Determine the impact of lost tax increment and the impact on lost local tax base and lost economic vitality.
- b. Determine the impact of the proposed Development Standards and Overlay Zones if they diminish the allowable density and range of land uses of a property, in whole or in part. Determine the impact of the loss of these intensities and land uses on the ability of the City of San Diego to implement “Smart Growth” and “City of Villages” land use practices along the San Diego River, thus the San Diego River Park Master Plan could discourage in-fill and encourage sprawl.
- c. Determine the impact of the imposition of fixed 35-foot to 235-foot wide corridors along both sides of the river. Determine the impact if it does not allow measured development in clusters closer to the river and a set aside open spaces in large rectilinear panels (less linear and more “node”) to allow the open spaces to accommodate a greater variety of open space and recreational functions.
- d. Determine the impact if the corridor and trails cannot be waived in the occasion that topography and/or habitat are not suitable for trails.

2) Biological Resources

- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on biological communities that need non-native plants, overall aesthetics, community character, and the ability to create functional bio-swales for pollution control.

- b. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the susceptibility of a narrow less-diverse plant colony to plant blight and disease.
- c. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the wildfire prevention and control.
- d. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability to create stable riverbanks and reduce turbidity.
- e. Determine the impact of the extension of wildlife corridors further into the urbanized city and the associated potentially dangerous encounters of mountain lion, coyote, wildcat, and bear, with humans and domestic animals.

3) Transportation/Circulation

- a. Determine the impacts of the heat, wind, dust and noise generated by adherence to LOS standards in light of the impact of traffic maintained at a rapid pace on pedestrian safety, community character, and quality of life.
- b. Determine the impacts of the heat, wind, dust and noise generated by adherence to LOS standards in light of the impact of intersection expansions and street widenings and street speed maintenance on the survivability of street trees, shrubs, ground covers, hanging baskets and window boxes.

4) Noise

- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being introduced to the noise of established functioning industrial, commercial and institutional operations near the river. Determine the impact of the potential for trail-user involvement in opposing the expansion or retention of these enterprises.

5) Historical Resources

- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being given greater access to riverside historic resources.

6) Aesthetic/Visual Resources/Community Character

- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability of development to create suitable shade tree installations to mitigate heat island impacts and produce communities in keeping with established and traditional streetscape and community aesthetics.

7) Hydrology/Water Quality

- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability to create functional bio-swales for pollution control.
- b. Determine the impact of grading restrictions on storm water pollution migration and control.

8) Geology/Soils

- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability to perform erosion control and maintain desired drainage patterns.

9) Paleontological Resources

- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being given greater access to paleontological resources.

10) Public Services

- a. Determine the impacts of the introduction of large allotments of open space and trails on public agency maintenance budgets.

11) Human Health/Public Safety

- a. Determine the impact of the extension of wildlife corridors further into the urbanized city and the associated potentially dangerous encounters of mountain lion, coyote, wildcat, and bear, with humans and domestic animals.
- b. Determine the safety and security impact of the introduction of free open and public trail access to the rear of established residential and business communities.

12) Climate Change and Energy

- a. Determine the impact of the establishment of restrictions within 70-foot to 400+-feet wide corridors along the river on the ability to provide utility services, maintain facilities, add new facilities, expand existing facilities, or to install alternative energy facilities such as wind generators and solar panels.
- b. Determine the impact of height restrictions within the overlay district on the ability to install wind and solar energy facilities on the roofs of buildings within the overlay district.
- c. Establish recommended methodologies and thresholds to determine the impact of the San Diego River Park Master Plan on global climate change.

13) Public Utilities

- a. Determine the impact of the establishment of restrictions within 70-foot to 400+-feet wide corridors along the river on the ability of utilities to provide services, maintain facilities, add new facilities, or expand existing facilities.

We note that "Archeology" was not given a separate citation in the NOP. We want to assume it is included. However, if it was not, here are our comments:

14) Archeology

- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being given greater access to archeological resources.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Martin S. Flores, Director
Rick Urban Design & Planning



May 6, 2009

Myra Herrmann
Senior Environmental Planner
City of San Diego Development Services Center
1222 First Ave MS501
San Diego, CA 92101

RE: Project #: 121886 / Comments for: Draft San Diego River Park Master Plan

Dear Myra:

Rick Engineering and Development Company is assisting our client, Superior Ready Mix, with the processing of a plan for the RiverPark at Mission Gorge project – a 300+-acre development site on both sides of the San Diego River, along Mission Gorge Road in the Navajo and Tierrasanta Communities. Below are our scoping comments for the San Diego River Park Master Plan EIR:

1) Land Use

- a. Determine the impacts of the proposed Development Standards and Overlay Zones on the economic value of adjacent property, in whole or in part. Determine the impact of lost tax increment and the impact on lost local tax base and lost economic vitality.
- b. Determine the impact of the proposed Development Standards and Overlay Zones if they diminish the allowable density and range of land uses of a property, in whole or in part. Determine the impact of the loss of these intensities and land uses on the ability of the City of San Diego to implement “Smart Growth” and “City of Villages” land use practices along the San Diego River, thus the San Diego River Park Master Plan could discourage in-fill and encourage sprawl.
- c. Determine the impact of the imposition of fixed 35-foot to 235-foot wide corridors along both sides of the river. Determine the impact if it does not allow measured development in clusters closer to the river and a set aside open spaces in large rectilinear panels (less linear and more “node”) to allow the open spaces to accommodate a greater variety of open space and recreational functions.
- d. Determine the impact if the corridor and trails cannot be waived in the occasion that topography and/or habitat are not suitable for trails.

2) Biological Resources

- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on biological communities that need non-native plants, overall aesthetics, community character, and the ability to create functional bio-swales for pollution control.

- b. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the susceptibility of a narrow less-diverse plant colony to plant blight and disease.
 - c. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the wildfire prevention and control.
 - d. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability to create stabile riverbanks and reduce turbidity.
 - e. Determine the impact of the extension of wildlife corridors further into the urbanized city and the associated potentially dangerous encounters of mountain lion, coyote, wildcat, and bear, with humans and domestic animals.
- 3) Transportation/Circulation**
- a. Determine the impacts of the heat, wind, dust and noise generated by adherence to LOS standards in light of the impact of traffic maintained at a rapid pace on pedestrian safety, community character, and quality of life.
 - b. Determine the impacts of the heat, wind, dust and noise generated by adherence to LOS standards in light of the impact of intersection expansions and street widenings and street speed maintenance on the survivability of street trees, shrubs, ground covers, hanging baskets and window boxes.
- 4) Noise**
- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being introduced to the noise of established functioning industrial, commercial and institutional operations near the river. Determine the impact of the potential for trail-user involvement in opposing the expansion or retention of these enterprises.
- 5) Historical Resources**
- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being given greater access to riverside historic resources.
- 6) Aesthetic/Visual Resources/Community Character**
- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability of development to create suitable shade tree installations to mitigate heat island impacts and produce communities in keeping with established and traditional streetscape and community aesthetics.
- 7) Hydrology/Water Quality**
- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability to create functional bio-swales for pollution control.
 - b. Determine the impact of grading restrictions on storm water pollution migration and control.
- 8) Geology/Soils**
- a. Determine the impacts of non-native plant restrictions and prohibitions on the ability to perform erosion control and maintain desired drainage patterns.
- 9) Paleontological Resources**
- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being given greater access to paleontological resources.

10) Public Services

- a. Determine the impacts of the introduction of large allotments of open space and trails on public agency maintenance budgets.

11) Human Health/Public Safety

- a. Determine the impact of the extension of wildlife corridors further into the urbanized city and the associated potentially dangerous encounters of mountain lion, coyote, wildcat, and bear, with humans and domestic animals.
- b. Determine the safety and security impact of the introduction of free open and public trail access to the rear of established residential and business communities.

12) Climate Change and Energy

- a. Determine the impact of the establishment of restrictions within 70-foot to 400+-feet wide corridors along the river on the ability to provide utility services, maintain facilities, add new facilities, expand existing facilities, or to install alternative energy facilities such as wind generators and solar panels.
- b. Determine the impact of height restrictions within the overlay district on the ability to install wind and solar energy facilities on the roofs of buildings within the overlay district.
- c. Establish recommended methodologies and thresholds to determine the impact of the San Diego River Park Master Plan on global climate change.

13) Public Utilities

- a. Determine the impact of the establishment of restrictions within 70-foot to 400+-feet wide corridors along the river on the ability of utilities to provide services, maintain facilities, add new facilities, or expand existing facilities.

We note that "Archeology" was not given a separate citation in the NOP. We want to assume it is included. However, if it was not, here are our comments:

14) Archeology

- a. Determine the impacts of park and trail users being given greater access to archeological resources.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Martin S. Flores, Director
Rick Urban Design & Planning

SIGN IN SHEET

For the

SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN - PROJECT NO. 121886
 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT SCOPING MEETING

Monday, April 20, 2009

Name (please print)	Address (please print and include City, state & zip code)
HANK HOXIE	500 Hotel Circle N. #115 Herdles San Diego CA 92106
Robbi Herdles	1927 Fifth Ave. S.D. CA 92101
Daniel Smith	6136 Mission Gorge #290 SD 92120
Stephen Hoase	8425 Lake Ben Ave SD 92119
Eric Armstrong	6390 Greenwich #170, SD 92122
Jim Peugh	2776 Nipoma St. peugh@cox.net SD 92106-1112
Chet Barfield	CITY
Kathy Keenan	740 13th St. Suite 220 SD County Bicycle Coalition SD CA 92101
Gary Strawn	9437 Lake Canyon Rd Santee 92071
KEVIN MAILORY	CITY OF SANTEE MAILORY@CI.SANTEEC.A.05 10601 MAGNOLIA AVENUE, SANTEE, CA 92071
JACOB SCHWARTZ	URBAN HOUSING PARTNERS, INC. 620 FIRST AVE SAN DIEGO CA 92101
Lynn Mathuland	P.O. Box 900274 NULL 92190
Marilyn Reed	6266 Seaman St SD, CA 92120
Susan Shean	8724 RAELEAVO AV SD 92123



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT



CYNTHIA BRYANT
DIRECTOR

Notice of Preparation

April 7, 2009

To: Reviewing Agencies
Re: San Diego River Park Master Plan
SCH# 2009041036

Attached for your review and comment is the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the San Diego River Park Master Plan draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Responsible agencies must transmit their comments on the scope and content of the NOP, focusing on specific information related to their own statutory responsibility, within 30 days of receipt of the NOP from the Lead Agency. This is a courtesy notice provided by the State Clearinghouse with a reminder for you to comment in a timely manner. We encourage other agencies to also respond to this notice and express their concerns early in the environmental review process.

Please direct your comments to:

Myra Herrmann
City of San Diego
1222 First Avenue, MS-501
San Diego, CA 92101

with a copy to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research. Please refer to the SCH number noted above in all correspondence concerning this project.

If you have any questions about the environmental document review process, please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Assistant Deputy Director & Senior Planner, State Clearinghouse

Attachments
cc: Lead Agency

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

Project Title San Diego River Park Master Plan
Lead Agency San Diego, City of

Type NOP Notice of Preparation

Description The project includes the following actions: amendments to the General Plan, Mission Valley, Navajo, Tierrasanta and East Elliot Community Plans; Amendments to the Municipal Code as follows: Mission Valley Planned District; Overlay Zones/Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone (CPIOZ) to include the San Diego River CPIOZ for the Navajo Community Planning area; and Overlay Zones/Mission Trails Design District. These sections of the Municipal Code would be amended to remove any language that would conflict with the proposed Project and to inset references to the Master Plan. The Draft Master Plan contains four major sections: Principles, Recommendations, Design Guidelines and Implementation. The seven Principles are the overarching goals against which all decisions should be tested. The Recommendations describe specific strategies for achieving the intent of the Principles. The Recommendations are further divided into the six reaches of the river that have unique characteristics and opportunities; Estuary; Lower Valley; Upper Valley; Gorge; and Plateau. The Design Guidelines provide guidance on the implementation of the specific elements within the two distinct areas of the Master Plan. The River Corridor consists of the river channel area including the floodway as well as development buffers intended to protect the water quality, hydrology and biological resources habitat adjacent to the River. Specifically, the River Corridor would include the existing 100-year floodway (as mapped by FEMA) plus 35 feet on either side of the floodway or as a minimum 135 feet on both sides of the River as measured from the high water line. Uses allowed in the river Corridor would be limited to passive recreation facilities identified in the Master Plan. The River Influence is the first 200' from the River Corridor on both sides of the River. Properties excluded from this are Mission Trails Regional Park and properties within a previously-approved Specific Plan. Uses allowed in the River Influence would be per the Municipal Code requirements. The Development Standards for the River Corridor and River Influence areas address site planning, architecture, and landscape architecture features that must be incorporated into the design of the proposed facilities. The last section of the Master Plan is the implementation section which describes the method for implementing the Master Plan.

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

Lead Agency Contact

Name	Myra Herrmann		
Agency	City of San Diego		
Phone	(619) 446-5375	Fax	
email			
Address	1222 First Avenue, MS-501		
City	San Diego	State	CA Zip 92101

Project Location

County	San Diego		
City	San Diego		
Region			
Cross Streets	Sea Word Dr., Friars Rd, Morena Blvd, Fashion Valley Rd, Mission Center Rd, Mission Gorge Rd		
Lat / Long			
Parcel No.			
Township	Range	Section	Base

Proximity to:

Highways	Hwy 8, 163, 5, 805, 15
Airports	
Railways	San Diego Trolley
Waterways	San Diego River
Schools	SDSU
Land Use	Open-water, Open-Space/recreation, commercial, residential, industrial, public land, public row

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Drainage/Absorption; Flood Plain/Flooding; Geologic/Seismic; Minerals; Noise; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Traffic/Circulation; Toxic/Hazardous; Vegetation; Water Quality; Wetland/Riparian; Growth Inducing; Landuse; Cumulative Effects

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; California Coastal Commission; Department of Conservation; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; Department of Fish and Game, Region 5; Native American Heritage Commission; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 11; Integrated Waste Management Board; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality; Department of Toxic Substances Control; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 9

Date Received	04/07/2009	Start of Review	04/07/2009	End of Review	05/06/2009
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NUP Distribution List

County: SAN DIEGO

SCH#

N U P U S I U O

<input type="checkbox"/> Resources Agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region 2 Jeff Drongesen	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities Commission Leo Wong	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 8 Dan Kopulsky	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
<input type="checkbox"/> Resources Agency Nadell Gayou	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region 3 Robert Floerke	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Monica Bay Restoration Guangyu Wang	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 9 Gayle Rosander	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 1 Cathleen Hudson North Coast Region (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Boating & Waterways Mike Sotelo	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region 4 Julie Vance	<input type="checkbox"/> State Lands Commission Marina Brand	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 10 Tom Dumas	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 2 Environmental Document Coordinator San Francisco Bay Region (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> California Coastal Commission Elizabeth A. Fuchs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region 5 Don Chadwick Habitat Conservation Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Cherry Jacques	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 11 Jacob Armstrong	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 3 Central Coast Region (3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Colorado River Board Gerald R. Zimmerman	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region 6 Gabrina Gatchel Habitat Conservation Program	<u>Business, Trans & Housing</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 12 Chris Herre	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 4 Teresa Rodgers Los Angeles Region (4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Conservation Rebecca Salazar	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region 6 I/M Gabrina Getchel Inyo/Mono, Habitat Conservation Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans - Division of Aeronautics Sandy Hesnard	<input type="checkbox"/> Air Resources Board	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 5S Central Valley Region (5)
<input type="checkbox"/> California Energy Commission Dale Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game M George Isaac Marine Region	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans - Planning Terri Pencovic	<input type="checkbox"/> Airport Projects Jim Lerner	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 5F Central Valley Region (5) Fresno Branch Office
<input type="checkbox"/> Cal Fire Allen Robertson	<u>Other Departments</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Highway Patrol Scott Loetscher Office of Special Projects	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Projects Douglas Ito	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 5R Central Valley Region (5) Redding Branch Office
<input type="checkbox"/> Office of Historic Preservation Wayne Donaldson	<input type="checkbox"/> Food & Agriculture Steve Shaffer Dept. of Food and Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing & Community Development CEQA Coordinator Housing Policy Division	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Projects Mike Tollstrup	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 6 Lahontan Region (6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Parks & Recreation Environmental Stewardship Section	<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of General Services Public School Construction	<u>Dept. of Transportation</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> California Integrated Waste Management Board Sue O'Leary	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 6V Lahontan Region (6) Victorville Branch Office
<input type="checkbox"/> Central Valley Flood Protection Board Jon Yego	<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of General Services Anna Garbeff Environmental Services Section	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 1 Rex Jackman	<input type="checkbox"/> State Water Resources Control Board Regional Programs Unit Division of Financial Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 7 Colorado River Basin Region (7)
<input type="checkbox"/> S.F. Bay Conservation & Dev't. Comm. Steve McAdam	<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Public Health Bridgette Binning Dept. of Health/Drinking Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 2 Marcelino Gonzalez	<input type="checkbox"/> State Water Resources Control Board Student Intern, 401 Water Quality Certification Unit Division of Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 8 Santa Ana Region (8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Water Resources Resources Agency Nadell Gayou	<u>Independent Commissions, Boards</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 3 Bruce de Terra	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Water Resources Control Board Steven Herrera Division of Water Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RWQCB 9 San Diego Region (9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservancy	<input type="checkbox"/> Delta Protection Commission Linda Flack	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 4 Lisa Carboni	<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Toxic Substances Control CEQA Tracking Center	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<u>Fish and Game</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Office of Emergency Services Dennis Castrillo	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 5 David Murray	<input type="checkbox"/> Department of Pesticide Regulation CEQA Coordinator	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Fish & Game Scott Flint Environmental Services Division	<input type="checkbox"/> Governor's Office of Planning & Research State Clearinghouse	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 6 Michael Navarro		
<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region 1 Donald Koch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Native American Heritage Comm. Debbie Treadway	<input type="checkbox"/> Caltrans, District 7 Elmer Alvarez		
<input type="checkbox"/> Fish & Game Region 1E Laurie Harnsberger				



CITY OF SAN DIEGO

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS SECTION (EAS)
PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

This meeting is being held to give the public and interested parties an opportunity to submit comments regarding the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. This information will be used to develop the scope and content of the proposed Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the project to be described at this meeting. Please record your comments in the space provided below and submit this form to City staff at the conclusion of the meeting. Thank You.

Project: SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN/ PROJECT NO. 121886

Date: APRIL 20, 2009

Comments: How will amendments to Mission Valley &
Navajo community plans be coordinated with the concurrent
environmental analysis for Grantville Redevelopment Project
and Mission Valley Community Plan Update?

Identify and analyze all potential pedestrian/bicycle
bridges.

Population and housing should address potential
impacts to implementation of General Plan policies to
intensify development along transit corridors (i.e. trolley
line).

Name Stephen Haase Signature [Handwritten Signature]

Address 8425 Lake Ben Ave San Diego CA 92119

Scoping Meeting

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REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC MEETING

RE: CITY OF SAN DIEGO DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS SECTION (EAS) PUBLIC MEETING ON
THE PREPARATION OF A CITY ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT AGENDA

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 2009
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

REPORTED BY REGINA L. GARRISON, CSR NO. 12921

Scoping Meeting

1 REPORTER' S TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC MEETING,
2 commencing at the hour of 5:08 p.m., on Monday,
3 April 20, 2009, at 2123 Fenton Parkway, San Diego,
4 California, before Regina L. Garrison, Certified
5 Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of California.

6
7

8 I N D E X

9	PUBLIC MEETING	PAGE
10	Welcome to Public Meeting	
11	By: Myra S. Herrmann	3
12	Staff Presentation	
13	By: Robin Shifflet	8
14	Public Comments:	
15	Jim Peugh	13, 24
16	Tom Kearney	15, 41
17	Stephen Haase	17
18	Eric Armstrong	19
19	Kathy Keehan	19
20	Daniel Smith	21, 29
21	Gary Straun	22
22	Lynn Mulholland	31
23	Marla Bell	40
24	Jacob Schwartz	41
25		

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1 (5:08 P.M.)

Scoping Meeting
WELCOME TO PUBLIC MEETING

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MS. HERRMANN: Good evening. I'm going to go ahead and get the meeting started for everybody. We're going to wait a little bit so people can get here, because there was some traffic.

8

It is 5:10. Good evening and thank you for coming to the environmental impact report public meeting for the San Diego River Park master plan project. My name is Myra Herrmann. I'm the senior environmental planner for the City of San Diego development services department.

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These meetings are referred to as "EIR scoping meetings" and are for the purpose of helping staff to define the scope of work in the EIR of the meeting as required by the California Environmental Quality Act, CEQA, for projects which may have statewide, regional or area-wide environmental impacts.

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The City's environmental review staff has determined this project meets this threshold and thereby scheduled this meeting to gather public input prior to the preparation of the project's environmental document. The City's environmental review staff is required by the City's municipal code to provide the

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public and decision-makers with independently prepared environmental documents which disclose impacts to the physical environment.

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Scoping Meeting

4 This information is used by decision-makers
5 as part of the deliberative process in approving or
6 denying a project. The environmental document does not
7 recommend approval or denial but is provided as
8 information on the environmental impact of the project.

9 I'm going to go ahead and give you a few
10 comments about how the meeting is going to be
11 conducted. But firstly, I wanted to go ahead and have
12 the rest of the team up here introduce themselves.

13 MS. TEDFORD: I'm Claudia Tedford with
14 ICF Jones & Stokes.

15 MR. HARRY: Jim Harry with ICF Jones & Stokes
16 working with the City on the environmental impact
17 report.

18 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Could you repeat that,
19 please?

20 MR. HARRY: Working with the City on the
21 environmental impact report.

22 MS. SHIFFLET: I'm Robin Shifflet with the
23 City of San Diego, the project manager for the master
24 plan.

25 MS. HERRMANN: Great.

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1 Okay. First, we're going to have a brief
2 description of the project, which I'll give, followed
3 by a short presentation by the consultant. And I just
4 wanted to also remind everybody there is a sign-in
5 sheet on the back table, along with an agenda, and then

Scoping Meeting

6 comment forms that you can fill out and leave with me
7 at the end of the meeting.

8 This meeting is designed to get as much
9 public input on areas that need to be addressed in the
10 EIR in the time allotted for this meeting. Each
11 speaker is asked to introduce themselves, state their
12 address and complete their comments within three
13 minutes. This entire meeting will last two hours,
14 unless there are no further comments or nobody else
15 shows up, and then we'll close it early. Otherwise, it
16 will end at 7:00.

17 In addition to verbal comments, which are
18 being taped for the record, there are forms available
19 at the back table, which you can provide written
20 comments. We will need to have these comment forms
21 submitted by the close of the meeting. Please remember
22 to put your name and address on the sign-in sheet,
23 including your zip code. In the past, we've gotten
24 addresses that were not very good to read and no zip
25 code. So I had no way to send the mailers out.

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1 Okay. Let's see. And if you want to get the
2 notice of availability for the draft EIR, please make
3 sure to sign that sheet before you leave.

4 Please refrain from conducting a debate on
5 the merits of the project at this meeting, as this is
6 not the purpose for tonight's gathering. Rather,
7 please focus your comments on those environmental

Scoping Meeting

8 impacts that you would like thoroughly analyzed in the
9 project environmental document.

10 Lastly, I will be acting as the moderator and
11 timekeeper for the duration of the meeting and
12 therefore respectfully request that you yield when
13 notified that your three minutes are up. Thank you for
14 your patience. We'll now begin with the project
15 description and a brief presentation by the applicant.

16 Okay. San Diego River Park master plan is a
17 city council approval, Process 5, of the San Diego
18 River Park master plan and associated development
19 standards. The project would require a general plan
20 amendment and community plan amendments for Mission
21 Valley, Navajo, Tierrasanta and East Elliot; amendments
22 to the municipal code, Mission Valley Planned District,
23 Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone or Mission
24 Trails Design District.

25 The draft master plan contains four major

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1 sections: Principles, recommendations, design
2 guidelines and implementation. The principles are the
3 overarching goals, and the recommendations describe
4 specific strategies for achieving the intent of the
5 principles.

6 The recommendations are further divided into
7 the six reaches of the river that have unique
8 characteristics and opportunities: The estuary, the
9 lower valley, upper valley, gorge and the plateau. The

Scoping Meeting

10 design guidelines will provide guidance on
11 implementation of the specific elements within the two
12 areas of the master plan: The river corridor and the
13 river influence.

14 The river corridor consists of the river
15 channels, including the floodway, as well as
16 development buffers intended to protect the water
17 quality, hydrology and biological resources habitat
18 adjacent to the river. Specifically, the river
19 corridor would include the existing 100-year floodway,
20 as mapped by FEMA, plus 35 feet on either side of the
21 floodway. Uses allowed in the river corridor will be
22 limited to passive recreation facilities identified in
23 the master plan.

24 The river influence is the first 200 feet
25 from the river corridor on both sides of the San Diego

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1 River. Properties excluded from this are Mission
2 Trails Regional Park and properties within previously
3 approved specific plans.

4 The development standards for the river
5 corridor and the river influence areas address site
6 planning, architecture and landscape architecture
7 features. The implementation section describes the
8 method for implementing the master plan.

9 And I'm not going to read the entire project
10 description, which was included in the NOP, because it
11 would take way too long, but there are a few more

Scoping Meeting

12 copies of the NOP and the scoping letter in the back if
13 you don't have them. I just want you to keep in mind
14 that there are more -- a little bit more description in
15 the actual notice of those elements.

16 And I'm going to go ahead and hand the
17 microphone over to the project consultant, who's going
18 to make a brief presentation and talk a little bit more
19 about the master plan.

20 MS. TEDFORD: Thank you, Myra.

21

22 STAFF PRESENTATION

23

24 MS. TEDFORD: I wanted to -- I know most of
25 you are already familiar with the master plan, but I

8

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1 wanted to give a brief history and go over actual
2 elements of the project. The draft master plan was
3 taken to the city council in 2005 -- probably a lot of
4 you have already seen this document -- and was taken as
5 an informational item. It contains four major
6 sections, as Myra had stated: Principles,
7 recommendations, design guidelines and implementation.

8 The principles are composed of seven guiding
9 ideas, which are to clean up and restore the hydrologic
10 functions to the river; reclaim the valley as a common,
11 unified, fragmented land; exercise a continuum of
12 experience; reveal the history of the valley; refocus
13 development to the river; and create a synergy of

Scoping Meeting

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people, water and wildlife.
The recommendations are specific strategies to achieve the principles and as -- again, as Myra had stated, they are divided into six regions, which are the estuary, the lower valley, the confluence, upper valley, the gorge and the plateau.
The design guidelines provide guidance on implementation of two specific areas of the master plan: The river corridor and the river influence area. The river corridor is defined as the existing 100-year floodway, as mapped by FEMA, plus a 35-foot pathway corridor on either side of the floodway.

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Recreational uses within that area will include passive uses, such as hiking, biking, picnic areas and interpretive overlooks. The floodway is to be natural with pedestrian paths only where they make sense. The pathway is to be 14 feet -- this is within the 35-foot pathway corridor -- with 10 feet of concrete and 2 feet on either side of the softer material, such as decomposed granite. Public parks can extend into this area as long as they have passive uses.
The river influence area is the first 200 feet from the river corridor, and the uses will stay the same as the current zone. But there will be design regulations to implement the principles of the master plan. Only the area that's mapped as the river

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16 influence will need to meet the design regulations.
17 The river corridor design guidelines contain
18 three categories: Site planning, which includes such
19 elements as water quality, habitat and use of the
20 river; architecture, which includes guidelines for
21 structures such as picnic shelters and those
22 materials -- structures would be constructed on it; and
23 landscape architecture, which would include such items
24 as plant materials, soft paths, site elements and
25 lighting.

10

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1 The river influence guidelines have the same
2 three categories. However, since they're outside the
3 river corridor, these different items are addressed:
4 Site planning, again, which would include such things
5 as building orientation, building heights and step
6 backs -- setbacks, parking lots, access to the river,
7 public streets, public parks, those types of things.

8 Architecture will address massing forms,
9 variety of scale transparencies, creek activity,
10 materials, roof design, lighting designs, et cetera.
11 And then landscape architecture would include site and
12 parking landscaping, site and parking lighting, fences,
13 gates, walls, signage, public streets, public parks.

14 The implementation portion of the master plan
15 is the method for implementing the master plan. I'm
16 going to read off a number of amendments that will need
17 to take place in order to form the master plan.

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18 There will be a general plan amendment to add
19 the San Diego River Park as an official resource state
20 park in the open-space lands and resource-based park
21 section of the general plan recreation element. There
22 will be amendments to the following community plans:
23 Mission Valley, Navajo, Tierrasanta and East Elliot.
24 There will be amendments to the municipal code.

25 The Mission Valley PDO will be revised to

11

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1 change current language that's in conflict with the
2 goals of the master plan and require all projects to
3 attain a discretionary review permit.

4 The Navajo Community Plan Implementation
5 Overlay Zone, the CPIOZ, and that will be amended to
6 show the river corridor and river influence areas as a
7 CPIOZ Type B. The actual design regulations will be
8 found in the Navajo community plan in a new section
9 called the "San Diego River Subdistrict."

10 And the Mission Trails design district
11 overlay zone and map will be amended to show the river
12 corridor and river influence areas, and design
13 regulations will be added to the Mission Trails design
14 district guidelines.

15 Now I'll turn back to Myra.

16 MS. HERRMANN: Okay. Now is the time for any
17 public comments on the proposed scope of the
18 environmental document. We have a microphone set up
19 over here, so if anybody wants to put comments on the

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20 record verbally right now, they're free to do so.
21 You'll have three minutes. You'll need to state your
22 name and your address in full.

23 If you choose not to, but you want to stay
24 and listen, but you want to put comments in later, we
25 ask that you go ahead and fill those comment sheets out

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1 in the back and turn them in at the end of the week.

2 So is there anybody that would like to speak
3 on the NOP at this time?

4

5

PUBLIC COMMENTS

6

7

MR. PEUGH: Well, can we ask a question about
8 the presentation first?

9

MS. HERRMANN: I'm sorry. Could you --

10

MR. PEUGH: Can we ask questions about the
11 project first?

12

MS. HERRMANN: Well, it's not really a
13 question-and-answer period. I mean, if you would like
14 clarification on something that was stated about the
15 project, we could certainly provide that for you. But
16 there's not going to be, like, asking questions about
17 it and then responding, so --

18

MR. PEUGH: Yeah, I would like a
19 clarification. When you talk about --

20

MS. HERRMANN: Can you please come up to the
21 mic? Sorry. We'd like to get everything on the

Scoping Meeting

22 record.

23 MR. PEUGH: When you stated that the size of
24 the project --

25 MS. HERRMANN: State your name.

13

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1 MR. PEUGH: Okay. I'm not -- I didn't quite
2 understand what a 100-year floodway is. Is that the
3 same as the 100-year floodplain?

4 MS. SHIFFLET: No. It's the 100-year
5 floodway as mapped by FEMA. There is a floodway and a
6 floodplain. Those are two different areas of the
7 river.

8 MR. PEUGH: Okay. Could you explain what it
9 means? I understand what a 100-year floodplain is. I
10 don't understand what a 100-year floodway is.

11 MS. SHIFFLET: Okay. The 100-year floodway
12 is the area of the river as mapped by FEMA that holds a
13 100-year storm volume of water. So as mapped by FEMA,
14 that area is measured to contain that 100-year flood
15 passage of water.

16 Typically in our river, the floodway -- most
17 of it is dry because we have a very seasonal river.
18 But the floodway as mapped by FEMA is -- it's
19 dimensioned to contain a 100-year flow. Does that
20 explain?

21 MR. PEUGH: It sounds like you're saying
22 100-year floodplain.

23 MS. SHIFFLET: The 100-year floodplain is

24 above the floodway. That's a different volume of water
25 and carries a different amount than the floodway. We

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1 can get a better description for you from FEMA --

2 MR. PEUGH: Okay. That would be good.

3 MS. SHIFFLET: Okay.

4 MS. HERRMANN: Okay. Can you do me a favor,
5 please, and could you just state your name on the
6 record so that we have that? Thank you.

7 MR. PEUGH: Yeah, I'm Jim Peugh, and I'm the
8 conservation --

9 (Court reporter interruption.)

10 MR. PEUGH: Jim Peugh, P-e-u-g-h. I'm the
11 conservation chair of the San Diego Audubon Society.

12 MS. HERRMANN: Is there anybody else that
13 would like to speak? Please remember to state your
14 name and spell it for our reporter, and then your
15 address as well. Thank you.

16 MR. KEARNEY: Tom Kearney, K-e-a-r-n-e-y.
17 Address, 4607 Mission Gorge Place. I have more of a
18 clarification question also.

19 In the master plan, it mentions Alvarado
20 Creek on several different occasions, but clearly
21 states that it's out of bounds of the plan. Is that to
22 remain the case from the draft form to the final form
23 that's going to go to the City? And if so, does the
24 EIR even touch on it, because the area is outside the
25 zone of influence?

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1 MS. SHIFFLET: The master plan, as you know,
2 is a large-encompassing document, like you stated, and
3 there are lots of projects stated in the master plan as
4 potential projects in the future to bring back the
5 health of the river. So there is a broad overall
6 master plan that scopes out different projects.

7 Then there is the area right adjacent to the
8 river, the river corridor and the river influence, that
9 will have development regulations. Alvarado Creek is
10 outside of that area. It's still within the master
11 plan as a potential project in the future, but it's not
12 in those development-regulation areas.

13 MR. KEARNEY: So how will it be addressed in
14 the environmental impact report?

15 MS. SHIFFLET: I'm going to turn that over to
16 Myra.

17 MS. HERRMANN: That's a good question, and
18 I'm glad you asked that, and that's something that
19 we'll definitely look at. I believe that because
20 Alvarado Creek is in the master plan, we're actually
21 going to be looking more at the river
22 corridor/influence areas.

23 But as there's other bodies of water that
24 intersect with the river corridor or the river
25 influence area, we'll be taking those into

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1 consideration, what their effects are on those areas,
2 as well. So we will look at that since you raised it.

3 MR. KEARNEY: So the fact that the master
4 plan now specifically states that Alvarado Creek is
5 definitely out of the influence of the master plan,
6 that may change later?

7 MS. HERRMANN: No, I didn't say it will
8 change. I just said that we'll be -- what happens is,
9 if there's a body of water or an urban flow that
10 intersects or interfaces with the areas that are a part
11 of this particular document, then we'll be looking at
12 how those interface and what needs to be done
13 associated with those.

14 Alvarado Creek happens to be outside of the
15 corridors which we're studying right now for this
16 particular element, but it is in the master plan
17 already. It's already identified as something that's
18 already been looked at, but we just haven't analyzed it
19 in the EIR.

20 MR. KEARNEY: Okay. Thank you.

21 MR. HAASE: Hi. I'm Stephen Haase. I have
22 two questions: One about the trail and one about the
23 high-water line. Is the high-water line mapped
24 currently? And if not, will it be a part of this
25 effort?

17

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1 And regarding the trail, I didn't hear any
2 objectives, but I heard it was described. And
3 regarding the trail, as far as the analysis in the EIR,
4 is it a continuous trail along the entire reach -- all
5 reaches of the river, or are either on both sides of
6 the -- of the river?

7 MS. SHIFFLET: Are you asking for
8 clarification?

9 MR. HAASE: If you can clarify what the scope
10 of the analysis is for the trail, that would be great.
11 You described it as far as the dimensions, but it
12 wasn't in the description or the objectives to connect
13 the trail through all six regions. So I was just
14 wondering what is the scope of the trail.

15 MS. SHIFFLET: Okay.

16 MR. HAASE: I mean, I understand the width,
17 but I don't understand the length. And the other is
18 the high-water line.

19 MS. SHIFFLET: Okay. Yeah, let me make a
20 clarification. In the NOP, on the second page, there
21 was a statement that said that the river corridor was
22 the floodway, plus 35 feet, and then it went on to say
23 a minimum of 135 feet on either -- on both sides of the
24 San Diego River as measured from the high-water line.
25 That was an error. We are not using the high-water

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1 line on the project. We are only using the mapped FEMA
2 floodway, plus 35 feet.

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3 And as far as the trail goes, yes, it is our
4 goal to provide a trail from Ocean Beach all the way up
5 to Santee.

6 MR. HAASE: So I understand, I can delete
7 that then off of that section?

8 MS. SHIFFLET: You can take that "high-water
9 mark" off the description.

10 MR. HAASE: Okay.

11 MS. SHIFFLET: And the 135 feet on both sides
12 of the river.

13 MR. ARMSTRONG: Hi. I'm Eric Armstrong with
14 Fuscoe Engineering in San Diego. I wanted to share
15 that the EIR has -- can you hear me?

16 Okay. Eric Armstrong, Fuscoe Engineering. I
17 just wanted to make sure that the EIR addressed the
18 situation on the Admiral Baker Golf Course where there
19 is no defined 100-year floodway. The flood description
20 said it stops as the river enters the golf course
21 property, which is federally owned land, and therefore
22 the property adjacent to that doesn't have a defined
23 line to measure the 35-foot river corridor from.

24 MS. KEEHAN: Hi. My name is -- can you hear
25 me? My name is Kathy Keehan. I work for the San Diego

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1 County Bicycle Coalition, and I also serve on the
2 San Diego River Coalition.

3 I have a couple of questions, one
4 specifically in regards for the -- for the scoping of

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5 the EIR. Usually an environmental impact report looks
6 at the negative environmental impacts of the project.
7 The whole point of the San Diego River plan is to
8 create positive environmental impacts along the river
9 corridor. Will the environmental document outline the
10 positive environmental impacts to habitat, to invasive
11 removal --

12 (Court reporter interruption.)

13 MS. KEEHAN: -- to removal of invasive
14 species?

15 Next question, there are many places -- I was
16 just looking through the scoping, and it talks about --
17 for example, on page 7, it says "Would implementation
18 of the proposed master plan result in a reduction in
19 the number of any unique, rare, endangered, sensitive
20 or fully protected species of plants or animals?"

21 Well, I think the intention of the plan is
22 not to result in a reduction. It's to result in an
23 increase in those species and in that habitat available
24 for them. So I'm hoping you can answer: Will the
25 environmental impact report analyze the positive

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1 environmental impacts of the proposal?

2 And then my second question is a little more
3 specific for bicycling. In the transportation and
4 circulation piece, it talks about doing a traffic study
5 that analyzes the level of service. It's not clear
6 from this whether that's a level of service for --

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7 strictly for automobile traffic or whether that's
8 automobile, transit, pedestrian and bicycle traffic in
9 the corridor.

10 And I'd like some clarification on whether
11 the -- the environmental impact report will do a level
12 of service for all of those modes or just for
13 automobile traffic. Thank you.

14 MS. HERRMANN: Thank you.

15 That was a very good question, and we will
16 definitely make sure that we address all modes of
17 transportation in the analysis that we plan to do.

18 MS. KEEHAN: Thank you.

19 MR. SMITH: Hi. My name is Dan Smith. I'm
20 down at Mission Gorge, Grantville.

21 I thought that was a great question. I'm
22 curious to take it a little further as far as have more
23 active use of the river. It says passive and how we
24 can make it more active instead of even less passive,
25 or there must be some things we can do with the river

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1 once it's made nice.

2 I'm very involved with the Navajo
3 redevelopment plan. We've been doing a lot of studies
4 the last few years trying to amend the Navajo plan.
5 And I see where the River Park plan comes through
6 Navajo, and I want to make sure the group knows that
7 we're very keen on Navajo Creek.

8 The plan that I think Tom brought up shows a
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9 100-foot creek there. We're still very seriously
10 trying to figure out a way to actually lay out the
11 right plan and try to implement what could be done
12 there through our meetings with the stakeholders and so
13 forth. And it would be real helpful to understand how
14 a new Type B CPIOZ will be in the area when we already
15 have a current Type A and current Type B.

16 The Type A, I don't think it's possible to
17 use, thus the ministerial permit. I've never seen it
18 to be very tough, but Type B is already there. Will we
19 have a new Type B, or will the Type B you're proposing
20 somehow blend with the Navajo Type B? Those are my
21 questions. Thank you.

22 MR. STRAUN: Good evening. My name is Gary
23 Straun. I'm a volunteer with the River Park and River
24 Coalition. I guess a question and a request, it has to
25 do with the fish in the river. To my knowledge, there

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1 are not any native fish in the river, but there are a
2 lot of fish in the river, and that brings up two
3 questions.

4 And I'm involved with the original plan, so I
5 understand there's -- that fishing is considered an
6 active use, and so it's just basically not talked
7 about, even though we can expect people to still be
8 down there fishing. But I'm more concerned -- you may
9 be aware that DFG has a study of three creeks in the
10 northern end of the county, San Mateo, San Luis Rey and

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11 Santa Margarita, and have identified all of those as
12 potentially viable steelhead streams, returning them to
13 the native steelhead.

14 You may also be aware that San Jose did a
15 huge redevelopment project of their little river, and
16 they were set back about ten years in the process when
17 someone found a steelhead swimming up. I'm not here to
18 save the proponent of steelhead. I don't think our
19 river can support a population, but I can pretty much
20 assure you there will be a steelhead swimming up this
21 river that somebody's going to find sooner or later.

22 And I guess the request is: Address that.
23 Address do we go in and remove all the nonnative fish.
24 It's potentially a big problem. It's a positive right
25 now. There's lots of fish out there. There's a lot of

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1 activity. I think they're generally good for the
2 environment as it is. There's more water in the river
3 now than there ever was before. The bass and the
4 sunfish could not have survived in the river the way it
5 was 100 years ago, but they do now. And it's just a
6 matter of how much groundwater is flowing.

7 So, question: Has there been any discussion
8 about that and a request to make sure that that's
9 looked at and addressed.

10 MR. PEUGH: I assume that having asked a
11 question before doesn't mean I don't have the ability
12 to comment as to --

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13 MS. HERRMANN: No. Just restate your name.

14 MR. PEUGH: Okay. I'm still Jim Peugh,
15 P-e-u-g-h, from the San Diego Audubon Society.

16 I have a number of comments. I'm concerned
17 with the -- the plan has -- has a discussion of river
18 augmentation, meaning using runoff water or even feeder
19 wastewater to -- in the river. And I don't think that
20 that's going to work out. I think we're going to be
21 more and more desperate to use water in our region.
22 And so I hope that you plan to look at an alternative
23 that will preserve the biological diversity of the
24 river without using augmentation from other water
25 sources.

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1 And I think that in the future, actually,
2 from discussions I've heard, we're going to be -- start
3 harvesting storm water and using it for drinking water
4 in the future. And so we need to be a lot more clever
5 about seeing how we can use grade control structures
6 and things like that to conserve the biological
7 diversity along the river. I think that's an
8 alternative that the plan needs to look into.
9 Otherwise, the plan isn't going to work out in the long
10 run.

11 I think that you're starting off -- there's
12 been a long-term understanding that we need to do a
13 hydrology study for the overall river. And I don't
14 know how you're going to do the -- incorporate the EIR

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15 successfully without the benefit of a full-scale
16 hydrology analysis of the river.

17 So I hope that the -- I noticed the plan
18 itself points that out, that there are so many
19 unknowns -- the things that they can't -- could not
20 fully address in this, and I hope that the EIR also
21 points out the marginal errors are extremely high
22 because of a lack of hydrology studies.

23 The plan talks about separating or keeping
24 from the -- ponds and the actual river -- flowing river
25 separate. And I don't think that -- and it also points

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1 out that we would like to have the river as broad as
2 possible so that we can have naturally meandering river
3 dynamics. And I think those two, in many cases, are
4 usually conflicting. And so I hope that the EIR will
5 also point out alternative possibilities, such as
6 largely filling ponds so that they won't have the water
7 quality liability they do now and allowing a broader
8 floodplain for the river to move.

9 The plan and other discussions around the
10 city have talked about the importance of both linear
11 conductivity along the river, which your SOW addresses,
12 but also the transverse conductivity -- conductivity to
13 canyons and to tributary streams. And I hope that the
14 EIR will sort of take those -- those needs for
15 conductivity very, very seriously and then point out
16 where there are conflicts, you know, where things would

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17 look like -- by other parts of the EIR, conflict with
18 that need, particularly for transverse conductivity.

19 I think that -- that if we don't try to
20 enhance the transverse conductivity over the long run,
21 the river is just simply not going to work. It's just
22 not going to work for a long-standing river.

23 The width of the project really bothers me,
24 and I have got to look at what the FEMA maps say. The
25 plan points out that for any kind of conductivity for

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1 small animals and birds, about 300-foot wide, and for
2 larger animals -- unfortunately, it says that the
3 optimum is 500 feet, but that's nowhere near true.
4 500 feet may be a minimum, et cetera, for larger
5 animals.

6 But I don't know that your 30 -- or 70 feet,
7 plus the floodplain, I guess -- or floodway -- gets you
8 to that, and I think that's a serious problem. The EIR
9 clearly needs to point out where the project, as it's
10 defined, will not satisfy the intended purposes of the
11 plan. And I think you're going to find that happens on
12 many, many places on the river.

13 As far as paths, I think that the paths are a
14 really great idea, and we need that. But the EIR needs
15 to identify locations maybe within the plan where the
16 path --

17 (Court reporter interruption.)

18 MR. PEUGH: The EIR needs to suggest

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19 alternative locations for paths where they'll be more
20 environmentally benign in terms of habitat, of
21 vegetation and water quality.

22 I'm concerned that the -- at least from what
23 I read, the statement where it doesn't address flood
24 control much. And it's really important that the way
25 we -- sorry -- that the way that we lay out the habitat

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1 areas and the recreation areas and everything else has
2 to address flood control, because we really don't want
3 to do something wrong, cause a flood-control problem
4 and then have to go back and channelize something to
5 undo a mistake that we've made.

6 So I think that's very important that the EIR
7 look at where the suggestions in the plan are going to
8 cause flood control. And I hope that we're bold enough
9 to address flood control by actually widening the
10 project and not making it -- not allowing
11 channelization.

12 In the statement under Land Use Issue 2, it
13 points out as though it's a liability when it talks
14 about the need to change density calculations and to
15 change use restrictions. But as somebody else
16 previously pointed out, we need a lot of those changes.
17 And so changing of the regulations in the city of
18 San Diego to better protect the river would not be a
19 liability from anyone's point of view, and our
20 regulations have not worked out very well. And you can

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21 see from what the San Diego River looks like now, how
22 they haven't worked out.

23 As far as structures, I didn't see anywhere
24 addressed that any structures around the river really
25 need to avoid bird strikes. There are a whole legion

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1 of ways to avoid the bird strikes and architecture.
2 That needs to be a part of the EIR.

3 And I've seen a lot of people writing EIRs
4 saying we have to analyze the worst case. And that's a
5 real problem, because when people analyze the worst
6 case, even though they say they're only doing it
7 because they legally have to, that's what ends up
8 happening. And as I think Kathy pointed out, the
9 objective of this is environmental benefits. The whole
10 thing is to make the environment better.

11 So analyzing for a worst case would be
12 totally counterproductive with this plan. And so I
13 hope that you don't fall into that trap by saying we
14 have to do that legally and do exactly what Kathy says,
15 to identify alternatives and ways of implementing this
16 in the EIR that have -- that approaches the synergy
17 roles of the plan, which are really lofty and
18 beautiful. But that synergy has to be done very -- has
19 to be pursued very vigorously. And I hope that the EIR
20 makes that its purpose in life. Thank you.

21 MR. SMITH: I'm still Dan Smith.

22 I just have a couple of points to share with
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23 you. Because we're all so very optimistic in
24 Grantville, doing something for our creeks and
25 floodways and so forth, there are at least three

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1 different property-owner coalitions that are doing
2 their own FEMA maps for the area. I think the FEMA map
3 you're working with is from '71 or '73. I think in the
4 last 30, 40 years, there's been a lot of the upstream
5 activities that affects all of our areas that we're
6 trying to focus on.

7 And I'd be happy to help you a little more
8 about that through our FEMA studies. We're doing
9 hydrology studies as well all throughout our canyon and
10 creek. And our plan is, down the road, Tracy -- we who
11 have been working with Claudio and the rest of us for
12 quite some time on all of that -- but within that whole
13 redevelopment area, we're hopeful to get a lot of money
14 to do a lot of things, and the top two on our list is
15 traffic and flooding.

16 And the implementation plan -- the five-year
17 implementation plan for the redevelopment area -- there
18 is a five-year plan, and one of the elements is to take
19 care of the creek problem. So I hope by the time we
20 get done studying the whole river problem, we can at
21 least get some areas where we can actually implement
22 something to be done, because I think we can make
23 things better, but it takes a long time to make things
24 better.

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And to -- to encourage us all to get

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1 something done, we have to start sometimes in small
2 pieces. So if Alvarado Creek happens to be one of
3 them, then so be it. There's a lot of property owners
4 in that area that are anxious to make changes. I know
5 along the river in Grantville, there are anxious owners
6 ready to make changes there as well.

7 So at least from the Navajo perspective, I
8 think you got a lot of momentum and a plan to actually
9 put some money into the next five, ten years. And at
10 least that section can be a really nice section like a
11 lot of places down here. There's just a matter of
12 connecting the miles in between as we go along.

13 But we've got a lot of data available for
14 whomever would like it. We've all been putting it
15 together for years, and we're very much happy to get
16 this farther along the road.

17 MS. MULHOLLAND: Good afternoon. My name is
18 Lynn Mulholland. I'm chair of Mission Valley city
19 council. I have some information on public input.
20 I'll pass out forms. And I don't have enough for
21 everyone, but I'll give one -- okay. There were
22 surveys done in three communities in the area: In
23 2004, in Serra Mesa; 2005, in Mission Valley; 2008, in
24 Allied Gardens/Grantville.

25 There were two questions that were the same

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1 on each survey. The first question was: What are your
2 thoughts about the Chargers' proposal for the 166-acre
3 stadium site? They were opposed and sided. And the
4 second question was: If this area becomes available,
5 what would you like to see there? And they're the same
6 six possibilities: Housing and retail, housing only,
7 cultural center, river park, regional park or
8 open-space park.

9 The first question in Serra Mesa for what are
10 your thoughts about the Chargers' proposal, 70 percent
11 were opposed. Mission Valley, it was 73 percent were
12 opposed. And in Allied Gardens/Grantville, it was
13 67 percent were opposed to their proposal.

14 In Serra Mesa, they passed out thousands and
15 thousands of surveys at their community council
16 meetings, unified planning group meetings, Boy Scouts
17 Girl Scouts, beauty salons, grocery stores, and in
18 turn, people copied and gave them to other people.

19 In Mission Valley, we mailed out 1,123 to
20 owners of record at five condominium complexes, three
21 in the east end, two on the west end -- I'm sorry --
22 two in the east end, three in the west end.

23 And Allied Gardens/Grantville, they mailed
24 out 2,400 to owners of record, and the response rate
25 was very good in all three communities.

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1 For the second question in each community,
2 most of the people favored one or a combination of
3 river park, regional park or open-space park. In Serra
4 Mesa, it was 90 percent. In Mission Valley,
5 87 percent. And in Grantville/Allied Gardens, it was
6 the majority.

7 I think when they got back the results of
8 2,400, it was six possibilities and numerous
9 combinations of one or two or three or four or five or
10 six or a comment, whatever. They just said it was
11 overwhelmingly the majority that wanted that. So I
12 would appreciate if that would -- you would keep that
13 in mind in terms of community input, because I think
14 that's very, very valid.

15 To underscore the possibility of that and the
16 rationale for that, Kinder Morgan, who owns a tank
17 farm, has had five pumps that they distribute around
18 that area and further west as far as Taylor Street and
19 8, who monitor the NTVE that they are removing. They
20 monitor the volume they take out and the volume versus
21 time. So they monitor the rate, and they discovered
22 that, increasingly, the volume increases as you go
23 towards the stadium.

24 That whole area is one of the lowest areas in
25 Mission Valley. It was filled in for the stadium and

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1 the parking lot. In the northeast corner of that
2 parking lot, the water is 20 feet deep. In the
3 southeast corner, it fluctuates, but it's always at
4 least three or four feet deep. The reason the field in
5 the stadium always has to be pumped out is because that
6 actually is the lowest area of that 166 acres.

7 The rooms underneath the stadium are always
8 damp. When it rains, they are flooded. The rationale
9 for putting in a bigger stadium and 6,000 condos is
10 very questionable construction-wise and also
11 environmentally-wise.

12 There are a couple of other things I wanted
13 to really bring out -- oh, another thing that Kinder
14 Morgan has discovered is that there are two underground
15 reservoirs that empty into this basin, and they come
16 from the northeast corner and southeast corner, and
17 this is what flushes it out. They returned their
18 sample back to the floodway -- to the floodplain.

19 If that were not returned, they say that
20 system would not be sustainable. The City wants to
21 remove several times that amount for consumption by the
22 public. If it's not sustainable with what they pull
23 out with five pumps in return, it's definitely not
24 going to be sustainable if you pull out multiples of
25 that. So that's another thing to remember.

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1 And I think we all remember that there was
2 talk about selling that property to fund the

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3 retirement. Well, as Aguirre pointed out, there is no
4 land under there. It's water. Do you see those few
5 scraggly Eucalyptus trees that they have around there?
6 They don't water those trees. These roots go down to
7 the water that's underneath there.

8 So this is very important to keep in mind,
9 especially when considering what can be done with that
10 property. The density in Mission Valley is already
11 excessive. I don't think there's anyone who would
12 welcome driving on Friars Road any time of day or
13 night, unless it's 2:00 a.m. or 3:00 a.m. in the
14 morning, because the congestion is always very, very
15 bad.

16 In fact, the fire department, the director at
17 Large said that they cannot meet their response time in
18 Mission Valley because of the density -- quote, because
19 of the density in Mission Valley. They have a
20 five-minute response time. With the present situation,
21 it takes them four-and-a-half minutes to get to
22 Qualcomm on Friars Road. There's no way they can get
23 to anyone within five minutes.

24 Five minutes is the time they have from the
25 time they receive the call until they have hands on the

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1 fire victim or the fall victim or the heart attack or
2 stroke victim. We are in, I believe, our ninth
3 consecutive year of a drought, and I think we need to
4 think about a broader picture of just whether we have

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5 rainfall or whether we're going to send it down here
6 from Northern California.

7 A glaring example -- it's right here, too --
8 I think in southeast Australia, they're having a
9 terrible time with their drought there. They dammed a
10 river called the Murray-Darling River or the main
11 river -- or Darling is the tributary. They took out
12 15 billion trees -- that's B as in "boy" -- 15 billion
13 trees because they wanted to have areas for lettuce and
14 corn and cattle and cows for milk, another certain type
15 of citrus fruit.

16 And when they did that, the cycle of the
17 compound H₂O was interrupted. When the rain falls, it
18 goes to the ground. When you have 15 billion trees,
19 they take up a lot of that water, and they hold it and
20 slowly release it, because 15 billion trees have a very
21 large surface area, probably several square miles.
22 Well, that factor was gone. There was nothing
23 releasing moisture into the air, so now they have their
24 ninth consecutive year of drought.

25 And I would say if you go to Mission Trails

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1 Regional Park and you see those 700, 800, 900-plus-year
2 oak trees, those that are that age have a surface area
3 of leaves -- it can probably be measured in fractions
4 of a mile, certainly in portions of an acre.

5 We had this in Mission Valley. We also had
6 150-plus-year-old sycamores, and sycamores have huge

Scoping Meeting

7 leaves, very huge leaves. And we had willows of all
8 ages. They don't live too long, because the deer tend
9 to keep them in check. But we removed all of that, and
10 the City really needs to really recognize what is
11 approved in Mission Valley on a long-term basis.

12 They may say there's critical need for
13 housing, et cetera, but we all participate in this
14 drought that we are now having. And certainly, removal
15 of these trees, of this vegetation and this freshwater
16 and sometimes saltwater marshland contributed greatly.

17 The golf course -- I remember when that was
18 removed in the early '90s. They went through there
19 with a bulldozer, and they took out these massive oak
20 trees, huge sycamores. And, of course, it was strewn
21 with the bodies of skunks and possums and raccoons and
22 various other species you probably can't see with the
23 naked eye.

24 So we really need to consider what we're
25 doing in the long-term for all of us. For selfish

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1 reasons you can certainly think about it, because it
2 adversely affects all of us. Another factor for
3 developing this is to consider that the general plan
4 does not develop anything that compounds existing
5 deficiencies. Again, our roadways are heavily
6 congested and produce a lot of pollution, which is not
7 healthy for any of us.

8 We don't have one population-based park in

Scoping Meeting

9 Mission Valley, although the 1985 community plan calls
10 for a park, quote, in the vicinity of the San Diego
11 Jack Murphy Stadium. So it's long overdue that we have
12 a population-based park there. A good thing they have
13 close to what they want as a floodway is to have that
14 as a regional park and then, as you get closer to
15 Friars Road, to have it -- a regular park for people.
16 I think that would be the most reasonable way to deal
17 with all of that.

18 Okay. My time is almost up. Myra is nodding
19 at me.

20 Someone mentioned fish there. Fish will not
21 spawn in the cylinders that we have underneath the
22 road. There is talk of building bridges over that, and
23 that would allow the fish to spawn. They won't go
24 through those -- I don't know. But they're
25 four-foot-diameter cylinders, so that's something to

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1 keep in mind.

2 So please pass that on and review that,
3 because that's important input from three communities,
4 and thousands of people were surveyed. Thank you very
5 much.

6 Can I answer any questions for anybody? I
7 have some forms here I'll pass out if you would like to
8 see them.

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I have a question.

10 MS. MULHOLLAND: Yeah.

Scoping Meeting

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I'm sorry. I got here
12 late.

13 MS. MULHOLLAND: That's fine.

14 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Could you just give us
15 a number again? A population-based park --

16 MS. HERRMANN: I'm sorry. You can talk to
17 Lynn after the meeting, because that's somewhat outside
18 the scope of this meeting. So if you wanted to ask her
19 questions, that would be fine, but after -- after our
20 meeting closes, because the survey is really --

21 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I see. It's just for
22 the survey.

23 MS. HERRMANN: -- something separate that she
24 presented.

25 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER okay.

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1 MS. HERRMANN: Thank you.

2 Is there anybody else who would like to put
3 some comments on the record? Okay. Remember to state
4 your name and address. Thank you.

5 MS. BELL: My name is Marla Bell, B-e-l-l. I
6 attended one of the workshops or maybe one or two of
7 the community workshops in September, November 2008,
8 and the initial proposal had been 400 feet from the
9 river corridor as the river influence area. And then I
10 see in this new draft EIR dated April 6th, that it's
11 been changed from 400 feet to 200 feet, and I question
12 the width in there.

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13 I'm kind of agreeing with what Mr. Peugh had
14 said regarding that it's just too narrow. 200 feet,
15 it's not even barely half of a football field. I mean,
16 that's just not enough space. I think if we were, you
17 know, talking about maybe an influence zone at the
18 ocean or the bay or Balboa Park or someplace where
19 you're looking at a massive thing, 200 feet would
20 probably be acceptable. But our river is narrow. It's
21 small. It's delicate, fragile, whatever you want to
22 call it, and I think 400 feet is barely adequate, and
23 200 is just ridiculous.

24 The comments at that time back in the
25 September, November meetings, were that -- things such

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1 as they want to see the river as an asset, celebrate
2 the river, make sure that the building done in the
3 vicinity is respecting the river and these kind of
4 things. And now, all of a sudden, it's narrowed from
5 400 to 200, and I don't think that even begins to
6 address the issue.

7 We need to preserve the character of our
8 communities, and at a minimum, it should be 400 feet
9 influence zone, not 200 feet. Thank you.

10 MR. KEARNEY: I have one last quick question
11 for staff. Tom Kearney, 4607 Mission Gorge Place.

12 I didn't see on the scope here -- is there
13 anything on how the environmental impact is going to
14 address the economical impact of the property owners

15 Scoping Meeting
adjacent to the river or creek?

16 MS. HERRMANN: Is there anybody else that
17 would like to comment at this time?

18 Okay. We'll probably --

19 MR. SCHWARTZ: I just need clarification on
20 one issue. Jacob Schwartz, 620 First Avenue, 92101.

21 Just clarify that our final comments are due
22 by May 6th via e-mail or via written mail?

23 MS. HERRMANN: That's correct. Comments on
24 the NOP and draft scoping letters are due May 6th via
25 e-mail, and there are still some NOPS on the table over

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1 there, so you can get the e-mail address, or you can
2 send them in by mail or by fax, either one, or you can
3 handwrite your comments on the sheet today.

4 And all of this meeting will be transcribed,
5 and it will become part of the draft EIR. There will
6 be a section of the draft EIR that has all of these
7 comments and the whole transcription of this meeting
8 for the record.

9 We'll wait about five more minutes if anybody
10 decides that they have something they want to put on
11 the record, and then, publicly, we'll close the meeting
12 around 6:15 if nobody else wants to speak or shows up.

13 (Recess taken.)

14 MS. HERRMANN: If everyone could -- if I
15 could get everyone's attention for just a quick moment.

16 Lynn, if we could get you to fill out a

Scoping Meeting

17 comment form and fold it over with your survey, that
18 way, we have that as an official document. Because you
19 just basically handed it out to us, it would not be
20 part of the actual record, the written record. So if
21 you could do that before you leave, I would appreciate
22 that.

23 And I know that the gentleman who asked the
24 question about that -- and I'm sorry he left, but I
25 wanted to go ahead and just make a statement for the

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1 record that it -- generally, an EIR does not address
2 the economic issues or viability of property owners.
3 It doesn't actually address economics, dollars and
4 cents.

5 So that's something that would actually wind
6 up being addressed by the -- at least economics of the
7 project for the City would be addressed by the city
8 council. As far as the effects of private property
9 owners, we would not be looking at that in the EIR. So
10 I just wanted to clarify that for the record.

11 And I think that we're pretty much winding
12 down. I wanted to go ahead and close the meeting, so
13 I'm going to go ahead and put some official words on
14 the record here: It is 6:10. This closes the public
15 environmental scoping meeting for the San Diego River
16 Park master plan.

17 Your input will be transcribed, considered by
18 City staff for use in the scope of the EIR and

Scoping Meeting

19 included, as I stated before, as part of the official
20 record for the environmental document. Speakers and
21 comments will also be placed on the notification list
22 for further environmental review actions related to
23 this project.

24 I would also like to remind everybody that
25 this is just the start of the environmental review

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1 process and opportunities for public input. There will
2 be other opportunities to provide comment on the
3 project, which is the actual master plan, such as
4 during public review of the draft environmental
5 document and any public hearings.

6 But prior to that, there will be some public
7 workshops, and staff will be going to community
8 planning groups that are in the area that's affected by
9 this plan. So I just wanted to get that on the record
10 and let you know.

11 Thank you for taking the time to participate
12 in this meeting. Have a great evening. We're going to
13 be here for a little while if there's any other
14 questions. There's some graphics up here at the front
15 if you wanted to get any clarification from staff or
16 the consultant. Thank you again for attending.

17 (The meeting was concluded at 6:07 p.m.)

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Scoping Meeting

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1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

3

4 I, Regina L. Garrison, a Certified Shorthand
5 Reporter for the State of California, CSR No. 12921, do
6 hereby certify: That the proceedings were taken before
7 me at the time and place herein named; that the said
8 proceedings were reported by me in shorthand and
9 transcribed through computer-aided transcription, under
10 my direction; and that the foregoing is a true record
11 of the testimony elicited at said proceedings to the
12 best of my ability.

13

14 I do further certify that I am a
15 disinterested person and am in no way interested in the
16 outcome of this action or connected with or related to
17 any of the parties in this action or to their
18 respective counsel.

19

20 In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my
21 hand this _____ day of _____, 2009.

22

Scoping Meeting

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24

25

REGINA L. GARRISON, CSR NO. 12921

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Appendix B
**Biological Resources Opportunities
and Constraints Report**

SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT BIOLOGICAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS REPORT

PREPARED FOR:

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June 2012

ICF International. 2011. San Diego River Park Master Plan, Program Environmental Impact Report, Biological Constraints and Opportunities Report. June. (ICF 00341.08.). Prepared for: City of San Diego, San Diego, California.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BGEPA	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
CAGN	coastal California gnatcatcher
CCA	California Coastal Act of 1976
CCC	California Coastal Commission
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CESA	California Endangered Species Act
CFWO	Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office
City	City of San Diego
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank (formerly California Native Plant Society ranking)
CWA	Clean Water Act
ED	Environmental Designee
ESL	Environmentally Sensitive Lands
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FESA	(Federal) Endangered Species Act of 1973
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
HMA	Habitat management area
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mgd	Million gallons per day
MHPA	Multi-Habitat Planning Area
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Program
NRMP	Natural Resources Management Plans
NWP	Nationwide Permits
OHWM	Ordinary High Water Mark
OWD	Otay Water District
RCA	River Corridor Area
RIA	River Influence Area
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SFHA	Special Food Hazard Areas
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
WoS	Waters of the State
WoUS	Waters of the United States

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1.1 Purpose

The City of San Diego (City) is pursuing, through the preparation of a Master Plan, the development of a vision for the San Diego River Park (Master Plan). The Master Plan will establish a framework for the development of a River Park within the approximately 17.5-mile corridor of the San Diego River between Interstate 5 (I-5) and the eastern limits of the City of San Diego, just east of Mission Trails Regional Park. This Biological Report is being prepared to identify biological constraints and opportunities as well as potential impacts of the Master Plan within the River Corridor Area (RCA) and River Influence Area (RIA) identified in the Master Plan and referred to in this report as the Master Plan Study Area.

1.2 Methodology

The Master Plan Study Area includes public and privately held lands. Therefore, as access to private property could not be guaranteed, biological studies focused primarily on compiling and reviewing existing available data and reviewing recent aerial photographs of the Master Plan Study Area. This level of effort is consistent with the scope of work associated with the development of a Master Plan, which does not necessitate detailed field-level analysis. Data reviewed and utilized in the preparation of this report include:

- California Natural Diversity Database (2009);
- City of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) maps;
- City of San Diego Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and SanGIS data including Multi-Habitat Planning Areas (MHPA); and
- San Diego River Park Draft Master Plan and associated appendices.
- Master Plan Biological Resources Inventory (Appendix B-2 to the Program EIR for the Master Plan)

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2.1 Existing Conditions within the Study Area

The Master Plan Study Area for the San Diego River Park consists of approximately 1,399 acres along an approximately 17.5-mile corridor of the San Diego River, extending from just east of I-5 to the eastern limits of the City of San Diego, just east of Mission Trails Regional Park and includes 883 acres of the River Corridor and 515 acres of the RIA. The RCA includes the existing 100-year floodway (as mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]) plus 35 feet on either side of the floodway; 135 feet on either side of the San Diego River as measures from the high water line. The RIA is a 200-foot-wide area out from the River Corridor on both sides of the San Diego River. Existing land uses within the Master Plan Study Area include vacant land, residential and commercial development, and agriculture. Exhibits showing these areas are included in the Master Plan and the Program EIR for the Master Plan.

The San Diego River can be characterized as a linked series of six discrete reaches traditionally distinguished by hydrologic characteristics, and are based upon distinct topographic condition, spatial experience, and/or land use. These reaches include the Estuary (extending from the ocean to the Mission Valley Preserve), Lower Mission Valley (extending east to I-15 and including Qualcomm Stadium), the Confluence (of Alvarado and Murphy Creeks with the San Diego River), the Upper Mission Valley (extending from Friars Road Bridge to Mission Trails Regional Park), the Gorge (within Mission Trails Regional Park), and the Plateau (upstream and east of Mission Trails Regional Park). The environmental setting of the Master Plan Study Area including soils, common and uncommon vegetation communities, sensitive plant species, and sensitive wildlife species are discussed in detail below.

The soil types within the Master Plan Study Area consist of: Diablo clay, Friant rocky fine sandy loam, Gaviota fine sandy loam, Grangeville fine sandy loam, gravel pits, Huerhuero loam, Huerhuero-Urban land complex, lagoon water, made land, Olivenhain cobbly loam, Redding cobbly loam, Reiff fine sandy loam, riverwash, Salinas clay loam, Terrace escarpments, Tujunga sand, urban land, Visalia sandy loam, and water (USDA 1973)

2.1.1 Regulatory Environment

Federal Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) was enacted in 1973 to provide protection to threatened and endangered species and their associated ecosystems. "Take" of a listed species is prohibited except when specific authorization has been granted through a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) permit under Section 4(d), 7 or 10(a) of the FESA. "Take" is defined as to harass, harm, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any of these activities without a permit.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) was enacted in 1918. Its purpose is to prohibit the kill or transport of native migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird unless allowed by another regulation adopted in accordance with the MBTA. A list of migratory bird species that are protected by the MBTA is maintained by the USFWS. The USFWS regulates most aspects of the taking, possession, transportation, sale, purchase, barter, exportation, and importation of migratory birds.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) was first enacted in 1940 to prohibit the take, transport, or sale of bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), their eggs, or any part of an eagle except when permitted by Secretary of Interior. In 1962, the act was amended to afford the same level of protection to the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). The BGEPA also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, or activities that interfere with or interrupt normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, and causes injury, death or nest abandonment.

Clean Water Act

In 1948, Congress first passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This Act was amended in 1972 and became known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA regulates the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the United States (WoUS). Under Section 404 of the CWA, permits need to be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for discharge of dredge or fill material into jurisdictional WoUS. USACE-regulated activities under Section 404 involve a discharge of dredged or fill material including, but not limited to, grading, placing of riprap for erosion control, pouring concrete, laying sod, and stockpiling excavated material into WoUS. Activities that generally do not involve a regulated discharge (if performed specifically in a manner to avoid discharges) include driving pilings, some drainage channel maintenance activities, constructing temporary mining and farm/forest roads, and excavating without stockpiling. USACE issues Nationwide Permits (NWPs) for activities that require discretionary authority and do not exceed specific impact requirements (e.g., less than 0.5 acre of impacts, no impacts on special aquatic sites, etc.) and requires individual permits for activities that exceed the requirements of NWPs.

Under Section 401 of the CWA, Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) needs to be obtained if an action would potentially result in any impacts on jurisdictional WoUS.

State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that biological resources be considered when assessing the environmental impacts resulting from proposed actions. CEQA does not specifically define what constitutes an “adverse effect” on a biological resource. Instead, lead agencies are charged with determining what specifically should be considered an impact.

California Coastal Act of 1976

The California Coastal Act (CCA), administered by the California Coastal Commission (CCC), includes policies for development proposed within the coastal zone and recognizes California ports, harbors, and coastline beaches as economic and coastal resources. Decisions to implement specific development, where feasible, are to be based on consideration of alternative locations and designs in order to minimize any adverse environmental impacts. The CCC regulates all jurisdictional wetlands that are under the joint jurisdiction of USACE and RWQCB, as well as riparian habitat under the jurisdiction of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and considers vernal pools within the City of San Diego jurisdictional wetlands.

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Act is the California equivalent of the Federal CWA. It provides for statewide coordination of water quality regulations through the establishment of the California State Water Resources Control Board and nine separate Regional Water Quality Control Boards that oversee water quality on a day-to-day basis at the regional/local level. The RWQCB regulates actions that would involve “discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, with any region that could affect the water of the state” (Water Code 13260(a)), pursuant to provisions of the state Porter-Cologne Act. Waters of the State (WoS) are defined as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state” (Water Code 13050 (e)). Through the Porter-Cologne Act, the RWQCB regulates isolated wetlands, including vernal pools.

The RWQCB also regulates WoUS under Section 401 of the CWA. A Water Quality Certification or a waiver must be obtained from the RWQCB if an action would potentially result in any impacts on jurisdictional WoUS.

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) prohibits the “take” of any species that the California Fish and Game Commission determine to be a threatened or endangered species and is administered by the CDFG. Incidental take of these listed species can be approved by the CDFG. “Take” is defined as to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill. Habitat assessments for potential sensitive species were conducted for the Master Plan.

California State Fish and Game Code – Streambed Alteration Program

The California Fish and Game Code mandates that “it is unlawful for any person to substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the department, or use any material from the streambeds, without first notifying the department of such activity.” CDFG jurisdiction includes ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial watercourses (including dry washes) and lakes characterized by the presence of 1) definable bed and banks and 2) existing fish or wildlife resources. Furthermore, CDFG jurisdiction is often extended to habitats adjacent to watercourses, such as oak woodlands in canyon bottoms or willow woodlands that function hydrologically as part of the riparian system. Under the CDFG definition, a watercourse need not exhibit evidence of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) to be claimed as jurisdiction.

Under current California Fish and Game Code Sections 1600–1616, the CDFG has authority to regulate work that will substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, change, or use any

material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake. The CDFG also has authority to regulate work that will deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake. This regulation takes the form of a requirement for a section 1602 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) and is applicable to all projects involving state or local government discretionary approvals.

Local

City of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program

The Master Plan Study Area is located inside of the approved boundaries of the City's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan, which provides a regional conservation planning framework for the City of San Diego and allows the City to issue take permits for covered species at the local level. In addition, portions of the Master Plan Study Area occur within or immediately adjacent to the Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA), which is the City's planned habitat preserve within the MSCP Subarea plan which have been determined to provide the characteristics necessary (e.g., habitat quality, quantity and connectivity) to support the sensitive biological resources found in San Diego.

Development within the MHPA is permitted under the following circumstances:

For parcels within the Open Space Residential Zone (OR-1-2), development may occur on all areas located outside of the MHPA and, if this area of the parcel is less than 25% of the parcel, encroachment into the MHPA is permitted to achieve development on a total of 25% of the parcel.

For parcels within the OR-1-2 zone that are less than 4 acres in total size and either partially or wholly in the MHPA, development may occur on 1 acre in areas where the MHPA is of at least 1,000 feet in length.

For parcels within the OR-1-2 zone, up to an additional 5% development area inside the MHPA (beyond those limits discussed above in items 1 and 2) is permitted in order to accommodate essential public facilities such as circulation element roads, parks, and police and fire facilities.

Development within the MHPA must be located on the least sensitive portions of the site and projects should be designed to avoid impacts on covered species where feasible.

The boundary of the MHPA within a specific parcel may be revised through an MHPA Boundary Line Adjustment to accommodate additional development. Projects that may encroach into the MHPA beyond the allowable development area [See Sections 143.0142 and 131.0250(b) of the Land Development Code and pages 5 and 6 of the City's Biology Guidelines], require a MHPA boundary line adjustment. However, an analysis for an adjustment of the MHPA boundary must be conducted and must evaluate and compare the relative biological value of the areas proposed for removal from the MHPA with those proposed for inclusion into the MHPA (lands within the MHPA must be replaced at a 1:1 ratio). This evaluation requires assessing the potential effects on various parameters related to the function of the MHPA preserve system. The MSCP Subarea Plan (March 1997) states that the following parameters must be evaluated:

- a. Effects on significantly and sufficiently covered habitats (i.e., the exchange maintains or improves the conservation, configuration, or status of significantly or sufficiently conserved habitats, as defined in Section 4.2.4);

Effects to covered species (i.e., the exchange maintains or increases the conservation of covered species);

Effects on habitat linkages and function of preserve areas (i.e., the exchange maintains or improves a habitat linkage or wildlife corridor);

Effects on preserve configuration and management (i.e., the exchange results in similar or improved management efficiency and/or protection for biological resources);

Effects on ecotones or other conditions affecting species diversity (i.e., the exchange maintains topographic and structural diversity and habitat interfaces of the preserve); and

Effects to species of concern not on the covered species list (i.e., the exchange does not significantly increase the likelihood that an uncovered species will meet the criteria for listing under either the federal or state Endangered Species Acts).

The City, CDFG, and USFWS must approve any MHPA Boundary Line Adjustment.

Development adjacent to the MHPA must demonstrate compliance with the MHPA Land Use Adjacency Guidelines, which address potential indirect effects to the MHPA. These guidelines, which are listed in Section 1.4.3 of the City's MSCP Subarea Plan, consist of the following:

Drainage

- b. All new and proposed parking lots and developed areas in and adjacent to the preserve must not drain directly into the MHPA. All developed and paved areas must prevent the release of toxins, chemicals, petroleum products, exotic plant materials, and other elements that might degrade or harm the natural environment or ecosystem processes within the MHPA. This can be accomplished using a variety of methods including natural detention basins, grass swales, or mechanical trapping devices. These systems should be maintained approximately once a year, or as often as needed, to ensure proper functioning. Maintenance should include dredging out sediments if needed, removing exotic plant materials, and adding chemical-neutralizing compounds (e.g., clay compounds) when necessary and appropriate.

Toxics

- c. Land uses, such as recreation and agriculture, that use chemicals or generate by-products such as manure, that are potentially toxic or impactful to wildlife, sensitive species, habitat, or water quality need to incorporate measures to reduce impacts caused by the application and/or drainage of such materials into the MHPA. Such measures should include drainage/detention basins, swales, or holding areas with non-invasive grasses or wetland-type native vegetation to filter out the toxic materials. Regular maintenance should be provided. Where applicable, this requirement should be incorporated into leases on publicly-owned property as leases come up for renewal.

Lighting

- d. Lighting of all developed areas adjacent to the MHPA should be directed away from the MHPA. Where necessary, development should provide adequate shielding with non-invasive plant materials (preferably native), berming, and/or other methods to protect the MHPA and sensitive species from night lighting.

Noise

- e. Uses in or adjacent to the MHPA should be designed to minimize noise impacts. Berms or walls should be constructed adjacent to commercial areas, recreational areas, and any other use that may introduce noises that could impact or interfere with wildlife utilization of the MHPA. Excessively noisy uses or activities adjacent to breeding areas must incorporate noise reduction measures and be curtailed during the breeding season of sensitive species. Adequate noise reduction measures should also be incorporated for the remainder of the year.

Barriers

- f. New development adjacent to the MHPA may be required to provide barriers (e.g., non-invasive vegetation, rocks/boulders, fences, walls, and/or signage) along the MHPA boundaries to direct public access to appropriate locations and reduce domestic animal predation.

Invasives

- g. No invasive non-native plant species shall be introduced into areas adjacent to the MHPA.

Brush Management

- h. New residential development located adjacent to and topographically above the MHPA (e.g., along canton edges) must be set back from slope edges to incorporate Zone 1 brush management areas on the development pad and outside of the MHPA. Zones 2 and 2 will be combined into one zone (Zone 2) and may be located in the MHPA upon granting of an easement to the City (or other acceptable agency) except where narrow wildlife corridors require it to be located outside of the MHPA. Zone 2 will be increased by 30 feet, except in areas with a low fire hazard severity rating where no Zone 2 would be required. Brush management zones will not be greater in size that is currently required by the City's regulations. The amount of woody vegetation clearing shall not exceed 50% of the vegetation existing when the initial clearing is done. Vegetation clearing shall be done consistent with City standards and shall avoid/minimize impacts on covered species to the maximum extent possible. For all new development, regardless of the ownership, the brush management in the Zone 2 area will be the responsibility of a homeowners association or other private party.

For existing projects and approved projects, the brush management zones, standards and locations, and clearing techniques will not change from those required under existing regulations.

Grading/Land Development

- i. Manufactured slopes associated with site development shall be included within the development footprint for projects within or adjacent to the MHPA.

City of San Diego Environmentally Sensitive Lands Regulations

The City of San Diego's Municipal Code Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 1 contains the Environmentally Sensitive Lands (ESL) Regulations, which are intended to "protect, preserve and, where damaged restore the environmentally sensitive lands of San Diego and the viability of the species supported by those lands." These regulations encourage a sensitive form of development and serve to implement the MSCP by prioritizing the preservation of biological resources within the MHPA.

ESL Regulations apply to all proposed development when ESLs are present. ESLs include sensitive biological resources, steep hillsides, coastal beaches, sensitive coastal bluffs, and Special Food Hazard Areas (SFHA). Sensitive biological resources, as defined by the ESL Regulations, include those lands within the MHPA and other lands outside of the MHPA that contain wetlands, vegetation communities classifiable as Tier I, II, IIIA, or IIIB; habitat for rare, endangered, or threatened species; or narrow endemic species. Wetland habitats; Tier I, II, IIIA, and IIIB vegetation communities; and narrow endemic species are discussed in more detail in Appendix A to this report.

Some of the regulations contained in the ESL include the following:

- Impacts on sensitive biological resources shall be avoided and/or minimized;
- impacts on wetlands should be avoided and a wetland buffer should be maintained to protect the functions and values of the wetland;
- all clearing, grubbing, or grading (inside and outside the MHPA) shall be restricted during the breeding season where development may impact the following species:
 - western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*): March 1 – September 15
 - southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax trallii extimus*): May 1 – August 30
 - least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*): April 1 – September 15
 - cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*): February 15 – August 15
 - least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*): March 15 – September 15
 - tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*): March 1 – August 1
 - California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*): March 1 – August 15 inside the MHPA only; no restrictions outside the MHPA
- significant impacts on sensitive biological resources and corresponding mitigation requirements to reduce impacts to below a level of significance shall be identified.

Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne Act, and Fish and Game Code

Wetlands and other waters (known to occur within the Master Plan Study Area) are considered to be sensitive biological resources and are protected by various federal, state, and local jurisdictional. The USACE and the RWQCB regulate WoUS, including wetlands, under the authority of Sections 404 and 401, respectively, of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The term WoUS encompass many types of waters, including waters currently or historically used in interstate or foreign commerce; all waters subject to the ebb and flow of tides; all interstate waters including interstate wetlands; all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including ephemeral and intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, etc., the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce; all impoundments of water otherwise defined as waters of the U.S.; tributaries of waters of the U.S.; territorial seas; and wetlands adjacent to waters of the U.S. (USACE 1987). Under the Porter-Cologne Act, the RWQCB's jurisdiction also includes isolated wetlands and other waters that are not jurisdictional under the CWA. The CDFG takes jurisdiction over lakes, rivers, and streams under Section 1600 et seq. of the Fish and Game Code.

The USACE defines wetlands as areas that are dominated by hydrophytic plant species that exhibit wetland hydrology, and that have hydric soils. Areas that do not meet these criteria but exhibit a defined channel are considered non-wetland waters of the U.S. CDFG jurisdiction extends across the

bed, banks, and channel of these features and includes areas beneath a riparian canopy, even if the canopy areas are well away from the stream channel (such as in riparian areas). CDFG jurisdiction may also extend to the edge of the 100-year floodplain. The RWQCB takes jurisdiction of waters of the U.S. as defined by the USACE as well as other surface waters, which include isolated wetlands (e.g., vernal pools) and stream channels.

Formal wetland delineations were not conducted within any portion of the Master Plan Study Area as part of this analysis. However, prior to implementation of development projects in the City of San Diego (including those within the RCA/RIA), wetland delineations would need to be conducted for projects with potential to result in impacts on jurisdictional wetlands/waters to identify (and quantify) impacts and associated mitigation measures.

Endangered Species Act

The USFWS is responsible for administering the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973, the goal of which is to conserve federally endangered and threatened species and their habitats. The CDFG is responsible for the protection of rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Impacts on threatened or endangered species require consultation with these agencies under the FESA to obtain “take” authorization. The term “take” is defined in the FESA as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Consultation with these agencies involves the preparation of a Biological Assessment which addresses impacts on listed species and their habitats and proposed conservation measures, and the issuance of a Biological Opinion which allows for the taking of listed species and outlines the conservation measures that must be implemented in association with the proposed action.

The City of San Diego, through their approved MSCP Subarea Plan, has the authority to locally authorize take of federally and state listed species that are “covered species” in the Subarea Plan. The following seven vernal pool species are no longer “covered species” under the City MSCP: San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottonii*), Otay mesa mint (*Pogogyne nuduliscula*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttii californica*), San Diego button celery (*Eryngium aristulatum*), San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*), and spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*). Potential impacts on listed species that are not covered species would require consultation with the USFWS under the FESA and/or CDFG under the CESA. A list of the current City’s MSCP “covered species” is provided in Appendix B to this report. Upon approval of the City of San Diego Vernal Pool Habitat Conservation Plan (VP HCP), the City will receive take authorization for the seven vernal pool species through an Incidental Take Permit and associated Implementing Agreement by and between USFWS and CDFG.

2.1.2 Vegetation Communities

Biological resources located within the approximately 1,399-acre Master Plan Study Area consist of cismontane alkali marsh, coastal and valley freshwater marsh, disturbed habitat, disturbed wetland, eucalyptus woodland, agriculture, freshwater, non-vegetated channel, riparian and bottomland habitat, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, southern riparian forest, southern riparian scrub, urban/developed, and grasslands. Field-level mapping was not conducted for the Master Plan Study Area. Vegetation mapping was conducted using an aerial photograph on which existing GIS vegetation data was overlaid. Table 1 identifies general vegetation communities and estimated percent cover within the Master Plan Study Area. Vegetation mapping for the Master Plan Study

Area referenced in this report is also included in the Master Plan Biological Resources Inventory included as Appendix B-2 to the Program EIR prepared for the Master Plan.

Table 1. Vegetation Communities in the Master Plan Study Area

Vegetation Community	Acreage within the Study Area
Urban/Developed Areas	767
Wetlands	
Southern Riparian Scrub	130
Southern Cottonwood-willow Riparian Forest	117
Freshwater	105
Southern Riparian Forest	68
Non-vegetated Channel	4
Freshwater Marsh	21
Disturbed Wetlands	12
Riparian and Bottomland Habitat	31
Cismontane Alkali Marsh	2
Tier II (Uncommon Uplands)	
Coastal Sage Scrub	15
Tier IIIB (Common Uplands)	
Non-Native Grassland	10*
Tier IV (Other Uplands)	
Disturbed Habitat	111
Agriculture	3
Eucalyptus Woodland	3
Totals	1,399

* acreage could include some Native Grasslands, which are Tier I

Much of the approximately 1,399-acre Master Plan Study Area has undergone some form of physical alteration through the processes of development and urbanization, resulting in perennial flows of surface water in the San Diego River and its tributaries (within the Master Plan Study Area). With water flowing consistently throughout the year, the Master Plan Study Area (including both the RCA and the RIA) now supports a relatively homogenous riparian community consisting of a shrub understory with a mature over story canopy, except where development and human disturbance occur. In addition, the recent Cedar fire burned 95% of the upper watershed and 74% of the entire watershed of the Master Plan Study Area, resulting in the loss of large areas of native scrub and chaparral vegetation within and adjacent to the Master Plan Study Area, and a reduction of adjacent habitat and cover for native plant and wildlife species.

Today, a variety of vegetation communities are located within the approximately 1,399-acre Master Plan Study Area. The Master Plan notes that these vegetation communities occur in three distinct categories including: 1) a mixture of relatively healthy and functional native vegetation communities (primarily in undisturbed areas) that are dominated by native plant species; 2) developed and/or disturbed areas that contain some relictual native vegetation but also include exotic invasive species and are characterized by an overall reduction in species diversity and habitat function; and 3) urban

or developed areas that do not support any functioning native vegetation communities but may contain some native plant species as landscape elements.

Upland Vegetation Communities

Agriculture includes areas actively used for activities such as grazing, dairies, and nurseries.

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub consists of low, soft-woody shrubs, typically measuring 0.5-2 meters tall (Holland 1986). Species composition generally consists of California sagebrush (*Artemisa californica*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*).

Disturbed Habitat consists of previously disturbed areas that are either devoid of vegetation (dirt roads/trails) or support scattered non-native species such as mustard (*Brassica* sp.), radish (*Raphanus sativus*), tumbleweed (*Salsola tragus*), and star thistle (*Centaurea* sp.). While these species are non-native, they are not considered to be invasive species as they typically are found along the borders between native and naturalized vegetation communities and disturbed areas and do not typically out-compete adjacent vegetation communities.

Eucalyptus Woodland consists of open to dense stands of eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.), which are an invasive, non-native species.

Grasslands found in San Diego include both native and non-native grasslands, but SanGIS vegetation mapping data used in this study did not differentiate between native and non-native grasslands. Native grasslands are frequently indicated by species in the genus *Nassella* and are rare in southern California. Native grasslands usually occur in upland areas with little or no history of agricultural grazing or planting. Generally native and introduced annuals occur between perennials, often actually exceeding the native bunchgrasses in cover. Non-native grasslands typically support a dense to sparse cover of annual grasses 8 to 20 inches in height. Germination occurs with the onset of the late fall rains. Non-native grasslands, in many circumstances have replaced native grasslands as a result of disturbance. Non-native grasslands may also result from the conversion of shrub communities by fire or mechanical disturbances. Non-native grasslands typically occur on fine-textured, usually clay soils that are moist or waterlogged during the winter rainy season and very dry during the summer and fall seasons. Characteristic species include: wild oats (*Avena* spp.), rip gut (*Bromus diandrus*), foxtail brome (*Bromus madritensis*), and wild barley (*Hordeum murinum*).

Urban/Developed areas consist of paved roadways, residential and commercial development, and recreational areas such as golf courses.

Coastal and Riparian Vegetation Communities

Cismontane Alkali Marsh is dominated by perennial, emergent, herbaceous monocots up to two meters in height that form dense (often complete) cover (Holland 1986).

Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh consists of wetland areas dominated by herbaceous plants such as cattails (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), and sedges (*Carex* spp.).

Disturbed Wetland consists of areas adjacent to riparian areas (areas within the San Diego River corridor) that have been previously disturbed and currently support species such as castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), and curly dock (*Rumex crispus*).

Freshwater consists of open, freshwater areas such as lakes, ponds, and open water areas in rivers, creeks, and streams.

Non-vegetated channel consists of areas within the San Diego River channel (and its tributaries) that are currently devoid of vegetation.

Riparian and Bottomland Habitat includes riparian forests, woodlands, and scrubs, such as those discussed below.

Southern Riparian Forest includes southern arroyo willow riparian forest and southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, which is discussed below.

Southern Cottonwood-willow Riparian Forest consists of tall, open, broadleaved winter-deciduous riparian forests that are dominated by cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and willows (*Salix* spp.).

Southern Riparian Scrub includes southern willow scrub and mulefat scrub. Southern willow scrub is found on loose, sandy, or fine gravelly alluvium deposited near stream channels. Southern willow scrub is described as dense, broad-leaved, winter-deciduous riparian thickets dominated by several *Salix* species, with sub-dominants mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) and arrow weed (*Pluchea sericea*). Most communities are too dense to allow much under story development. Mulefat scrub is usually found in intermittent stream channels with fairly coarse substrate and moderate depth to water table. Mule fat scrub is described as a depauperate, tall, herbaceous riparian scrub strongly dominated by mule fat.

Jurisdictional Waters, Wetlands, and Riparian Vegetation

The Master Plan Study Area contains a total of 17 wetland or riparian vegetation communities (or classifications for jurisdictional waters and tidal areas) that fit within the first category described above (e.g., are dominated by native plant species and/or provide highly functioning habitat value). These include both saline or brackish wetland communities that occur in or near the ocean or lower river, as well as freshwater communities that are generally located upstream within and adjacent to the San Diego River channel and its tributaries. The eight saline/brackish communities include subtidal habitat, beach, saltpan/mudflats, estuarine habitat, shallow bay, southern coastal salt marsh, and cismontane alkali marsh. All of these land covers/vegetation communities either occur in areas that are primarily undisturbed, or are subject to various natural (e.g. tidal) and/or anthropogenic processes but provide highly functioning habitat for unique native plant and/or wildlife species despite the disturbance regime(s). In some cases, the areas have been restored to a previous state for mitigation or habitat preservation purposes. All of these communities are overseen by multiple resource agencies and are subject to multiple federal, state, and local regulations, including no net-loss policies.

The three freshwater communities include non-vegetated channel/floodway/lakeshore fringe, freshwater, and coastal and valley freshwater marsh. In general, these communities within the Master Plan Study Area include the bed and banks of the River channel(s), as well as near-shore flooded habitat occupied by emergent marsh vegetation. All tend to be dominated by native plants where present, but can include areas occupied by non-native or invasive plant species. All provide high-quality habitat for sensitive plant and wildlife species within the Master Plan Study Area, and are regulated by multiple federal, state, and local resource agencies or jurisdictions and protected against net-loss with strict mitigation requirements.

The Master Plan Study Area also includes a total of six riparian vegetation communities, including riparian and bottomland habitat, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood willow riparian forest, southern riparian forest, southern riparian scrub, and southern sycamore alder riparian woodland. These riparian woodland and scrub communities generally occur along the River/stream edges and qualify as wetlands, or occur within the floodplain of the River throughout the Master Plan Study Area and provide highly functioning and essential habitat for a unique variety of native plant and wildlife species. These areas may include occurrences of non-native or invasive plant species, but are not dominated by them or degraded to the extent that they would be mapped as disturbed wetlands/riparian. Riparian wetlands and riparian areas are also regulated by multiple federal, state, and local resource agencies or jurisdictions and protected against net-loss with strict mitigation requirements.

In addition, the Master Plan Study Area supports one wetland vegetation community, disturbed wetland, which is consistent with the second category outlined in the Master Plan. Disturbed wetland primarily occurs in portions of the Master Plan Study Area that are subject to repeated physical disturbances (natural and/or anthropogenic) to vegetation, soils, or surface hydrology, resulting in areas that are dominated by non-native or invasive vegetation. The Master Plan identifies areas with significant occurrences of these species including Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), castor bean (), pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloiana*), giant reed, Tamarisk and the floating water primrose (*Ludwigia peploides*). Areas dominated by these species may provide lower functioning habitat for sensitive plant and/or wildlife species.

2.1.3 Sensitive Species

Plant and animal species are considered sensitive if they have been listed as such by federal or state agencies, by the City, or have a California Rare Plant Rank (managed by CDFG and the California Native Plant Society).. The CDFG publishes separate comprehensive lists for plants and animals through the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). These include taxa officially listed by the state and federal governments as Endangered, Threatened, or Rare, and candidates for state or federal listing. The City also considers a list of narrow endemic species as sensitive biological resources.

Please see Appendix A for further discussion of the state, federal, City and CRPR guidelines used to determine the sensitivity of resources.

Sensitive Plants

A record search of the CNDDDB was conducted to identify sensitive plant species historically noted within the survey area. The search identified 14 plant species historically noted within the survey area including: beach goldenaster (*Heterotheca sessiliflora* ssp. *sessiliflora*), Brant's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), coast woolly-heads (*Nemacaulis denudate* var. *denudata*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), estuary seablite (*Suaeda esteroa*), oil neststraw (*Stylocline citroleum*), Orcutt's pincushion (*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana*), Otay mesa mint (*Pogogyne nudiuscula*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), San Diego barrel cactus (*Ferocactus viridescens*), San Diego goldenstar (*Bloomeria clevelandii*), and variegated dudleya (*Dudleya variegata*). In addition to those species identified by the CNDDDB, discussed below are

species known to occur or considered to have moderate to high potential to occur in the Master Plan Study Area and for which specific guidelines exist in the MSCP Subarea Plan. The CNDDDB was used to describe habitat requirements.

- Beach goldenaster, a CRPR 1B species, is associated with sandy areas in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and chaparral ranging from 0-1,200 meters in elevation.
- Brand's star phacelia, a federal candidate species and CRPR 1B species, is found in open areas of coastal scrub and coastal dunes.
- Coast woolly-heads, a CRPR 1B species, is found in coastal dunes.
- Coulter's goldfields, a CRPR 1B species, is associated with alkaline soils in coastal salt marshes, playas, grasslands, and vernal pool habitats.
- Davidson's saltscale, a CRPR 1B species, is found on alkaline soils in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrubs.
- Estuary seablite, a CRPR 1B species, is found on clay, silty, and sandy substrates in marshes and swamps.
- Oil neststraw, a CRPR 1B species, is associated with clay soils in chenopod scrub and coastal scrub habitats.
- Orcutt's pincushion, a CRPR 1B species, is found on sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub and coastal dunes.
- Otay mesa mint, a federally and state endangered species and a CRPR 1B species, is associated with vernal pools and moist swales.
- Robinson's pepper-grass, a CRPR 1B species, is found on dry soils in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.
- San Diego ambrosia, a federally endangered and CRPR 1B species, occurs in Riverside, San Diego, and Baja California, Mexico. This herbaceous perennial of the sunflower family is found in chaparral, coastal scrub, grasslands, and vernal pool communities. It occurs along creeks beds, seasonally dry drainages, and floodplains usually in open areas that are on the periphery of willow woodlands. San Diego ambrosia persists where disturbance has been superficial. It generally blooms from May to September.
- San Diego barrel cactus, a CRPR 2 species, is found on exposed or south-sloping areas vegetated with chaparral, coastal sage scrub, or grassland vegetation.
- San Diego goldenstar, a CRPR 1B species, is associated with clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, grasslands, and vernal pools.
- Variegated dudleya, a CRPR 1B species, is associated with rocky or clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, woodlands, and grasslands.
- Little mousetail (*Myosurus minimus* ssp. *apus*), a CRPR 3 species, is associated with vernal pools.
- Slender-pod jewelflower (*Caulanthus stenocarpus*), an MSCP covered species, is found in disturbed and/or burned areas, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral habitats below 3,500 feet elevation.
- Orcutt's brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*), a CRPR 1B species, is associated with vernal pools, grassland, and chaparral habitats.

- San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*), a state and federally endangered species and a CRPR 1B species, is found in vernal pools within grassland, chaparral or sage scrub communities.

Sensitive Wildlife

A search of the CNDDDB was conducted to identify sensitive wildlife species historically noted in the Master Plan Study Area. The search identified 5 wildlife species historically noted in the Master Plan Study Area including: big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), least Bell's vireo, Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*), pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), and western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*). In addition to those species identified by the CNDDDB, discussed below are species known to occur or considered to have moderate to high potential to occur in the Master Plan Study Area and for which specific guidelines exist in the MSCP Subarea Plan. The CNDDDB was used to describe habitat requirements.

- Big free-tailed bat, a California species of concern, is found in low-lying areas in southern California. This species requires high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting.
- Mexican long-tongued bat, a California species of concern, is rare in San Diego County, which is on the edge of the range for this species. The Mexican long-tongued bat roosts in relatively well-lit caves and in and around buildings.
- Pocketed free-tailed bat, a California species of concern, is associated with rocky areas and high cliffs. This species can be found in a variety of arid areas in southern California including woodlands and scrubs.
- Western mastiff bat, a California species of concern, is found in open, semi-arid to arid habitats including woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, and chaparral. This species roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high building, trees, and tunnels.
- Least Bell's vireo, a federally endangered species, is known to occur in Santa Barbara, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. The least Bell's vireo inhabits low riparian growth in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms. Nests are placed along margins of bushes or in twigs of willows, mule-fat, or mesquite. Designated critical habitat for the least Bell's vireo occurs within the Master Plan Study Area.
- Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*), a state endangered species, inhabits coastal salt marshes and nests in *Salicornia* sp.
- California gnatcatcher, a federally threatened species, is known to occur in the City of San Diego and is closely associated with coastal sage scrub habitats. The California gnatcatcher occurs below 610 meters above mean sea level in the coastal slopes on southern California from the Ventura County and the Los Angeles basin south to Baja California, Mexico. This species is an obligate, permanent resident of low sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas, and on slopes.
- California least tern, a federally and state endangered species, nests along the coast on bare or sparsely vegetated areas.
- Copper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), a California Species of Concern, is a common resident of San Diego. This species is typically associated with woodlands, parks, or residential areas.
- Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), a California species of concern, nests in moderately to very extensive grasslands with above average structural complexity and, usually, high plant species richness. Native grasses are usually a significant component of occupied areas

and topography varies from flat to rolling. The species is found almost exclusively west of the mountains within southern California up to about 5,000 feet (usually below 3,000 feet) elevation. It is on nesting grounds from at least mid-March through late August and is quite rare in migration and winter. Many areas are occupied only in some years, perhaps due to indirect effects of annual weather. The species does not require free water and consumes both insects and seeds, foraging low. The ground nests are notoriously difficult to detect.

- Light-footed clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris levipes*), a federally and state endangered species, is found in salt marshes where cord grass (*Spartina foliosa*) and pickleweed (*Salicornia* sp.) are the dominant vegetation. These plant species provide nesting habitat and cover for the light-footed clapper rail.
- Orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*), a CDFG Species of Concern, is found in dense stands of sage scrub, chamise chaparral, and floodplain areas.
- Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), a federally endangered species, is found in sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitats. The primary larval host plant for this species is *Plantago erecta*.
- San Diego horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*), a California species of concern, is associated with friable, rocky or shallow sandy soils in coastal sage scrub and chaparral vegetation communities.
- Southwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*), a California species of concern, inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water. This species also requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks.
- Southwestern willow flycatcher, a federally endangered species, is present in San Diego County in late spring and summer where it is known to breed in only a few locations (Unitt 1984). The southwestern willow flycatcher nests in willow thickets in riparian woodlands. Typically plants associated with nest locations are willows, stinging nettle, baccharis, alder, ash, California wild rose, California blackberry, and wild grape.
- Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), a California species of concern, requires open water, protected areas for nesting, and areas providing inset prey for foraging.
- White-faced ibis (*Plegadis chihi*), a CDFG Species of Concern, is associated with shallow freshwater marsh habitats. Habitat requirements include dense tule thickets with areas of shallow water for foraging.

2.2 Constraints within the Study Area

The literature/data search and biological survey resulted in the identification of the following biological constraints within the Master Plan Study Area:

- Sensitive coastal and/or riparian vegetation communities;
- Sensitive upland vegetation communities;
- Sensitive plant species (known and/or considered to have potential to occur);
- Sensitive wildlife species (known and/or considered to have potential to occur);

- Designated critical habitat for least Bell’s vireo;
- Wetlands and/or waters under the jurisdiction of one or more of the following agencies: USACE, CDFG, and RWQCB; and
- MHPA lands.

Vegetation communities present within the Master Plan Study Area can be grouped into the following general vegetation categories:

- Wetlands
- Tier I (Rare Uplands)
- Tier II (Uncommon Uplands)
- Tier IIIB (Common Uplands)
- Tier IV (Other Uplands)

Descriptions of each of the vegetation categories and associated constraints to development are outlined below.

2.2.1 Wetlands

Park development would be constrained within areas classified as wetlands due to the presence of resources that are strictly regulated by local, state, and federal regulations. These areas consist of riparian vegetation communities including: disturbed wetlands, non-vegetated channels, open water, freshwater marsh, riparian forests, riparian woodlands, and riparian scrubs. Impacts on wetland vegetation communities should be avoided and appropriate buffers provided. However, if unavoidable impacts would occur, mitigation would be required at ratios ranging from 2:1 to 4:1 according to Table 2: Wetland Mitigation Ratios in the City’s Land Development Manual – Biology Guidelines (City 2002), provided below in Table 2. In addition, any impacts on wetland must be mitigated “in-kind” through wetland creation, wetland restoration, and/or wetland enhancement and achieve a “no net loss” of wetland functions and values. Areas classified as wetlands would likely fall under the jurisdiction of one or more of the following resource agencies: USACE, CDFG, and RWQCB. Permits and/or approvals from the resource agencies would be required in order to impact resources under their jurisdiction. The resource agencies, as well as the City, also require wetland buffers, which range in size depending on the specific characteristics of the wetland.

Table 2. City of San Diego Wetland Mitigation Ratios

Habitat Type	Mitigation Ratio
Riparian forest	3:1
Riparian scrub	3:1
Freshwater marsh	2:1
Freshwater marsh in the coastal overlay zone	4:1
Natural flood channel	2:1
Disturbed Wetland	2:1
Vernal Pools	-- †

†The City currently no longer has take authority for vernal pools. Any impacts would be permitted through the RWQCB (and potentially the ACOE, USFWS and CDFG)

Note: any impacts on wetland must be mitigated “in kind” and achieve a “no-net loss” of wetland functions and values. Upon approval of the City of San Diego Vernal Pool Habitat Conservation Plan (VP HCP), the City will receive take authorization for the seven vernal pool species through an Incidental Take Permit and associated Implementing Agreement by and between USFWS and CDFG.

Areas within the Master Plan Study Area classified as wetlands are also known to support or have potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species (and designated critical habitat for the least Bell’s vireo). While the presence of listed species and their proposed/designated critical habitat does not eliminate all development potential within these areas, it does constrain the development potential of these area as avoidance and minimization of impacts are required. In addition, while impacts on covered species are addressed and authorized through compliance with the MSCP, any impacts on federally or state-listed species that are not covered under the City’s MSCP (e.g., the City of San Diego currently no longer has take authorization for listed vernal pools species as a result of an on-going legal challenge) would require formal consultation with the resource agencies under the ESA. Impacts could consist of both direct impacts from clearing of habitat and indirect impacts resulting from increased noise levels and increased human presence/activity.

2.2.2 Rare, Uncommon and Common Uplands (Tier I, Tier II, and Tier IIIA and IIIB)

Areas classified as rare uplands, uncommon uplands, and common uplands consist of sensitive upland vegetation communities that would require mitigation in-tier (not necessarily in-kind) at ratios ranging from 1:1 to 3:1, 1:1 to 2:1; and 0.5:1 to 1.5:1, respectively, in accordance with Table 3: Upland Mitigation Ratios in the City’s Land Development Manual – Biology Guidelines (Table 3). The ultimate mitigation ratio is dependent on the location of both the impact and the proposed preservation (i.e. inside or outside of the MHPA); mitigation for impacts within the MHPA should also be within the MHPA. Where the MHPA covers less than 75% of a parcel, no development is allowed within the MHPA. Where the MHPA covers more than 75% of a parcel, development must be limited to that amount necessary to achieve development of 25% of the parcel and no mitigation is required for the direct impacts on uplands associated with this development.

As within wetlands, upland vegetation communities are known to support or have the potential to supports sensitive plant and wildlife species. Upland vegetation communities, such as grasslands and woodlands, are known to provide suitable nesting and foraging habitat for sensitive raptor species (i.e., Cooper’s hawk, northern harrier, etc.).

Table 3. Upland Mitigation Ratios

Tier	Habitat Type	Mitigation Ratios			
TIER 1 (rare uplands)	Southern Foredunes Torrey Pines Forest Coastal Bluff Scrub Maritime Succulent Scrub Maritime Chaparral Scrub Oak Chaparral Native Grassland Oak Woodlands	Location of Preservation			
				Inside	Outside
		Location of Impact	Inside*	2:1	3:1
			Outside	1:1	2:1
TIER II (uncommon uplands)	Coastal Sage Scrub (CSS) CSS/Chaparral	Location of Preservation			
				Inside	Outside
		Location of Impact	Inside*	1:1	2:1
			Outside	1:1	1.5:1
TIER III A: (common uplands)	Mixed Chaparral Chamise Chaparral	Location of Preservation			
				Inside	Outside
		Location of Impact	Inside*	2:1	3:1
			Outside	1:1	2:1
TIER III B: (common uplands)	Non-Native Grasslands	Location of Preservation			
				Inside	Outside
		Location of Impact	Inside*	1:1	1.5:1
			Outside	0.5:1	1:1
Notes:					
For all Tier I impacts, the mitigation could (1) occur within the MHPA portion of Tier I (in Tier) or (2) occur outside of the MHPA within the affected habitat type (in-kind)					
For impacts on Tier II, IIIA, and IIIB habitats, the mitigation could (1) occur within the MHPA portion of Tiers I – III (out-of-kind) or (2) occur outside of the MHPA within the affected habitat type (in-kind).					

2.2.3 Other Uplands (Tier IV)

Other uplands include disturbed lands, agriculture, eucalyptus woodland, and ornamental plantings. Impacts on these vegetation communities do not require mitigation; however, some areas still provide potentially suitable habitat for sensitive species. For example, eucalyptus woodlands are known to provide suitable nesting habitat for sensitive raptor species (i.e., Cooper’s hawk). Nests are

less sensitive outside the breeding season when they are not in active use; however, some species often use the same nest sites over many years and the loss of inactive nests may have an adverse effect. In order to avoid potential impacts on raptors during the nesting season, restrictions are typically placed on clearing/grading between February 1 and August 31 annually, unless pre-construction surveys by a qualified biologist determine no nesting raptors are located on site.

2.3 Opportunities within the Study Area

The literature/data search and biological surveys resulted in the identification of the following biological opportunities within the Master Plan Study Area:

- Habitat preservation and long-term maintenance and management within the San Diego River corridor;
- Removal of exotics (e.g., Arundo) within the San Diego River corridor;
- Wetland restoration, enhancement, and creation within the San Diego River corridor.

Approximately 37% of the Master Plan Study Area consists of sensitive riparian or upland vegetation communities (wetlands and Tier I, Tier II, and Tier III vegetation communities), while 63% consists of other uplands (Tier IV) or existing development. Sensitive vegetation communities provide opportunities for habitat preservation and management. The preservation in perpetuity of sensitive vegetation communities could fulfill (or partially fulfill) habitat-based mitigation requirements for impacts from individual projects implemented under the Master Plan.

As noted in the Master Plan, sections of the San Diego River channel are infested with invasive, exotic species including eucalyptus trees, palm trees, Brazilian pepper trees, giant reed, pampas grass, and water primrose. The presence of these invasive species within the San Diego River channel provides opportunities for removal of exotic species, which could partially fulfill mitigation requirements (enhancement credit) for impacts on wetland vegetation communities. In addition, these areas, as well as areas adjacent to the San Diego River that are currently disturbed provide opportunities for wetland restoration/enhancement and potentially wetland creation. These areas may support wetland hydrology and potentially hydric soils (wetland indicators) and, before recent or historic disturbance, likely supported riparian vegetation. Therefore, they would be ideal sites for wetland restoration and enhancement.

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Chapter 3

Analysis of Potential Impacts from Implementation of the Master Plan

Potential impacts on biological resources at a programmatic level to be summarized in the Program EIR for the Master Plan are discussed below. Exhibits showing the Master Plan Reach Recommendations and Design guidelines referenced below are included in the Master Plan and in the Program EIR prepared for the Master Plan.

3.1 Impacts

This section describes the overall environmental impacts based on a qualitative assessment of reasonably foreseeable effects of the adoption of the Master Plan. It describes the methods used to determine the impacts and lists the thresholds used to conclude whether an impact would be significant. Measures to mitigate (i.e., avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, eliminate, or compensate for significant impacts accompany each impact discussion.

The impact analysis in this section includes analysis of potential biological resources impacts related to the future actions of the Master Plan. Future actions include Specific Reach Recommendations, and other specific actions and that guide development of the River Park. These actions are divided between the RCA and the RIA.

Possible impacts on biological resources including sensitive vegetation, plant, and wildlife species from implementation of the Master Plan are addressed below. Mitigation is provided, as appropriate, that would reduce the potential for future adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources. Future project-level impacts associated with subsequent projects implemented in accordance with the Master Plan and associated biological resources analysis would be subject to subsequent environmental review under CEQA.

Issue 1: Would implementation of the Master Plan result in a reduction in the number of any unique, rare, endangered, sensitive, or fully protected species of plants or animals?

Issue 1: Impact Thresholds

The City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds include guidelines for determining potentially significant biological resources impacts related to a reduction in the number of unique, rare, endangered, sensitive, or fully protected species of plants or animals, if present. Based on these thresholds, impacts may be considered significant if a site:

- Has been identified as part of the MHPA by the City's MSCP Subarea Plan.
- Supports or could support (e.g. in different seasons/rainfall conditions, etc.) Tier I, II, or IIIA & B vegetation communities (such as grassland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, etc.).

- Contains, or comes within 100 feet of a natural or manufactured drainage (determine whether it is vegetated with wetland vegetation). The site occurs within the 100-year flood plain established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the Flood Plain Fringe/ Flood Way zones.
- Does not support a vegetation community identified in Table 2 or 3 (Tier I, II, IIIA or IIIB) of the Biology Guidelines (July 2002); however, wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered or other protected species may use the site.

Issue 1: Impact Analysis

Master Plan

The Master Plan Study Area supports or has potential to support numerous sensitive plant and wildlife species. Implementation of the Master Plan, including the construction of active and passive park facilities and a multi-use trail, could result in a reduction in the number of unique, rare, endangered, sensitive, or fully protected species of plants or animals through direct impacts such as loss of habitat or habitat modification/fragmentation or through indirect impacts such as increased noise, dust, erosion, human and pet access, and nighttime lighting. In addition, restoration and enhancement activities within the Master Plan Study Area could also result in a reduction in the number of unique, rare, endangered, sensitive, or fully protected species of plants or animals, if present. While such restoration/enhancement activities would have the potential to increase habitat availability for sensitive plants and wildlife, restoration activities such as grading and removal of vegetation could result in a reduction in the number of sensitive species.

River Corridor Area

Uses within the RCA are limited to maintaining existing development and implementing Specific Reach Recommendations and specific actions from the Master Plan Design Guidelines as listed above. Future actions associated with the Reach Recommendations and Master Plan occur within four distinct reaches, including the Estuary, Lower Valley, Upper Valley, and Gorge and Plateau areas. The planned improvements within the Estuary Reach would be limited to minor maintenance and enhancement of the existing River path (which is primarily complete) with signage, which would not be expected to result in direct impacts on coastal wetland habitats (e.g., subtidal, estuarine, shallow bay, southern coastal salt marsh, etc.). Therefore, the Master Plan is not anticipated to result in direct impacts on sensitive plant species in the RCA associated with these habitat types including beach goldenaster, coast woolly-heads, Davidson's saltscale, Orcutt's pincushion, or wildlife species including Belding's savannah sparrow, California least tern, or light-footed clapper rail. Improvements within the Lower and Upper Valley Reaches would include removal of significant stands of invasive plant species and subsequent native habitat restoration, as well as installation of up to approximately 10 miles (3.5 miles in the Lower Valley Reach, 2.5 miles in the Confluence Reach, 3.6 miles in the Upper Valley Reach) of River Pathway, some of which could occur within wetland and riparian habitat types (e.g., coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, and southern riparian scrub). The exotic vegetation removal, habitat restoration, and pathway installation within these habitats could potentially result in direct impacts on sensitive plant species including San Diego ambrosia, if present, or sensitive wildlife species including least Bell's vireo, southwestern pond turtle, southwestern willow flycatcher, tricolored blackbird, and white-faced ibis, if present. Improvements within the Gorge and Plateau Reaches would also include significant invasive plant

removal and habitat restoration, as well as installation of up to 3.5 miles of River Pathway. Future project work in this reach could potentially impact the same plant and wildlife species as those in the Lower and Upper Valley Reaches, as well as some vernal pool and mesic clay plant species including San Diego goldenstar, Orcutt's brodiaea, and San Diego mesa mint and wildlife species including big free-tailed bat, pocket free-tailed bat, California gnatcatcher, grasshopper sparrow, and orange-throated whiptail. Due to the proximity of the planned habitat restoration projects to the floodplain containing sensitive vegetation communities capable of supporting sensitive plant and wildlife species, and the proximity of the path corridor to these same areas of the Master Plan Study Area, adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of the Design Guidelines may result in significant direct impacts on sensitive plant or wildlife species where present in the Lower Valley, Upper Valley, and Gorge and Plateau Reaches.

It should be noted that the City of San Diego no longer has take authorization for seven (7) vernal pool species. Species that have been removed from the MSCP covered species list include: San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottonii*), Otay mesa mint (*Pogogyne nuduliscula*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttii californica*), San Diego button celery (*Eryngium aristulatum*), San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*), and spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*). Upon approval of the City of San Diego Vernal Pool Habitat Conservation Plan (VP HCP), the City will receive take authorization for the seven vernal pool species through an Incidental Take Permit and associated Implementing Agreement by and between USFWS and CDFG.

River Influence Area

The Master Plan does not specify uses within the RIA, but does provide a set of guidelines for allowable development that help determine the height of buildings as well as the location of access points to the River, and location of parking areas. These guidelines do not specify development projects that could result in direct impacts on sensitive vegetation communities capable of supporting sensitive plant and wildlife species. However, the Master Plan does identify specific Reach Recommendations within the RIA that could possibly require grading and cause direct impacts on sensitive habitats that do have potential to support sensitive plant or wildlife species. In the Estuary Reach these include the development of a passive, ecology-based facility including overlooks within the Mission Bay Park, which could result in direct impacts on coastal wetland habitats (e.g., subtidal, estuarine, shallow bay, southern coastal salt marsh, etc.) and result in direct impacts on sensitive plant and wildlife species associated with these habitat types (listed above for the RCA).

In the Lower Valley Reach these include providing a connections to Presidio Park and canyons adjacent to Mission Valley (e.g., Buchanan, Murphy, etc.), and redeveloping the Riverwalk Golf Course and Qualcomm stadium with open spaces. In the Upper Valley Reach these include providing park spaces in the Grantville area, improving open space and trail connections to Elanus Canyon, and establishing open space within the Superior Ready-Mix Mine redevelopment area. In the Gorge and Plateau Reach, these include improving trail connections to the Mast Boulevard staging area, and naturalizing the Carlton Oaks Golf Course River buffer area or providing open space. All of these could result in direct impacts on sensitive wetland and riparian habitats (e.g., coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, and southern riparian scrub) and result in direct impacts on the sensitive plant and wildlife species associated with them (listed above for the RCA). In addition, they could result in direct impacts on sensitive upland habitats (e.g., Diegan coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley needlegrass

grassland, dense coast live oak woodland) and the sensitive plant species they potentially support including Robinson's pepper grass, San Diego barrel cactus, San Diego goldenstar, variegated dudleya, and slender-pod jewelflower and wildlife species including pocketed free-tailed bat, California gnatcatcher, Cooper's hawk, orange-throated whiptail, quino checkerspot butterfly, and San Diego horned lizard. Therefore, due to the proximity of potential projects in the RIA to the Master Plan Study Area containing sensitive vegetation communities capable of supporting sensitive plant and wildlife species, adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of the Design Guidelines may result in significant direct impacts on sensitive plant or wildlife species where present in the Estuary, Lower Valley, Upper Valley, and Gorge and Plateau Reaches.

Issue 1: Significance of Impact

Structures required by future projects implemented within the RCA and the RIA in association with Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines would result in a reduction in the number of unique, rare, endangered, sensitive, or fully protected species of plants or animals, if present. Construction of these facilities and the associated potential for decreased species is considered a potentially significant impact.

Issue 1: Mitigation Framework

To reduce potentially significant impacts that would cause a reduction in the number of unique, rare, endangered, sensitive, or fully protected species of plants or animals, if present within the RCA/RIA, all subsequent projects developed in accordance with the Master Plan, including future Reach Recommendations implemented within the RCA and RIA shall be required to complete a site-specific biological resources survey in accordance with City of San Diego Biology Guidelines (2002). The locations of any sensitive plant species, including listed, rare, and narrow endemic species, as well as the potential for occurrence of any listed or rare wildlife species shall be recorded and presented in a biological resources report. Based on available habitat within the RCA/RIA, focused presence/absence surveys shall be conducted in accordance with the biology guidelines and applicable resource agency survey protocols to determine the potential for impacts resulting from the project on these species. Engineering design specifications based on project-level grading and site plans shall be incorporated into the project design to minimize or eliminate direct impacts on sensitive plant and wildlife species consistent with the ESA, MBTA, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, CESA, MSCP Subarea Plan, and ESL Regulations.

In addition, a preliminary or final jurisdictional wetlands delineation of the RCA/RIA shall be completed following the methods outlined in the USACE's 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Delineation Manual for the Arid West Region (2008). A determination of the presence/absence and boundaries of any WoUS and WoS shall also be completed following the appropriate USACE guidance documents for determining OHWM boundaries. The limits of any riparian habitats on the site under the sole jurisdiction of CDFG shall also be delineated, as well as any special aquatic sites (e.g., vernal pools) that may not meet federal jurisdictional criteria but are regulated by the CCC and RWQCB. The City has a no-net-loss policy for vernal pools but no longer has take authority for vernal pools containing sensitive species. A USFWS permit would be required if pools were present with sensitive species.

Mitigation for Impacts on Sensitive Upland Habitats

Projects proposing impacts on sensitive upland Tier I, II, IIIA, or IIIB habitats shall implement avoidance and minimization measures consistent with the City Biology Guidelines (Table 2, presented as Table 3 above) and provide suitable mitigation in accordance with the MSCP Subarea Plan. Engineering design specifications based on project-level grading and site plans shall be incorporated into the project design to minimize direct impacts on sensitive vegetation communities including but not limited to riparian habitats, wetlands, oak woodlands, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral consistent with federal, state, and City guidelines. Any required mitigation for impacts on sensitive vegetation communities shall be outlined in a conceptual mitigation plan following the outline provided in the City Biology Guidelines.

Mitigation for Impacts on Wetlands

Please refer to Issue 6: Mitigation Framework.

Mitigation for Short-term Impacts on Sensitive Species from Project Construction

To reduce potentially significant impacts on Environmentally Sensitive Lands within the MHPA, all subsequent projects developed in accordance with the Master Plan, including future projects implemented within the RCA and RIA in association with Reach Recommendations, Design Guidelines, and the Municipal Code Amendment, would be required to undergo a CEQA review and consistency determination with the MSCP Subarea Plan, the MSCP Land Use Adjacency Guidelines, the ESL Regulations, consistency with the Master Plan PEIR, and all other applicable federal and state regulations. The regulations for new development would reduce potential impacts on Environmentally Sensitive Lands inside the MHPA and help conserve the long-term biological resources consistent with the MCSP.

Prior to obtaining grading permits for future actions implemented in accordance with Reach Recommendations, Design Guidelines, and the Municipal Code Amendments, a site-specific biological resources survey shall be completed in accordance with City of San Diego Biology Guidelines. Any future projects resulting in impacts on Environmentally Sensitive Lands inside the MHPA, on sensitive plant or wildlife species, and/or on resources resulting from projects that exceed the allowable level of development within the MHPA shall complete an MHPA Boundary Line Adjustment and obtain City, CDFG, and USFWS concurrence prior to project approval/construction. Projects proposing impacts on Environmentally Sensitive Lands would implement avoidance and minimization measures consistent with the City Biology Guidelines (Table 2) and provide suitable mitigation in accordance with the MSCP Subarea Plan.

For all projects adjacent to or within the MHPA, the development shall conform to all applicable MHPA Land Use Adjacency Guidelines (Section 1.4.3) of the MSCP Subarea Plan. In particular, lighting, drainage, landscaping, grading, access, and noise must not adversely affect the MHPA. Prior to issuance of any authorization to proceed, the following shall occur:

- Lighting shall be directed away from the MHPA, and shielded if necessary, and a note shall be included on the plans to the satisfaction of the Environmental Designee (ED).
- Drainage shall be directed away from the MHPA or, if not possible, must not drain directly into the MHPA. Instead, runoff shall flow into sedimentation basins, grassy swales, or mechanical

trapping devices prior to draining into the MHPA. Drainage shall be shown on the site plan and reviewed satisfactory to the City Engineer.

- The landscape plan shall be review and approved by the ED to ensure that no invasive nonnative plant species shall be planted in or adjacent to the MHPA.
- All manufactured slopes must be included within the development footprint and outside the MHPA.
- All brush management areas shall be shown on the site plan and reviewed and approved by the ED. Zone 1 brush management areas must be included within the development footprint and outside the MHPA. Brush management Zone 2 may be permitted within the MHPA (considered impact neutral) but cannot be used as mitigation.
- Access to the MHPA, if any, shall be directed to minimize impacts and shall be shown on the site plan and reviewed and approved by the ED.

Mitigation for Short-term Impacts on Sensitive Species from Project Construction

- Coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and Southwestern willow flycatcher mitigation, as outlined below, shall be required for any grading or clearing activities.
- Prior to the issuance of any authorization to proceed, the City's ED shall verify that the MHPA boundaries and the following project requirements regarding the coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher are shown on the grading and building permit plans:
- No clearing, grubbing, grading or other construction activities shall occur between March 1 and August 15, the breeding season of the coastal California gnatcatcher; between March 15 and September 15, the breeding season of the least Bell's vireo; and between May 1 and September 1, the breeding season of the southwestern willow flycatcher, until the following requirements have been met to the satisfaction of the LDR:
 - A qualified biologist (possessing a valid ESA Section 10(a)(1)(A) Recovery Permit) shall survey habitat areas (only within the MHPA for gnatcatchers) that would be subject to construction noise levels exceeding 60 decibels hourly average (dB[A]) for the presence of coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and southwestern willow flycatcher. Surveys for these species shall be conducted pursuant to the protocol survey guidelines established by the USFWS within the breeding season prior to the commencement of construction. If coastal California gnatcatcher, least Bell's vireo, and/or southwestern willow flycatcher are present, then the following conditions must be met:
 - a. Between March 1 and August 15 for occupied gnatcatcher habitat, between March 15 and August 15 for occupied least Bell's vireo habitat, and between May 1 and September 1 for occupied southwestern willow flycatcher habitat, no clearing, grubbing, or grading of occupied habitat shall be permitted. Areas restricted from such activities shall be staked or fenced under the supervision of a qualified biologist; AND
 - b. Between March 1 and August 15 for occupied gnatcatcher habitat, between March 15 and August 15 for occupied least Bell's vireo habitat, and between May 1 and September 1 for occupied southwestern willow flycatcher habitat, no construction activities shall occur within any portion of the site where construction activities would result in noise levels exceeding 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of the occupied habitat. An analysis showing

that noise generated by construction activities would not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of occupied habitat must be completed by a qualified acoustician (possessing a current noise engineer license or registration with monitoring noise level experience with the listed animal species) and approved by the ED at least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of construction activities; OR

- c. At least 2 weeks prior to the commencement of clearing, grubbing, grading, and/or any construction activities, under the direction of a qualified acoustician, noise attenuation measures (e.g., berms, walls) shall be implemented to ensure that noise levels resulting from construction activities will not exceed 60 dB(A) hourly average at the edge of habitat occupied by the aforementioned avian species. Concurrent with the commencement of construction activities and the construction of necessary noise attenuation facilities, noise monitoring shall be conducted at the edge of the occupied habitat area to ensure that noise levels do not exceed 60 dB (A) hourly average. If the noise attenuation techniques implemented are determined to be inadequate by the qualified acoustician or biologist, then the associated construction activities shall cease until such time that adequate noise attenuation is achieved or until the end of the appropriate breeding season.
 - o Construction noise monitoring shall continue at least twice weekly on varying days, or more frequently depending on the construction activity, to verify that noise levels at the edge of occupied habitat are maintained below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB (A) hourly average. If not, other measures shall be implemented in consultation with the biologist and the Environmental Review Manager(ERM), as necessary, to reduce noise levels to below 60 dB(A) hourly average or to the ambient noise level if it already exceeds 60 dB(A) hourly average. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, limitations on the placement of construction equipment and the simultaneous use of equipment.
 - o If the aforementioned avian species are not detected during the protocol survey, the qualified biologist shall submit substantial evidence to the ED and applicable resource agencies that demonstrates whether mitigation measures such as noise walls are necessary during the applicable breeding seasons of March 1 and August 15, March 15 and September 15, and May 1 and September 1, as follows:
 - a. If this evidence indicates the potential is high for the aforementioned avian species to be present based on historical records or site conditions, then Condition 1-b or 1-c shall be adhered to as specified above.
 - b. If this evidence concludes that no impacts on the species are anticipated, no new mitigation measures are necessary.

If the permittee begins construction prior to the completion of the protocol avian surveys, then the Development Services Department shall assume that the appropriate avian species are present and all necessary protection and mitigation measures shall be required as described above.

If project grading is proposed during the raptor breeding season (February 1 to September 15), the project biologist shall conduct a pregrading survey for active raptor nests within 300 feet of the development area and submit a letter report to Mitigation Monitoring Coordination (MMC) prior to the preconstruction meeting.

If active raptor nests are detected, the report shall include mitigation in conformance with the City's Biology Guidelines (i.e., appropriate buffers, monitoring schedules, etc.) to the satisfaction of the City's ED. Mitigation requirements determined by the project biologist shall be incorporated into the project's Biological Construction Monitoring Exhibit, and monitoring results shall be incorporated in to the final

biological construction monitoring report. If no nesting raptors are detected during the pregrading survey, no mitigation would be required.

Issue 1: Master Plan Policies

The Master Plan contains specific Design Guidelines for the RCA that would reduce the likelihood of impacts on unique, rare, endangered, sensitive, or fully protected species of plants or animals, if present.

Section 4.3.2.5 of the Master Plan outlines pedestrian trail specifications to minimize impacts on wetlands and riparian habitats in the MHPA. This policy for narrower trails would also minimize impacts on sensitive plants and wildlife species within those habitat areas:

- A. Trails should be a maximum of 8 feet wide and have a minimum vertical clearance of 8 feet. Trails within the MHPA, or a wetland buffer, shall be a maximum of 4 feet wide and meet the requirements of the MSCP Subarea Plan, 'Land Use Considerations'.

Section 4.3.4.1 of the Master Plan identifies lighting options for the pedestrian path and associated facilities in the RCA that would minimize indirect impacts on sensitive wildlife species:

Lighting of the river pathway may be necessary in some areas for safety and security. Any lighting located within the River Corridor Area should meet or exceed the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Consultant's Guide to Park Design and be shielded and directed away from sensitive areas to ensure compliance with the MSCP Subarea Plan, 'Land Use Adjacency Guidelines' and shall be in accordance with Land Development Code Section 142.0740, (Outdoor Lighting Regulations).

Section 4.3.4.6 of the Master Plan outlines fencing guidelines that would protect trespass into sensitive habitats, and therefore minimize impacts on sensitive plants and wildlife species within those habitat areas:

Use fences in locations to protect sensitive habitat and historic resources. When fences are required, place on the 100-year Floodway boundary or a minimum 5 feet from the river pathway or trail where feasible. Fences should preserve views, but discourage passage.

Use natural peeler log fencing for all fences within the River Corridor Area to allow for wildlife movement. Fencing should follow grades along the river pathway and shall be a maximum of 4 feet in height.

Issue 2: Would the Master Plan result in interference with the nesting/foraging/movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species?

Issue 2: Impact Thresholds

The City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds include guidelines for determining potentially significant biological resources impacts related to interference with the nesting/foraging/movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species on- or off-site. Based on these thresholds, impacts on biological resources may be considered significant if a site:

- Has been identified as part of the MHPA by the City's MSCP Subarea Plan.
- Supports or could support (e.g. in different seasons/rainfall conditions, etc.) Tier I, II, or IIIA & B vegetation communities (such as grassland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, etc.).

- Contains, or comes within 100 feet of a natural or manufactured drainage (determine whether it is vegetated with wetland vegetation). The site occurs within the 100-year flood plain established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Flood Plain Fringe/Flood Way zones.
- Does not support a vegetation community identified in Table 2 or 3 (Tier I, II, IIIA or IIIB) of the Biology Guidelines (July 2002); however, wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered or other protected species may use the site.

Issue 2: Impact Analysis

Master Plan

While one of the goals of the Master Plan is to preserve, protect, and enhance habitat for plant and wildlife species and wildlife movement corridors, individual development projects implemented under the Master Plan have the potential to interfere with the nesting/foraging/movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species. For example, while restoration/enhancement activities would have the potential to increase habitat availability for sensitive plants and wildlife, restoration activities such as grading and removal of vegetation (e.g., removal of eucalyptus trees) could result in loss of raptor nesting habitat. In addition, conversion of agricultural areas, disturbed habitat, and potentially non-native grassland areas adjacent to the RCA to wetland/riparian areas through revegetation could result in loss of foraging habitat for birds and raptors.

River Corridor Area

Uses within the RCA are limited to maintaining existing development and implementing Reach Recommendations and specific actions from the Master Plan Design Guidelines. The planned improvements within the Estuary Reach, which are limited to minor maintenance and enhancement of the existing River path and installation of signage would not be expected to interfere with nesting, foraging, or wildlife movement in the coastal wetland habitats (e.g., subtidal, estuarine, shallow bay, southern coastal salt marsh, etc.). Improvements within the within the Lower and Upper Valley Reaches including removal of significant stands of invasive plant species and subsequent native habitat restoration, as well as installation of up to approximately 10 miles of River Pathway, some of which could occur within wetland and riparian habitat types (e.g., coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, and southern riparian scrub) could interfere with nesting, foraging, or wildlife movement for many native wildlife species, some of which are sensitive (e.g., least Bell's vireo, southwestern pond turtle, southwestern willow flycatcher, tricolored blackbird, white-faced ibis). Similarly, improvements within the Gorge and Plateau Reach including significant invasive plant removal and habitat restoration, as well as installation of up to 3.5 miles of River Pathway could result in interference with nesting, foraging, or wildlife movement for many native wildlife species including sensitive species. Therefore, adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of the Design Guidelines may interfere with nesting, foraging, and/or movement of resident wildlife species in the River Valley and is considered a potentially significant impact in the Lower Valley, Upper Valley, and Gorge and Plateau Reaches.

River Influence Area

The Master Plan does not specify uses within the RIA, but does provide a set of guidelines for allowable development that help determine the height of buildings as well as the location of access points to the River, and location of parking areas. These guidelines do not specify development projects that could result in interference with nesting, foraging, and/or movement of resident wildlife species within the Master Plan Study Area. However, the Master Plan does identify Reach Recommendations within the RIA that could possibly require grading, removal of vegetated habitat or conversion of open areas to developed uses. In the Estuary Reach these include the development of a passive, ecology-based facility including overlooks within the Mission Bay Park. This could interfere with wildlife nesting, foraging, or movement within coastal wetland habitats (e.g., subtidal, estuarine, shallow bay, southern coastal salt marsh, etc.). In the Lower Valley Reach these include providing a connections to Presidio Park and canyons adjacent to Mission Valley (e.g., Buchanan, Murphy, etc.), and redeveloping the Riverwalk Golf Course and Qualcomm stadium with open spaces. In the Upper Valley Reach these include providing park spaces in the Grantville area, improving open space and trail connections to Elanus Canyon, and establishing open space within the Superior Ready Mix Mine redevelopment area. In the Gorge and Plateau Reaches, these include improving trail connections to the Mast Boulevard staging area, and naturalizing the Carlton Oaks Golf Course River buffer area or providing open space. All of these could result in habitat modifications that could interfere with wildlife nesting, foraging, or movement within wetland and riparian habitats (e.g., coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, and southern riparian scrub) and upland habitats (e.g., Diegan coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley needlegrass grassland, dense coast live oak woodland). Therefore, adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of the Design Guidelines may interfere with nesting, foraging, and/or movement of resident wildlife species in the Estuary, Lower Valley, Upper Valley, and Gorge and Plateau Reaches of the Master Plan Study Area. Construction of the facilities would require proper design in accordance with federal, state, and City regulations and subsequent wildlife corridor and linkage analysis to minimize the potential for significant impacts.

Issue 2: Significance of Impact

Structures required by future projects implemented within the RCA and the RIA in association with Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines would result in interference with the nesting, foraging, or movement of wildlife species within the RCA/RIA. Construction of these facilities and the associated potential for direct and indirect impacts is considered a potentially significant impact.

Issue 2: Mitigation Framework

To reduce potentially significant impacts that would interfere with the nesting, foraging, or movement of wildlife species within the RCA/RIA, all future projects implemented within and outside of the RCA and RIA in association with Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines shall be required to complete a site-specific biological resources survey in accordance with City of San Diego Biology Guidelines. The limits of any identified local-scale wildlife corridors or habitat linkages shall be identified and analyzed in relation to local fauna, and the conversion of vegetation communities (e.g., nonnative grassland to riparian or agricultural to developed) shall be analyzed for its effects. Engineering design specifications based on project-level grading and site plans shall be incorporated into the project design to minimize direct impacts on sensitive wildlife species, and to provide for continued wildlife movement through the corridor. Measures that may be

incorporated into project level construction activities to address wildlife movement may include the following:

- If project grading is proposed during the raptor breeding season (February 1 to September 15), the project biologist shall conduct a pregrading survey for active raptor nests within 300 feet of the development area and submit a letter report to MMC prior to the preconstruction meeting. If active raptor nests are detected, the report shall include mitigation in conformance with the City's Biology Guidelines (i.e., appropriate buffers, monitoring schedules, etc.) to the satisfaction of the City's ED. Mitigation requirements determined by the project biologist shall be incorporated into the project's Biological Construction Monitoring Exhibit, and monitoring results shall be incorporated into the final biological construction monitoring report. If no nesting raptors are detected during the pregrading survey, no mitigation is required. Pre-grading clearance surveys shall be completed as required to comply with the ESA, MBTA, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, State Fish and Game Code, and/or ESL Regulations.
- Manufactured slopes within the Path Corridor should preserve the natural character of the floodway; protect the function and values of ground water recharge, the water quality and wildlife movement and habitat. Avoid long, continuous manufactured slopes with hard edges and provide smooth transitions. All slopes should be appropriately stabilized and re-vegetated with native plants found in the immediate vicinity.
- All lighting along the River Pathway should be shielded and directed away from sensitive areas
- Fences should only be used in locations to protect sensitive habitat and historic resources. When fences are required, they should be placed on the 100-year Floodway boundary or a minimum 5 feet from the River Pathway or trail, where possible.
- Natural peeler log fencing should be used for all fences within the RCA to allow for wildlife movement. Fencing should follow grades along the River Pathway and shall be a maximum of 4 feet in height. Chain link fencing is discouraged.

A description of the existing City regulations as well as policies from the Master Plan Design Guidelines, Community Plan Amendments, and Municipal Code Amendment Development Regulations that relate to minimizing impacts on wildlife nesting, foraging, and movement are listed below.

Issue 2: Master Plan Policies

In concept, the Master Plan seeks to improve nesting/foraging/movement conditions on a regional scale for all wildlife species that may inhabit the Master Plan Study Area through provision of additional native vegetation and cover throughout the RCA and RIA, and incorporation of additional lands into the MHPA as they become available within the Master Plan Study Area. The Master Plan also contains specific Design Guidelines that would reduce the likelihood of interference with the nesting/foraging/movement of resident or migratory fish or wildlife species within the RCA.

Section 4.3.2.1 of the Master Plan outlines site planning for the 100-year floodway portion of the RCA to minimize impacts on wildlife movement within the RCA:

- A. Development in the floodway shall be in accordance with Land Development Code Section 143.0145 (Development Regulations for Special Flood Hazard Areas), the Environmentally Sensitive Lands Regulations in Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 1 of the Land Development Code and the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan 'Land Use Considerations for Flood Control' where the floodway is mapped MHPA.
- C. The use of gabions and native stone on river sides to dissipate flows should include design features to provide for or preserve wildlife habitats and wildlife movement corridors.

Section 4.3.2.2 of the Master Plan specifies treatments for the path corridor within the RCA that would facilitate wildlife movement:

- A. Manufactured slopes within the Path Corridor should preserve the natural character of the floodway; protect the function and values of ground water recharge, the water quality and wildlife movement and habitat. Avoid long, continuous manufactured slopes with hard edges and provide smooth transitions. All slopes are to be appropriately stabilized and re-vegetated with native plants found in the immediate vicinity.

Section 4.3.2.7 of the Master Plan specifies bridge siting guidelines that would minimize impacts on wildlife movement within the RCA:

- A. Pedestrian/Bicycle-only bridges should be at locations of steep grade crossings, streambeds and in other areas where protection of the water quality and wildlife habitat is needed. The width of bridges should be determined by anticipated use, but should provide a minimum of 10 foot wide area for pedestrians and bicyclists; and
- D. Bridges crossing the River Corridor Area should be designed, where possible, to accommodate the river pathway passing beneath the bridge during typically low water conditions (minimum of 12 feet vertical clearance) with a ramping connection to at-grade crossings to accommodate high water conditions.
- E. Bridge spans should provide adequate space for both the river and dry land area to accommodate wildlife movement.

Section 4.3.4.1 of the Master Plan identifies lighting options for the pedestrian path and associated facilities in the RCA that would minimize indirect impacts on the movement of sensitive nocturnal wildlife species:

Lighting of the river pathway may be necessary in some areas for safety and security. Any lighting located within the River Corridor Area should meet or exceed the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Consultant's Guide to Park Design and be shielded and directed away from sensitive areas to ensure compliance with the MSCP Subarea Plan, 'Land Use Adjacency Guidelines' and shall be in accordance with Land Development Code Section 142.0740, (Outdoor Lighting Regulations).

Section 4.3.4.6 of the Master Plan outlines fencing guidelines that would preserve potential for wildlife movement within sensitive habitat areas in the RCA:

Use fences in locations to protect sensitive habitat and historic resources. When fences are required, place on the 100-year Floodway boundary or a minimum 5 feet from the river pathway or trail where feasible. Fences should preserve views, but discourage passage.

Use natural peeler log fencing for all fences within the River Corridor Area to allow for wildlife movement. Fencing should follow grades along the river pathway and shall be a maximum of 4 feet in height.

Issue 3: Would the Master Plan result in an impact on a sensitive habitat, including but not limited to streamside vegetation, oak woodland, vernal pools, wetland, coastal sage scrub, or chaparral?

Issue 3: Impact Thresholds

The City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds include guidelines for determining potentially significant biological resources impacts related to sensitive habitat impacts. Based on these thresholds, impacts on biological resources may be considered significant if a site:

- Has been identified as part of the MHPA by the City's MSCP Subarea Plan.
- Supports or could support (e.g. in different seasons/rainfall conditions, etc.) Tier I, II, or IIIA & B vegetation communities (such as grassland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, etc.).
- Contains, or comes within 100 feet of a natural or manufactured drainage (determine whether it is vegetated with wetland vegetation). The site occurs within the 100-year flood plain established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the Flood Plain Fringe/ Flood Way zones.
- Does not support a vegetation community identified in Table 2 or 3 (Tier I, II, IIIA or IIIB) of the Biology Guidelines (July 2002); however, wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered or other protected species may use the site.

Issue 3: Impact Analysis

Issue 3: Master Plan

The Master Plan Study Area supports a variety of sensitive vegetation communities including riparian vegetation, oak woodland, wetlands, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral. Implementation of the Master Plan, including the construction of active and passive park facilities and a multi-use trail, could result in impacts on these sensitive vegetation communities through direct removal of vegetation or through indirect impacts such as increased dust, erosion, and human and pet access/trampling. In addition, restoration and enhancement activities (e.g., grading) within the Master Plan Study Area could also result in impacts on sensitive vegetation communities.

River Corridor Area

The stated purpose of the RCA is to restore the health of the San Diego River by increasing the length and recharge area, separating it from ponds, creating opportunities for braiding and meandering, and increasing the diversity of vegetation. The improvements within the Estuary Reach, which are limited to minor maintenance and enhancement of the existing River path and installation of signage would not be expected to result in direct impacts on the sensitive coastal wetland communities in that reach (e.g., subtidal, estuarine, shallow bay, southern coastal salt marsh, etc.). However, the planned improvements within the Lower and Upper Valley Reaches and the Gorge and Plateau Reaches include removal of significant stands of invasive plant species and subsequent native habitat restoration, as well as installation of up to approximately 13.5 miles of River Pathway. These planned improvements could result in direct impacts on sensitive wetland and riparian habitat

types (e.g., coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, and southern riparian scrub). In addition, limited areas of sensitive upland vegetation communities (e.g., Diegan coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, dense coast live oak woodland) could also be impacted. Therefore, adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of the Design Guidelines could result in impacts on sensitive vegetation communities within and outside of the MHPA.

River Influence Area

The Master Plan does not specify uses within the RIA, but does provide a set of guidelines for allowable development that help determine the height of buildings as well as the location of access points to the River, and location of parking areas. These guidelines do not specify development projects that could result in direct impacts on sensitive vegetation communities within the Master Plan Study Area. However, the Master Plan does identify Reach Recommendations within the RIA that could possibly require grading, removal of vegetated habitat, or conversion of open areas to developed uses. In the Estuary Reach these include the development of a passive, ecology-based facility including overlooks within the Mission Bay Park. This could directly impact coastal wetland habitats (e.g., subtidal, estuarine, shallow bay, southern coastal salt marsh, etc.). In the Lower Valley Reach, providing connections to Presidio Park and canyons adjacent to Mission Valley (e.g., Buchanan, Murphy, etc.) and redeveloping the Riverwalk Golf Course area with open spaces may result in direct impacts on wetland and upland sensitive vegetation communities. In the Upper Valley Reach, providing park spaces in the Grantville area, improving open space and trail connections to Elanus Canyon, and establishing open space within the Superior Ready Mix Mine redevelopment area may result in direct impacts on wetland and upland sensitive vegetation communities. In the Gorge and Plateau Reach, improving trail connections to the Mast Boulevard staging area and naturalizing the Carlton Oaks Golf Course River buffer area or providing open space may result in direct impacts on wetland and upland sensitive vegetation communities. All of these could result in direct impacts on sensitive wetland and riparian vegetation (e.g., coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, and southern riparian scrub) and upland vegetation (e.g., Diegan coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley needlegrass grassland, dense coast live oak woodland). Therefore, adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of the Design Guidelines could result in impacts on sensitive vegetation communities within and outside of the MHPA.

Issue 3: Significance of Impact

Structures required by future projects implemented within the RCA and the RIA in association with Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines would result in direct or indirect impacts on sensitive vegetation communities including riparian vegetation, oak woodlands, wetlands, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral. Construction of these facilities is considered a potentially significant impact.

Issue 3: Mitigation Framework

Please refer to Issue 1: Mitigation Framework. A description of the existing City regulations as well as policies from the Master Plan Design Guidelines, Community Plan Amendments, and Municipal Code Amendment Development Regulations that relate to minimizing impacts on sensitive vegetation communities are listed below.

Issue 3: Master Plan Policies

The Master Plan does contain some Design Guidelines that would reduce the likelihood of potentially significant impacts on sensitive vegetation communities resulting from plan implementation within the RCA.

Section 4.2 of the Master Plan outlines ESL requirements that all development proposals in and adjacent to the San Diego River must map the following three areas:

1. The River Corridor and River Influence Areas of the San Diego River Park Master Plan (this boundary can be determined by applying the master plan guidelines).
2. The MHPA area (this area has been mapped and can be accessed from SANGIS mapping systems).
3. The Wetland Buffer area (this area will be determined based on the biological resource present at the time of project submittal).

Section 4.2 also notes that once the areas are mapped, “the largest mapped area will prevail. In some areas where the MHPA and the Wetland Buffer are larger than the San Diego River Corridor Area, then the San Diego River Park pathway will be required to be outside the MHPA and the wetland buffer. In some areas a MHPA boundary adjustment may be requested for the river pathway location.” All development within the San Diego River Park is required to undergo a discretionary review process and obtain the required discretionary permits.

Section 4.3.2.8 of the Master Plan outlines an approach for construction of boardwalks to minimize impacts on sensitive habitats:

The boardwalk structure is typically supported on piers which can be used in wet, or even submerged areas. Boardwalks could be installed in lieu of surface paths within sensitive habitat areas; however, no boardwalk elements may be installed in areas which would impede or obstruct the 100 year floodway.

Section 4.3.4.6 of the Master Plan outlines fencing guidelines that would protect trespass into and minimize impacts on sensitive habitats within the RCA:

Use fences in locations to protect sensitive habitat and historic resources. When fences are required, place on the 100-year Floodway boundary or a minimum 5 feet from the river pathway or trail where feasible. Fences should preserve views, but discourage passage.

Use natural peeler log fencing for all fences within the River Corridor Area to allow for wildlife movement. Fencing should follow grades along the river pathway and shall be a maximum of 4 feet in height.

Issue 4: Would the Master Plan affect the long-term conservation of biological resources as described in the MSCP? Would the Master Plan meet the objectives of the MSCP's Land Use Adjacency Guidelines or conflict with the provisions of the City's MSCP, Subarea Plan or other approved local, regional, or state conservation plans?

Issue 4: Impact Thresholds

The City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds include guidelines for determining potentially significant biological resources impacts related to long-term conservation of biological resources consistent with the MSCP. Based on these thresholds, impacts on biological resources may be considered significant if a site:

- Has been identified as part of the MHPA by the City's MSCP Subarea Plan.
- Supports or could support (e.g. in different seasons/rainfall conditions, etc.) Tier I, II, or IIIA & B vegetation communities (such as grassland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, etc.).
- Contains, or comes within 100 feet of a natural or manufactured drainage (determine whether it is vegetated with wetland vegetation). The site occurs within the 100-year flood plain established by the FEMA or the Flood Plain Fringe/Flood Way zones.
- Does not support a vegetation community identified in Table 2 or 3 (Tier I, II, IIIA or IIIB) of the Biology Guidelines (July 2002); however, wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered or other protected species may use the site

Issue 4: Impact Analysis

Issue 4: Master Plan

The implementation of the Master Plan would not affect the long-term conservation of biological resources as described in the MSCP. The intent of the Master Plan is to provide park features/amenities while preserving and enhancing the biological functions and values of the San Diego River corridor. Future projects implemented under the Master Plan would require subsequent CEQA review and would be subject to City plans, policies, and regulations, including the MSCP Subarea Plan, the MHPA Land Use Adjacency Guidelines, the ESL Regulations, etc. Any project that proposes development within the MHPA above the percentages allowed per the MSCP would be required to complete a MHPA Boundary Line Adjustment and obtain City, CDFG, and USFWS concurrence prior to project approval/construction. In addition, projects that would result in impacts on ESLs will require avoidance, minimization, and mitigation in accordance with the MSCP Subarea Plan.

River Corridor Area

The path and other recreation facilities within the RCA may require development within the MHPA boundary, as this boundary sometimes extends past the 100-year floodplain and into the adjacent path corridor. While specific locations for the passive recreation facilities have not been identified, the construction of such facilities and to a lesser degree the operation of these facilities could result

in impacts on the MHPA, and therefore may require a MHPA Boundary Line Adjustment and/or result in impacts on ESLs. However, as noted above the future projects implemented under the Master Plan would require CEQA review and consistency with the MSCP Subarea Plan, MHPA Land Use Adjacency Guidelines, and ESL Regulations.

River Influence Area

Any new developments within the RIA are not anticipated to negatively affect the long-term conservation of biological resources within the MHPA or greater Master Plan Study Area. As noted above, any development(s) within the RIA would first be required to undergo CEQA review, as well as meet the development area criteria outlined in the Master Plan. Additional consistency with the MSCP Subarea Plan, MHPA Land Use Adjacency Guidelines, and ESL Regulations would ensure that the long-term conservation goals for biological resources as outlined in the MSCP are met.

Issue 4: Significance of Impact

Please refer to Issue 1: Significance of Impact.

Issue 4: Mitigation Framework

Please refer to Issue 1: Mitigation Framework.

A description of the existing City regulations as well as policies from the Master Plan Design Guidelines, Community Plan Amendments, and Municipal Code Amendment Development Regulations that relate to long-term conservation of biological resources are listed below.

Master Plan Policies

The Master Plan contains Design Guidelines that would guarantee the long-term conservation of biological resources consistent with the MSCP.

Section 4.2 of the Master Plan outlines development requirements that are consistent with the ESL Regulations. All proposals in and adjacent to the San Diego River must map the following three areas:

1. The River Corridor and River Influence Areas of the San Diego River Park Master Plan (this boundary can be determined by applying the Master Plan guidelines).
2. The MHPA area (this area has been mapped and can be accessed from SANGIS mapping systems).
3. The Wetland Buffer area (this area will be determined based on the biological resources present at the time of project submittal).

Section 4.2 also notes that once the areas are mapped, “the largest mapped area will prevail. In some areas where the MHPA and the Wetland Buffer are larger than the San Diego River Corridor Area, then the San Diego River Park pathway will be required to be outside the MHPA and the wetland buffer. In some areas a MHPA boundary adjustment may be requested for the river pathway location.” All development within the San Diego River Park is required to undergo a discretionary review process and obtain the required discretionary permits.

Section 4.3.2.4 of the Master Plan outlines how impacts on the MHPA would be minimized within the RIA:

If any part of the River Corridor Area is mapped MHPA, or determined to be a wetland buffer area, the river pathway shall be moved just outside of these two areas. In these situations, the outer edge of the river pathway is the new boundary for the River Corridor.

Section 4.3.4.1 of the Master Plan identifies lighting options for the pedestrian path and associated facilities in the RCA that would be consistent with the MSCP Subarea Plan:

Lighting of the river pathway may be necessary in some areas for safety and security. Any lighting located within the River Corridor Area should meet or exceed the City of San Diego Park and Recreation Consultant's Guide to Park Design and be shielded and directed away from sensitive areas to ensure compliance with the MSCP Subarea Plan, 'Land Use Adjacency Guidelines' and shall be in accordance with Land Development Code Section 142.0740, (Outdoor Lighting Regulations).

Section 4.3.4.7 of the Master Plan outlines guidelines for the use of native plant species in all areas of the RCA consistent with the ESL Regulations, and use of nonnative grasses in areas outside the MHPA only:

Use native trees, shrubs, grasses and perennial plants appropriate to the specific microclimatic, soil and moisture conditions of each river reach within the River Corridor Area. Group plant species according to plant communities appropriate to the location. Remove all invasive, non-native species and replace with native plant materials.

Non-native turf grasses are not acceptable in the River Corridor Area except where community or neighborhood public parks occur. Public parks may use non-native turf areas within the River Corridor as long as these areas are outside the MHPA and the wetland buffer area.

Issue 5: Would the Master Plan result in the introduction of invasive species of plants into the area?

Issue 5: Impact Thresholds

The City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds include guidelines for determining potentially significant biological resources impacts related to introduction of invasive species of plants into the Master Plan Study Area. Based on these thresholds, impacts on biological resources may be considered significant if a site:

- Has been identified as part of the MHPA by the City's MSCP Subarea Plan.
- Supports or could support (e.g. in different seasons/rainfall conditions, etc.) Tier I, II, or IIIA & B vegetation communities (such as grassland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, etc.).
- Contains, or comes within 100 feet of a natural or manufactured drainage (determine whether it is vegetated with wetland vegetation). The site occurs within the 100-year flood plain established by the FEMA or the Flood Plain Fringe/Flood Way zones.
- Does not support a vegetation community identified in Table 2 or 3 (Tier I, II, IIIA or IIIB) of the Biology Guidelines (July 2002); however, wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered or other protected species may use the site

Issue 5: Impact Analysis

Issue 5: Master Plan

A goal of the Master Plan is to remove exotic, invasive species from the San Diego River corridor. In addition, the MHPA Land Use Adjacency Guidelines require that no invasive non-native plant species be introduced into areas adjacent to the MHPA. As future development under the Master Plan would be discretionary and would require subsequent CEQA review and compliance with all City regulations, etc., it is not anticipated that implementation of the Master Plan would result in the introduction of invasive species of plants into the Master Plan Study Area.

River Corridor Area

The specific areas of the RCA that are currently dominated by non-native, invasive plant species are outlined through an inventory presented within the Master Plan (Appendix B-2 of the Program EIR). As noted above, given that a goal of the plan is to reduce and eliminate these species from the Master Plan Study Area, it is unlikely that discretionary actions would result in the introduction of these species. However, many of the invasive species currently within the Master Plan Study Area are effectively spread by propagules (seeds, rhizomes, etc.) within the water column, so to the extent that future project actions would remove impervious surfaces within the RIA and reestablish open water/streambank/floodplain connections, the spread of existing species could be facilitated and may require eradication efforts within new facility areas. However, the establishment and operation of these facilities within the RCA would not be expected to result in the introduction of invasive plants into this portion of the Master Plan Study Area. The planned improvements within the Lower and Upper Valley Reaches and the Gorge and Plateau Reaches include removal of significant stands of invasive plant species and subsequent native habitat restoration, and these planned improvements would be anticipated to contribute towards a significant reduction or ultimate eradication of invasive plant species from the RIA in these reaches of the Master Plan Study Area.

River Influence Area

The specific areas of the RIA that are currently dominated by non-native, invasive plant species are outlined through an inventory presented within the Master Plan (Appendix B-2 of the Program EIR). Any discretionary development within the RIA, as noted above, will be subject to CEQA review and compliance with the City of San Diego Landscape Standards in the Land Development Manual, including the prohibitions on the use of plant species including, but not limited to: tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), giant reed (*Arundo donax*), paper mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* spp.), and castor bean (*Ricinus communis*). The Master Plan Reach Recommendations within the RIA that would provide surface trail connections to adjacent canyons may require maintenance to control spread of invasive plants from these canyons (if present) into the Master Plan Study Area. These areas would include connections to Presidio Park and canyons adjacent to Mission Valley (e.g., Buchanan, Murphy, etc.) in the Lower Valley Reach and the trail connection to Elanus Canyon in the Upper Valley Reach. However, adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of the Design Guidelines would not be anticipated to result in introduction of invasive plant species into the Master Plan Study Area.

Issue 5: Significance of Impact

It is not anticipated that that structures that could be future projects implemented within the RCA and the RIA in association with Reach Recommendations, Master Plan Design Guidelines, and Municipal Code Amendments and associated Development Regulations could result in significant impacts through the introduction of invasive plants species to the Master Plan Study Area. Construction of these facilities is not considered a potentially significant impact associated with implementation of the Master Plan and the Municipal Code Amendment Development Regulations.

Issue 5: Mitigation Framework

To ensure that no significant impacts result from the Master Plan, all subsequent projects developed in accordance with the Master Plan including future projects implemented within the RCA and RIA in association with Reach Recommendations, Master Plan Design Guidelines, and the Municipal Code Amendment Development Regulations would be required to utilize the planting guidelines outlined in Appendix A of the Master Plan and adhere to the City's existing Landscape Standards which specifically prohibits use of invasive plant species within or adjacent to MHPA, ESL, or other native areas. The regulations for new development would reduce potential impacts regarding invasive plant species introductions. A description of the existing City regulations as well as policies from the Master Plan Design Guidelines, Community Plan Amendments, and Municipal Code Amendment Development Regulations that relate to minimizing the introduction of invasive plant species are listed below.

Master Plan Policies

The Master Plan contains several Design Guidelines that would ensure that invasive plants are not introduced in to the Master Plan Study Area.

Section 4.3.4.7 of the Master Plan outlines guidelines for the use of native plant species in all areas of the RCA and RIA, and removal of non-native and invasive plants:

Use native trees, shrubs, grasses and perennial plants appropriate to the specific microclimatic, soil and moisture conditions of each river reach within the River Corridor Area. Group plant species according to plant communities appropriate to the location. Remove all invasive, non-native species and replace with native plant materials.

Non-native turf grasses are not acceptable in the River Corridor Area except where community or neighborhood public parks occur. Public parks may use non-native turf areas within the River Corridor as long as these areas are outside the MHPA and the wetland buffer area.

In addition, Appendix A of the Master Plan outlines recommended native plants species for use in revegetation of both the RCA and RIA. Specific lists of species are included for each area. Note that these recommended plant palettes are not intended to be exclusive.

Issue 6: Would the Master Plan result in an impact on City, State, or Federally regulated wetlands (including but not limited to, salt marsh, vernal pool, lagoon, riparian habitat, etc.) through direct removal, filing, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Issue 6: Impact Thresholds

The City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds include guidelines for determining potentially significant biological resources impacts related to City, state, or federally regulated wetlands. Based on these thresholds, impacts on biological resources may be considered significant if a site:

- Has been identified as part of the MHPA by the City's MSCP Subarea Plan.
- Supports or could support (e.g. in different seasons/rainfall conditions, etc.) Tier I, II, or IIIA & B vegetation communities (such as grassland, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, etc.).
- Contains, or comes within 100 feet of a natural or manufactured drainage (determine whether it is vegetated with wetland vegetation). The site occurs within the 100-year flood plain established by the FEMA or the Flood Plain Fringe / Flood Way zones.
- Does not support a vegetation community identified in Table 2 or 3 (Tier I, II, IIIA or IIIB) of the Biology Guidelines (July 2002); however, wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered or other protected species may use the site

Issue 6: Impact Analysis

Issue 6: Master Plan

The Master Plan Study Area supports City, state, and federally regulated wetlands. While a goal of the Master Plan is to improve water quality and create, enhance, and restore wetlands, implementation of the Master Plan, including the construction of active and passive park facilities and a multi-use trail, could result in impacts to regulated wetlands through direct removal, filing, hydrological interruption or other means (including indirect impacts from increased dust, soil erosion, and human and pet access/trampling). In addition, restoration and enhancement activities in and of themselves (e.g., grading) could also result in impacts on regulated wetlands.

River Corridor Area

A number of opportunity areas for habitat restoration and or improvements to existing wetlands within the RCA are specifically addressed in the Master Plan, including for the Estuary Reach. Uses within the RCA are limited to maintaining existing development and implementing Specific Reach Recommendations and specific actions from the Master Plan Design Guidelines as listed above. The planned improvements within the Estuary Reach would be limited to those outlined in the Famosa Slough Enhancement Plan, and may result in temporary direct impacts on coastal wetland habitats (e.g., subtidal, estuarine, shallow bay, southern coastal salt marsh, etc.). Improvements within the within the Lower Valley, Upper Valley, and Gorge and Plateau Reaches would include removal of significant stands of invasive plant species and subsequent native habitat restoration, as well as installation of up to approximately 13.5 miles of River Pathway, some of which could occur within

wetland and riparian habitat types (e.g., coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, and southern riparian scrub). The exotic vegetation removal in these areas could result in temporary direct impacts on wetlands, but pathway installation within these habitats could potentially result in permanent direct impacts. Therefore, adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of the Design Guidelines may result in significant direct impacts on coastal wetlands in the Estuary Reach and freshwater wetlands and riparian habitats in the Lower Valley, Upper Valley, and Gorge and Plateau Reaches. To the extent that existing Natural Resources Management Plans exist for reaches of the RCA, the likelihood of significant impacts resulting from the placement and operation of planned trails is minimized. For example, the First San Diego River Improvement Project boundary in the Lower Valley Reach addresses four areas of use, and the plan delineates acceptable public and recreational uses within the area based on site-specific biological resources data. However, for portions of the Upper Valley and Gorge and Plateau Reaches this level of site-specific biological resources information is not available, and significant impacts on wetlands and riparian habitats in particular could result from project implementation within the RCA due to the spatial proximity to the River. The prevalence of riparian habitats, some of which may be wetlands, even at the outer margins of the RCA as envisioned in the Master Plan may also interfere with the designation of adequate wetland buffers consistent with standards required by USFWS where listed riparian species occur, USACE and CDFG where mitigation is established for impacts, and the City of San Diego ESL Guidelines.

River Influence Area

The development standards (e.g., setback requirements, maximum development areas, etc.) for the RIA would limit the effects of development on reaches with significant existing development. In fact, wetland and riparian resources are not common within the RIA in any reach excepting the Estuary Reach. However, in portions of the reaches where significant development does not already exist, the potential exists for the improvements within the RIA to result in significant direct impacts on wetlands, riparian habitats, vernal pools, etc. In addition, indirect impacts on adjacent wetlands within the RCA may result from any increased development within these RIA areas. The relationship between the RIA developments or facilities and any adjacent wetlands or riparian habitats within the RCA must be considered in relationship to federal, state, and local (ESL) regulations governing the establishment and preservation of wetland buffers.

The Master Plan identifies Reach Recommendations within the RIA that could possibly require grading or removal of sensitive wetlands. These include the development of a passive, ecology-based facility (including overlooks) within the Mission Bay Park in the Estuary Reach. This could directly impact coastal wetland habitats (e.g., subtidal, estuarine, shallow bay, southern coastal salt marsh, etc.). In the Lower Valley Reach, providing a connections to Presidio Park and canyons adjacent to Mission Valley (e.g., Buchanan, Murphy, etc.) and redeveloping the Riverwalk Golf Course area with open spaces may result in direct impacts on wetlands and associated riparian habitat (e.g., coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood-willow riparian forest, and southern riparian scrub). In the Upper Valley Reach, providing park spaces in the Grantville area, improving open space and trail connections to Elanus Canyon, and establishing open space within the Superior Ready Mix Mine redevelopment area may also result in direct impacts on wetlands and/or riparian habitat. In the Gorge and Plateau Reach, improving trail connections to the Mast Boulevard staging area and naturalizing the Carlton Oaks Golf Course River buffer area or providing open space may result in direct impacts on wetlands or riparian habitat.

Therefore, adoption of the Master Plan and implementation of the Design Guidelines could result in impacts on wetlands or riparian habitat within and outside of the MHPA.

Issue 6: Significance of Impact

Structures required in future projects implemented within the RCA and the RIA in association with Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines would result in impacts on regulated wetlands through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means (including indirect impacts from increased dust, soil erosion, and human and pet access/trampling). In addition, restoration and enhancement activities in and of themselves (e.g., grading) would also result in impacts on regulated wetlands. Construction of these facilities and the associated removal, filling, and/or hydrological interruption of wetlands is considered a potentially significant impact.

Issue 6: Mitigation Framework

To reduce potential direct impacts on city, state, and federally regulated wetlands, all subsequent projects developed in accordance with the Master Plan, including future projects implemented within the RCA and RIA in association with Reach Recommendations, Design Guidelines, and the Municipal Code Amendment Development Regulations shall be required to comply with USACE CWA Section 404 NWP requirements and special conditions, CCC Development Permit requirements and special conditions D (if applicable impacts occur within the coastal zone portion of the Master Plan Study Area), RWQCB CWA Section 401 requirements and special conditions, CDFG Section 1602 SAA requirements and special conditions, and the City of San Diego ESL Regulations for minimizing impacts on wetlands. Achieving consistency with these regulations for impacts on wetlands and special aquatic sites would reduce potential impacts on regulated wetlands and provide compensatory mitigation(as required) to ensure no net-loss of wetland habitats.

Prior to obtaining discretionary permits for future actions implemented in accordance with Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines, a site-specific biological resources survey shall be completed in accordance with City of San Diego Biology Guidelines. Any required mitigation for impacts shall be outlined in a conceptual mitigation plan following the outline provided in Attachment III of the City Guidelines for Conducting Biological Surveys. In addition, a preliminary or final jurisdictional wetlands delineation of the project site shall be completed following the methods outlined in the USACE's 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Delineation Manual for the Arid West Region. A determination of the presence/absence and boundaries of any WoUS and WoS shall also be completed following the appropriate USACE guidance documents for determining OHWM boundaries. The limits of any riparian habitats on the site under the sole jurisdiction of CDFG shall also be delineated, as well as any special aquatic sites (excluding vernal pools) that may not meet federal jurisdictional criteria but are regulated by CCC and the RWQCB. Engineering design specifications based on project-level grading and site plans shall be incorporated into the project design to minimize direct impacts on wetlands, jurisdictional waters, riparian habitats, vernal pools, etc. consistent with federal, state, and City guidelines.

The City of San Diego no longer has take authorization for certain vernal pool species. As of the date of surrender, April 20, 2010, the City has relinquished coverage and does not rely on the City's Federal ITP to authorize an incidental take of the two vernal pool animal species and five vernal pool plant species. Species that have been removed from the MSCP covered species list include: San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottonii*), Otay

mesa mint (*Pogogyne nuduliscula*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttii californica*), San Diego button celery (*Eryngium aristulatum*), San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*) and spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*). Upon approval of the City of San Diego Vernal Pool Habitat Conservation Plan (VP HCP), the City will receive take authorization for the seven vernal pool species through an Incidental Take Permit and associated Implementing Agreement by and between USFWS and CDFG.

The City requires a no net loss of wetland function and values, and in-kind mitigation for wetland impacts. The City Biology Guidelines provides mitigation ratio goals for achieving compliance with the MSCP subarea plan (Table 2 – presented in the table below).

City of San Diego Wetland Mitigation Ratios

Habitat Type	Mitigation Ratio
Riparian forest	3:1
Riparian scrub	3:1
Freshwater marsh	2:1
Freshwater marsh in the coastal overlay zone	4:1
Natural flood channel	2:1
Disturbed Wetland	2:1
Vernal Pools	-- †

†The City currently does not have take authority for vernal pools. Any impacts would be permitted through the RWQCB (and potentially the USACE, USFWS, and CDFG). Upon approval of the City of San Diego Vernal Pool Habitat Conservation Plan (VP HCP), the City will receive take authorization for the seven vernal pool species through an Incidental Take Permit and associated Implementing Agreement by and between USFWS and CDFG.

As part of project-specific environmental review pursuant to CEQA, all unavoidable wetlands impacts (both temporary and permanent) would need to be analyzed and mitigation would be required in accordance with Table 3.3-4 of the City Biology Guidelines (Table 2); mitigation must be based on the impacted type of wetland habitat. Mitigation must prevent any net loss of wetland functions and values of the impacted wetland. The following provides operational definitions of the four types of activities that constitute wetland mitigation under the ESL regulations:

- **Wetland creation** is an activity that results in the formation of new wetlands in an upland area. An example is excavation of uplands adjacent to existing wetlands and the establishment of native wetland vegetation.
- **Wetland restoration** is an activity that re-establishes the habitat functions of a former wetland. An example is the excavation of agricultural fill from historic wetlands and the re-establishment of native wetland vegetation.
- **Wetland enhancement** is an activity that improves the self-sustaining habitat functions of an existing wetland. An example is removal of exotic species from existing riparian habitat.
- **Wetland acquisition** is an activity resulting in wetland habitat that being bought or obtained through the purchase of off-site credits.

Wetland enhancement and wetland acquisition focus on the preservation or the improvement of existing wetland habitat and function, and do not result in an increase in wetland area; therefore, a net loss of wetland may result. As such, acquisition and/or enhancement of existing wetlands may

be considered as partial mitigation only, for any balance of the remaining mitigation requirement after restoration or creation if wetland acreage is provided at a minimum of a 1:1 ratio. For permanent wetland impacts that are unavoidable and minimized to the maximum extent feasible, mitigation must consist of creation of new, in-kind habitat to the fullest extent possible and at the appropriate ratios. In addition, unavoidable impacts on wetlands located within the Coastal Overlay Zone must be mitigated on site, if feasible. If onsite mitigation is not feasible, then at least a portion of the mitigation must occur within the same watershed. All mitigation for unavoidable wetland impacts within the Coastal Overlay Zone must occur within the Coastal Overlay Zone. City's Biology Guidelines and MSCP Subarea Plan require that impacts on wetlands, including vernal pools, shall be avoided, and that a sufficient wetland buffer shall be maintained, as appropriate, to protect resource functions/values. For vernal pools, this includes avoidance of the watershed necessary for the continued viability of the ponding area. Where wetland impacts are unavoidable (determined case-by-case), they shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable and fully mitigated per the Biology Guidelines. The City does not currently have take authority for impacts on vernal pools with listed species, so any project that proposes impacts on vernal pools with sensitive species must process permits through the USFWS under the FESA and/or CDFG under CESA. The City biology report shall include an analysis of onsite wetlands (including City, state and federal jurisdiction analysis) and, if present, include project alternatives that fully/substantially avoid wetland impacts. Detailed evidence supporting why there is no feasible, less environmentally damaging location or alternative to avoid any impacts must be provided for City staff review, as well as a mitigation plan that specifically identifies how the project is to compensate for any unavoidable impacts. A conceptual mitigation program (which includes identification of the mitigation site) must be approved by City staff prior to the release of the draft environmental document. Avoidance is the first requirement; mitigation can only be used for impacts clearly demonstrated to be unavoidable.

Prior to the commencement of any construction related activities on site for projects impacting wetland habitat (including earthwork and fencing) the applicant shall provide evidence¹ of the following to the Assistant Deputy Director (ADD) Environmental Designee (ED) prior to any construction activity:

- Compliance with United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Section 404 nationwide permit;
- Compliance with the Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Water Quality Certification; and
- Compliance with the CDFG Section 1601/1603 Streambed Alteration Agreement.

Master Plan Policies

The Master Plan contains Design Guidelines that would reduce the likelihood of significant impacts on City, state, or federally regulated wetlands within the RCA.

Section 4.2 of the Master Plan outlines ESL requirements that all development proposals in and adjacent to the San Diego River must map the following three areas:

1. The River Corridor and River Influence Areas of the San Diego River Park Master Plan (this boundary can be determined by applying the Master Plan guidelines).

¹. Evidence shall include either copies of permits issued, letter of resolutions issued by the responsible agency documenting compliance, or other evidence documenting compliance and deemed acceptable by the ADD ED.

2. The MHPA area (this area has been mapped and can be accessed from SANGIS mapping systems).
3. The Wetland Buffer area (this area will be determined based on the biological resource present at the time of project submittal).

Section 4.2 also notes that once the areas are mapped, “the largest mapped boundary will prevail. In some areas where the MHPA and the Wetland Buffer are larger than the San Diego River Corridor Area, then the San Diego River Park pathway will be required to be outside the MHPA and the wetland buffer. In some areas a MHPA boundary adjustment may be requested for the river pathway location.” All development within the San Diego River Park is required to undergo a discretionary review process and obtain the required discretionary permits. These regulations require a wetland buffer to be maintained around all wetlands as appropriate to protect the functions and values of the existing wetland area. In the Coastal Overlay Zone the wetland buffer is a standard 100-foot minimum. Outside the Coastal Overlay Zone, the buffer is determined by site-specific evaluation of onsite wetland’s functions and values. A reduction of the 100 foot wetland buffer standard may require consultation with the wildlife agencies (USFWS and CDFG) before any public hearing for a development proposal. The wetland buffer can be the same footprint as the MHPA or in some cases the buffer will be larger than the MHPA boundary due to the functions and values of the existing wetland.

Section 4.2.3.5 of the Master Plan outlines pedestrian trail specifications to minimize impacts on wetlands and riparian habitats in the MHPA:

- A. Trails should be a maximum of 8 feet wide and have a minimum vertical clearance of 8 feet. Trails within the MHPA, or a wetland buffer, shall be a maximum of 4 feet wide and meet the requirements of the MSCP Subarea Plan, ‘Land Use Considerations’.

Section 4.3.4.6 of the Master Plan outlines fencing guidelines that would protect trespass into wetland areas within the 100-year floodway:

Use fences in locations to protect sensitive habitat and historic resources. When fences are required, place on the 100-year Floodway boundary or a minimum 5 feet from the river pathway or trail where feasible. Fences should preserve views, but discourage passage.

Section 4.3.4.7 of the Master Plan outlines guidelines to minimize the potential for the spread of non-native grasses into wetland buffers in the RCA:

Non-native turf grasses are not acceptable in the River Corridor Area except where community or neighborhood public parks occur. Public parks may use non-native turf areas within the River Corridor as long as these areas are outside the MHPA and the wetland buffer area.

Section 4.3.4.9 of the Master Plan outlines guidelines that would minimize impacts on wetlands resulting from brush management activities in the RCA:

Brush Management within the River Corridor is regulated by the Land Development Code (LDC), Section 142.0412, Brush Management. This regulation states that brush management is required in all base zones on public and private land that are within 100 feet of a structure and contain native or naturalized vegetation except for wetlands. Brush management in wetlands may be requested with a development permit in accordance with ESL regulations, Section 143.0110, and Section 142.0412(i), Brush Management. Where brush management in wetlands, based on existing conditions is approved by the Fire Chief, that brush management shall not qualify for an exemption under the ESL regulations, Section 143.0110(c)(7). Wetland buffers are typically treated as a Brush Management Zone 2 and will require specialized permit conditions to maintain the functions and values of the wetland buffer and provide brush management. Specialized permit conditions will be written at the time of a project proposal.

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Chapter 4 References

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Appendix 1

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY GUIDELINES

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES SENSITIVITY GUIDELINES

Listings by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game carry regulatory authority, while other listings herein are generally advisory in nature and serve to monitor and inform.

Federally Listed and Candidate Species

FE	Federal Endangered Species	Listed as Endangered by the federal government under the Endangered Species Act. Taxa that are in danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
FT	Federal Threatened Species	Listed as Threatened by the federal government under the Endangered Species Act. Taxa that is likely to become Endangered in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection.
PE/PT	Proposed Federal Threatened or Endangered Species	Proposed species are those for which a proposed rule to list as Endangered or Threatened has been published in the Federal Register.

California Listed and Candidate Species

CE	State Endangered Species	Native California taxa that are in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all or in a significant portion of its range (CDFG Code 2062).
CT	State Threatened Species	Native California taxa, which although not presently threatened with extinction, are likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts (CDFG Code 2967).
CP	Fully Protected Species	Taxa that fall under special protection (CDFG Code 3511, 3700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5050, 5515).
SA	Special Animals	Taxa listed as Special Animals fall into one or more of the following categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Taxa that are biologically rare, very restricted in distribution, or declining throughout their range.2) Population(s) in California that may be peripheral to the major portion of a taxon's range, but which are threatened with extirpation within California.3) Taxa closely associated with a habitat that is declining rapidly in California (e.g., wetlands, riparian, old growth forests).
SC	Species of Special Concern	Taxa for which sufficient information exists which warrant

Federally Listed and Candidate Species

concern over that species' status and may warrant future listing as Threatened or Endangered. Protective status falls under State government Code 66472.

City of San Diego Sensitive Biological Resources

Multiple Habitat Planning Area (MHPA)

Those lands that have been included within the City of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan for habitat conservation because they provide quantity, quality, and connectivity to support viability of City's biodiversity.

Wetlands

Characteristic of wetland areas is naturally occurring wetland vegetation communities. Areas lacking these communities are still considered wetlands if hydric soil or wetland hydrology is present and past human activities or natural events have occurred to remove historic vegetation.

Wetland Buffers

An area or feature that protects the functions and values of the adjacent wetland.

Habitats of Listed Species

Habitats supporting plant or wildlife species, which have been listed or proposed for listing by the state or federal governments.

Environmentally Sensitive Lands

Lands included within the MHPA as identified in the City's MSCP Subarea Plan, and other lands outside of the MHPA that contain wetlands; vegetation communities classified as Tier I, II, IIIA or IIIB; habitat for rare, endangered or threatened species; or narrow endemic species.

Narrow Endemic Species

Plant species adopted by the City Council as narrow endemic species:

<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>	San Diego thornmint
<i>Agave shawii</i>	Shaw's agave
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i>	coastal dunes milk vetch
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>	Encinitas baccharis
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i>	short-leaved live-forever
<i>ssp. brevifolia</i>	
<i>Hemizonia conjugens</i>	Otay tarplant
<i>Navarettia fossalis</i>	prostrate navarettia
<i>Opuntia parryi</i> var. <i>serpentina</i>	snake cholla

City of San Diego Sensitive Biological Resources

<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	Orcutt grass
<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i>	San Diego mesa mint
<i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i>	Otay Mesa mint

Tier I-III B Vegetation Communities

Tier I (rare uplands)	Tier II (Uncommon Uplands):
Southern Foredunes	Coastal Sage Scrub (CSS)
Torrey Pines Forest	CSS/Chaparral
Coastal Bluff Scrub	Tier IIIA (Common Uplands):
Maritime Succulent Scrub	Mixed Chaparral
Maritime chaparral	Chamise Chaparral
Scrub Oak Chaparral	Tier IIIB (Common Uplands):
Native Grasslands	Non-native Grasslands
Oak Woodlands	

Covered Species

Those species included in the Incidental Take Authorization issued to the City by the state and federal governments as part of the MSCP Subarea Plan. A list of the currently covered species is provided in Appendix B.

California Rare Plant Rank (formerly California Native Plant Society Listing)

- List 1B Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California or elsewhere.
- List 2 Plants rare or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
- List 3 Plants about which more information is needed.
- List 4 Plants of limited distribution.

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APPENDIX 2
CITY OF SAN DIEGO MSCP COVERED SPECIES

**CITY OF SAN DIEGO
MSCP COVERED SPECIES***

Common Name	Scientific Name
PLANTS	
San Diego thornmint	<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i>
Shaw's agave	<i>Agave shawii</i>
San Diego ambrosia	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>
aphanisma	<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>
Del Mar manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa var. crassifolia</i>
Otay manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos otavensis</i>
coastal dunes milk vetch	<i>Astragalus tener var. titi</i>
Encinitas coyote brush	<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>
Nevin's barberry	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>
thread-leaved brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>
Orcutt's brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>
dense reed grass	<i>Calamagrostis koelerioides</i>
Dunn's mariposa lily	<i>Calochortus dunnii</i>
slender-pod jewel flower	<i>Caulanthus stenocarpus</i>
Lakeside ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus cyaneus</i>
wart-stemmed ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus verrucosus</i>
salt marsh bird's-beak	<i>Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus</i>
Orcutt's bird's-beak	<i>Cordylanthus orcuttianus</i>
Del Mar sand aster	<i>Corethrogyne filaginiogolia var. linifolia</i>
Tecate cypress	<i>Cupressus forbesii</i>
short-leaved live-forever	<i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. brevifolia</i>
variegated dudleya	<i>Dudleya variegata</i>
sticky dudleya	<i>Dudleya viscida</i>
Palmer's ericameria	<i>Ericameria palmeri ssp. palmeri</i>
coast wallflower	<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i>
San Diego barrel cactus	<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>
Otay tarplant	<i>Hemizonia conjugens</i>
heart-leaved pitcher sage	<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>
Gander's pitcher sage	<i>Lepechinia ganderi</i>
Nuttall's lotus	<i>Lotus nuttallianus</i>
felt-leaved monardella	<i>Lotus hypoleuca ssp. lanata</i>
willowy monardella	<i>Monardella linoides ssp. viminea</i>
San Diego goldenstar	<i>Muilla clevelandii</i>
Dehesa bear-grass	<i>Nolina interra</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
snake cholla	<i>Opuntia parryi</i> var. <i>serpentina</i>
Torrey pine (native populations)	<i>Pinus torreyana</i> ssp. <i>torreyana</i>
small-leaved rose	<i>Rosa minutifolia</i>
Gander's butterweed	<i>Senecio ganderi</i>
narrow-leaved nightshade	<i>Solanum tenuilobatum</i>
Parry's tetracoccus	<i>Tetrococcus dioicus</i>
WILDLIFE	
saltmarsh skipper	<i>Panoquina errans</i>
Thorne's hairstreak	<i>Mitoura thornei</i>
Arroyo southwestern toad	<i>Bufo microscanphus</i> ssp. <i>californicus</i>
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora</i> ssp. <i>draytoni</i>
Southwestern pond turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata</i> ssp. <i>Pallida</i>
orange-throated whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i> ssp. <i>beldingi</i>
San Diego horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i> ssp. <i>balinvillei</i>
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i>
Canada goose	<i>Branta canadensis</i> ssp. <i>moffitti</i>
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>
coastal cactus wren	<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i> ssp. <i>Couesi</i>
western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> ssp. <i>nivosus</i>
mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>
northern harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>
reddish egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i> ssp. <i>extimus</i>
American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>
bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>
Belding's savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> ssp. <i>beldingi</i>
large-billed savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
Californica brown pelican	<i>Palcanus occidentalis</i> ssp. <i>californicus</i>
white-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>
California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica</i> ssp. <i>californica</i>
light-footed clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris</i> ssp. <i>levipes</i>
western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
western burrowing owl	<i>Speotyro (Athene) cunicularia</i> ssp. <i>hypugaea</i>
elegant tern	<i>Sterna elegans</i>
California least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i> ssp. <i>browni</i>
least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii</i> ssp. <i>pusillus</i>
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>
southern mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata</i>
Mountain lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>

*** The City of San Diego does not currently have take authorization for vernal pools species. Therefore, two vernal pool fairy shrimp and five vernal pool plants have been removed from the list above.** Species that have been removed from the MSCP covered species list include: San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottonii*), Otay mesa mint (*Pogogyne nuduliscula*), California Orcutt grass (*Orcuttii californica*), San Diego button celery (*Eryngium aristulatum*), San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*), and spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*).

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Appendix B-1

Master Plan Biological Resources Inventory

APPENDIX D - HABITAT AND WILDLIFE INVENTORY

ECOSYSTEM CHARACTERIZATION

The warm, dry summers and cool, wet winters of the southern California climate supported the evolution of a dynamic ecosystem. Alternating from one extreme to the other, from summer and fall wildfires to winter downpours and floods, climatic events required the vegetation and wildlife of the region to adapt so that fire and flood became integral components of the ecosystems in the region. The large-scale transformation of these ecological processes through fire suppression, alteration of watershed hydrology, reduction and fragmentation of habitat driven by population growth and associated development in the San Diego River watershed has resulted in conditions for plants and wildlife that are significantly different than those to which they had adapted. Conditions today are different than those that were present just fifty years ago. Changes in sediment transport, water volume and water quality discussed in the San Diego River Park Conceptual Plan and detailed in the Hydrology and Water Quality Inventory affect the structure and distribution of vegetation and wildlife. Loss of habitat and fragmentation due to development can reduce populations of plants and animals and prevent genetic dispersal resulting in localized extirpations and degraded habitat.



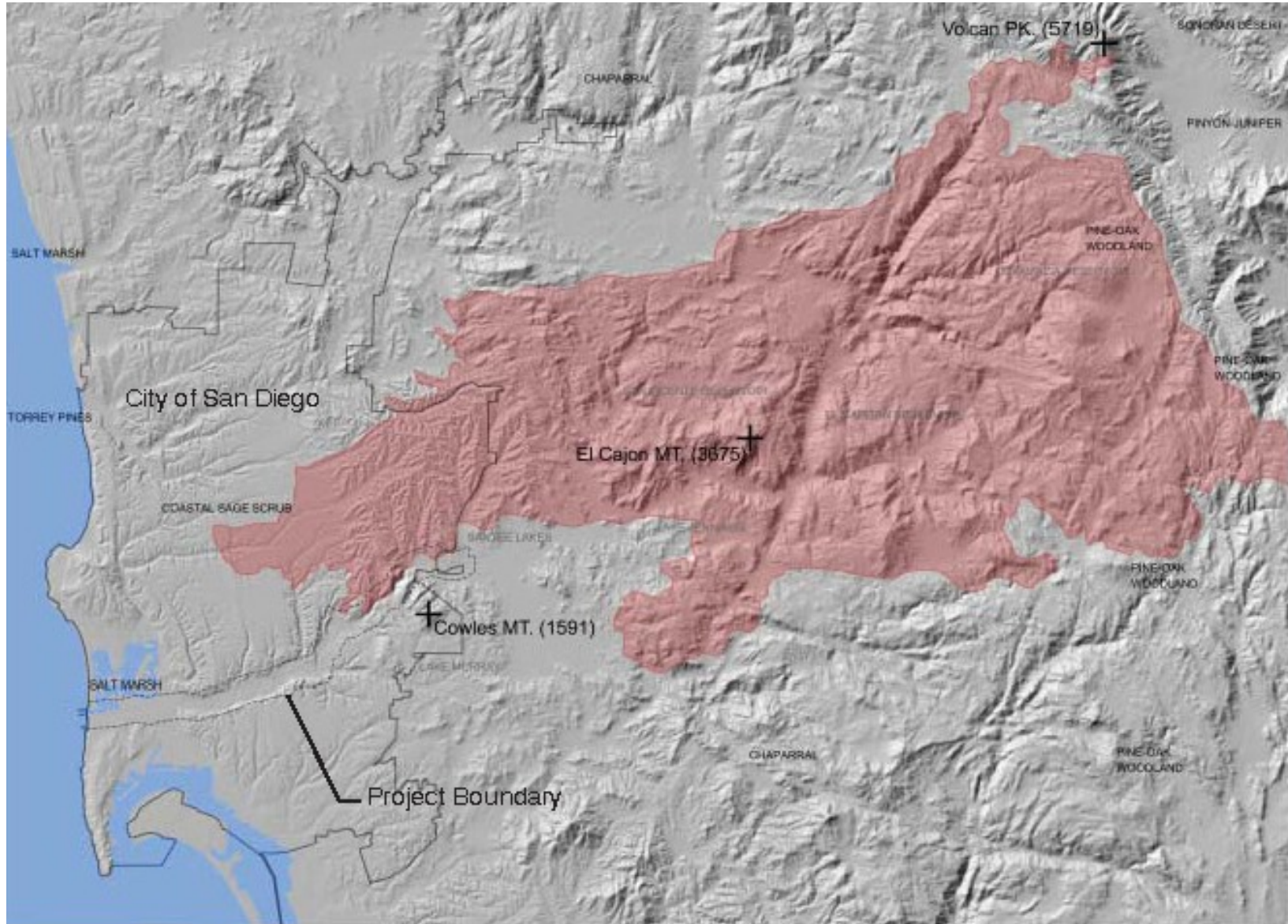
Multiple Habitat Planning Areas

FLOOD DISTURBANCE

Due to the dry summers and wet winters typical of the mediterranean climate of Southern California, most rivers are low-flowing or intermittent for the majority of the year, but subject to sudden, large flood flows during the wet season. Prior to significant alteration and hydrologic changes, the San Diego River fits this pattern. Prior to damming, average flow at the Santee gauge station of 25 cubic feet per second (cfs) contrasted with peak measured flood flows of 70,200 cfs; post-dam flood levels only approach 9,590 cfs. Dam building, channelization, and gravel mining alter river dynamics so the river no longer functions as the primary disturbance agent in the riparian corridor. Flooding, erosion, deposition, and shifting of the riverbed uproot vegetation in one place while at the same time creating new land for plants to colonize. The result was a diverse mosaic of riparian vegetation, some areas supporting a mature riparian forest and other areas colonized with pioneer species. Flooding does occur, but significant erosion, deposition, and shifting of the riverbed no longer occur. As described in the Hydrology and Water Quality Inventory in this report, return flows in developed areas have changed the river from ephemeral to perennial, with water flowing consistently throughout the year. Due to these changes, the riparian vegetation supported by the river tends to maintain a homogenous character of a shrub understory, with a mature over story canopy where human disturbance does not occur. These changes to river hydrology and dynamics will also cause populations of species that prefer the modified hydrologic conditions to increase to the detriment of those species that are better adapted to the historic conditions.

FIRE DISTURBANCE

With the large-scale destruction of 2003, fire has reasserted its prominence in the public eye and its influence on the ecology of the San Diego River watershed. The Cedar fire burned 95% of the upper watershed and 74% of the entire watershed. Within the study area the Cedar fire burned most if not all of the native chaparral and coastal sage scrub (CSS) northeast of the river within Mission Trails Regional Park. The wind eased as the fire reached the riparian corridor of the river, limiting damage to the riparian vegetation and beyond to the southeastern part of the park. Fire is a key process for maintaining the overall health of the CSS and Chaparral plant communities, promoting new growth and in the case of small fires, improving the diversity of seral (successional) stages within the plant community. Fire suppression prolonged the inevitability and possibly exacerbated the intensity of the fire by allowing fuels to accumulate. Fire suppression results in conditions where large contiguous stands of mature vegetation are contrasted with watersheds bare of vegetation due to recent burns. The vegetation affected by the fire is expected to recover fully, but short-term impacts include: the loss of a large area of adjacent upland vegetation, the reduction of adjacent habitat and cover, soil erosion and river siltation, and potential colonization by exotic plant species. Long-term effects include: potential stand heterogeneity of the plant community (under fire suppression) with a corresponding reduction in biodiversity.



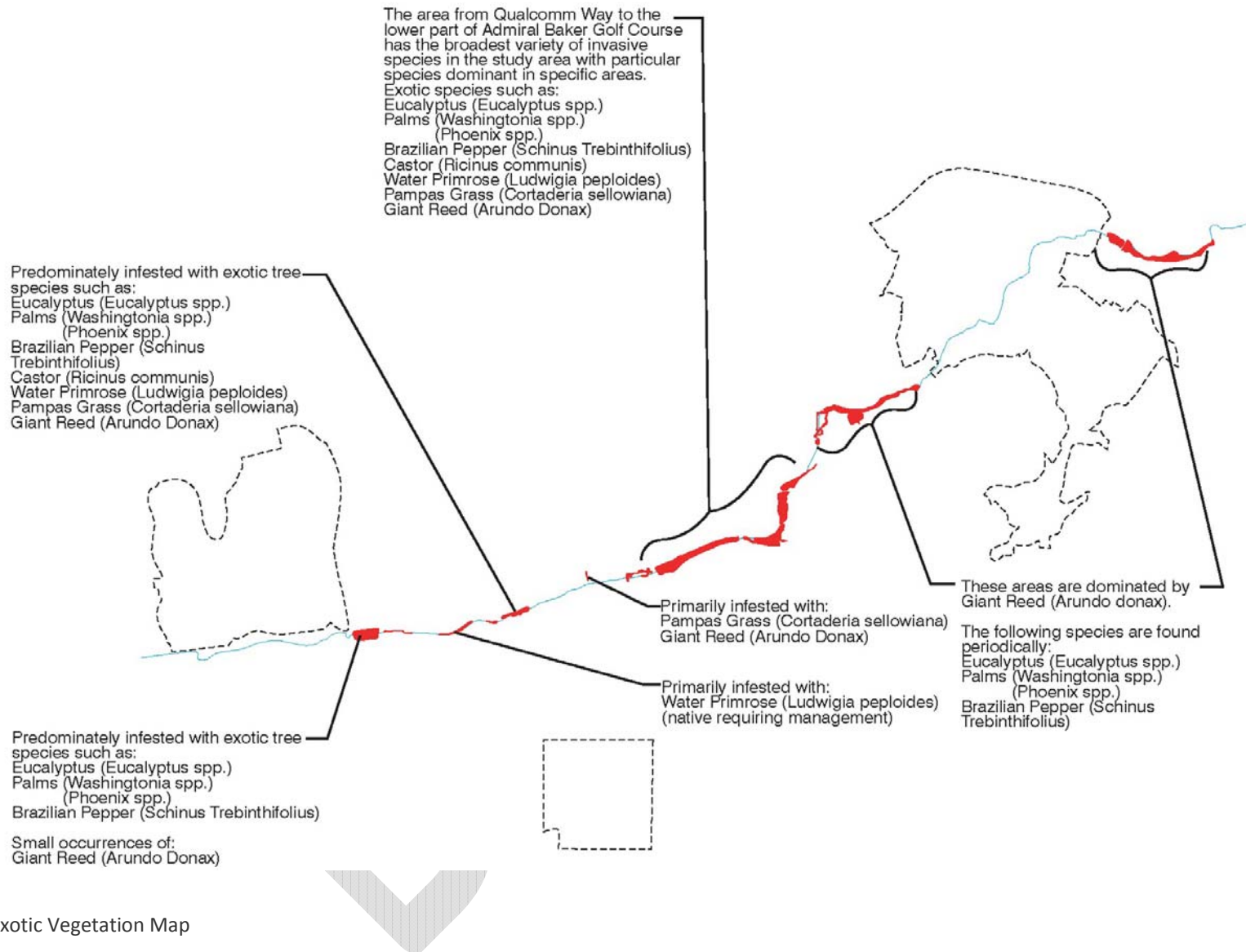
Cedar Fire Disturbance Area

PLANT COMMUNITIES

The condition of native vegetation and associated plant communities within the study area falls into three general categories. In the first category are relatively healthy native plant communities in undisturbed areas. The second category consists of developed or disturbed areas with native vegetation, showing some reduction in species diversity. These areas also include exotic invasive species. The third category covers urban or developed areas, which do not host any functioning native plant communities; some natives may be present as landscape elements only. Within the San Diego River Natural Resources Management Plan Study Area, the healthy native plant communities are generally coincident with the areas identified for preservation under the City's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan (see habitat conservation). These areas include: Mission Trails Regional Park (MTRP), sections of the San Diego River riparian corridor west of MTRP, tributary canyons to Mission Valley, and sections of the Mission Valley side slopes.

Disturbed areas are identified on the species of concern map; these areas generally correspond to locations where intense activity through land use or management occurs within or immediately adjacent to the channel. These areas include: current and historic resource extraction at Superior Mine, abandoned gravel pits adjacent to Admiral Baker Golf Course and downstream to I-5, Riverwalk Golf Course, Admiral Baker Golf Course, Carleton Oaks Golf Course, and sections of the floodway zone through Mission Valley. Areas classified as urban/developed on the species of concern map on page 125 are the dominant category of "plant community" in the study area. These areas typically consist of a combination of hardscape elements and irrigated landscaping.

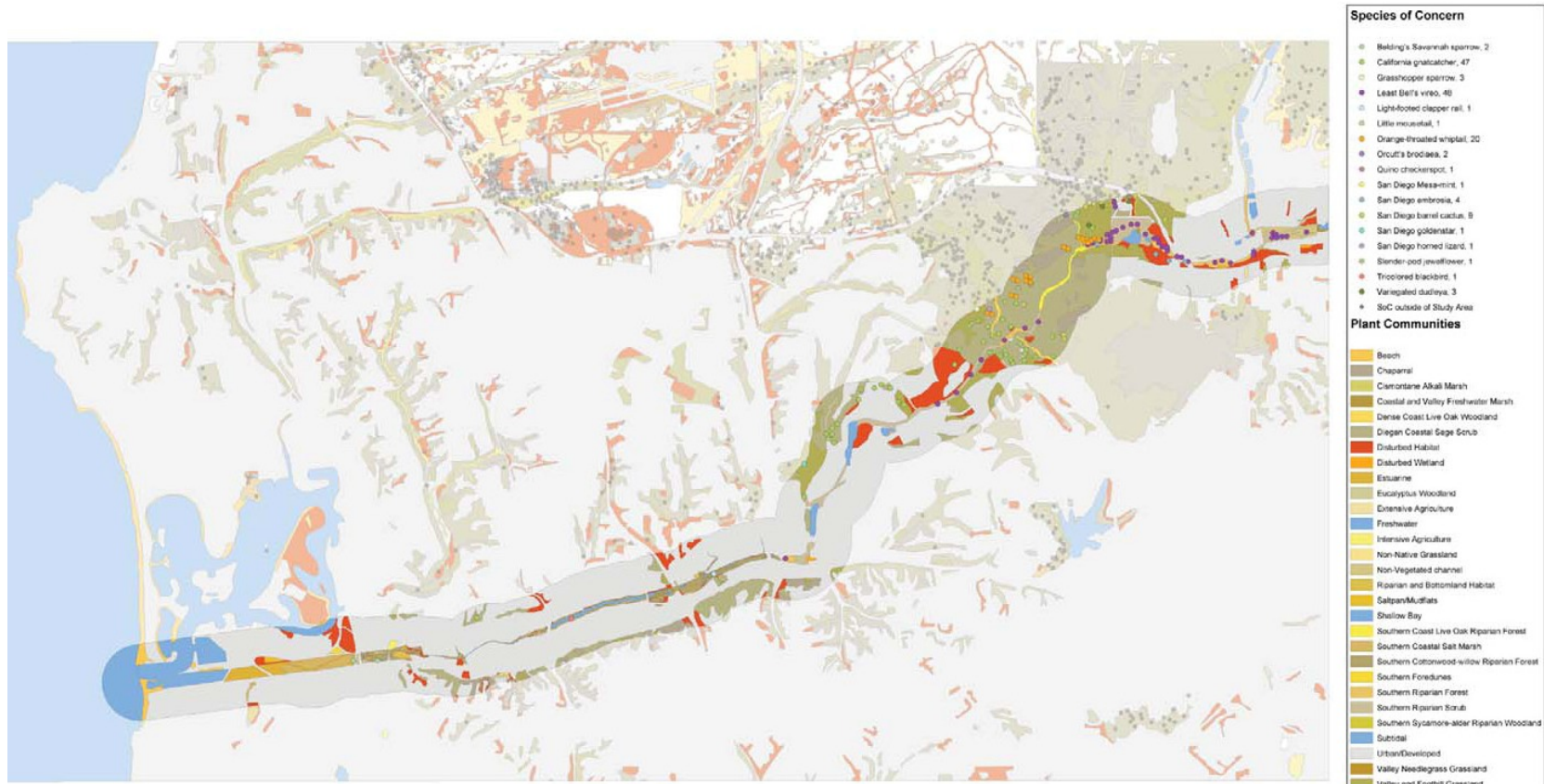
Development encroaches on the river for much of its length, with the only significant area of contiguous quality habitat being Mission Trails Regional Park. Below MTRP, the only areas that still support native plant communities and continue to function as habitat are lands that were historically unbuildable, such as the immediate river floodway, the steep side slopes of Mission Valley, and the steep side canyons. The valley floor, the historic floodplain and estuary, and the mesa tops are all developed, no longer functioning as habitat and effectively isolating most of the remaining patches of functional native habitat.



Exotic Vegetation Map

PLANT COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Beach	Saltpan/Mudflats
Chaparral	Shallow Bay
Cismontane Alkali Marsh*	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh*	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh
Dense Coast Live Oak Woodland	Southern Cottonwood-willow Riparian Forest*
Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub*	Southern Foredunes
Disturbed Habitat*	Southern Riparian Forest
Disturbed Wetland*	Southern Riparian Scrub*
Estuarine	Southern Sycamore-alder Riparian Woodland
Eucalyptus Woodland*	Subtidal
Extensive Agriculture	Urban/Developed*
Freshwater*	Valley Needlegrass Grassland
Intensive Agriculture	Valley and Foothill Grassland
Non-Native Grassland*	* Denotes communities that are also in the San Diego River
Non-Vegetated channel/Floodway/Lakeshore Fringe*	Natural Resources Management Plan
Riparian and Bottomland Habitat	



Species of Concern

EXOTIC INVASIVE VEGETATION

Exotic vegetation was mapped and inventoried in 2002 as part of the San Diego River Invasive Exotic Weed Eradication Master Plan. The map included in this report is based on this plan, identifying areas of heavy infestation. Invasive species include Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp), Mexican Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Brazilian Pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Castor (*Ricinus communis*), Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia sellowiana*), Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*), Tamarisk (*Tamarix aphylla*) and the native Water Primrose (*Ludwigia peploides*). Three species of particular concern in the San Diego River Natural Resources Management Plan area are Pampas Grass, Giant Reed, and Tamarisk. The aggressive colonization habits of these species have a significant impact on

habitat quality. In the case of Giant Reed and Tamarisk, colonization, coupled with their prodigious water uptake, allows them to change soil moisture and water table levels to conditions that favor them at the expense of native riparian species.

The plant communities identified within the limits of study area—one half mile to either side of the river—are listed below. The descriptions follow the format used by SANGIS, which used the Holland 1995 classification for this dataset. This classification has a broad range of descriptions, including categories that are not plant communities in the traditional sense, but more as a cover or use designation. These categories include: beach, subtidal, extensive agriculture, shallow bay, urban/developed. An in-depth description of these communities can be found in the San Diego River Natural Resources Management Plan.

WILDLIFE

Shrinking habitat area and reduced habitat diversity limit the number of species within the study area. The species that are present are limited to those that can rely entirely on the remaining natural habitat to meet their needs, and the generalists who meet their needs through a combination of native habitat and resources available in developed areas.

In the upper reaches of the study area, the size, quality and connectivity of habitat areas is adequate to support a full complement of wildlife species, including large predators. The Mountain lion (*Felis concolor*) and the Bobcat (*Lynx rufus*) are large predators typically associated with the chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitat types that dominate Mission Trail Regional Park.

Habitat in the lower reaches is not adequate to support large predators. For this reason, the lower reaches have an ecosystem with a modified food web that almost completely excludes the top predators. In these areas, mesopredator populations (middle predators) such as Coyote (*Canis latrans*) or Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) have expanded to fill the void left by the absence of top predators. This modified population profile is acceptable for this section of the study area because of the proximity of development and attendant concerns of safety.

Within the areas that cannot accommodate the needs of large predators, there still are smaller animals that have specific habitat needs and are sensitive to changes to their environment. Some of these sensitive species are covered by the San Diego MSCP Subarea Plan, which provides guidelines for their protection. These species are listed in the following section. Other sensitive species not covered by the San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan are listed in the San Diego River Natural Resource Management Plan. Detailed inventories of all wildlife species have been prepared as part of various Natural Resource Management Plans completed for sections of the study area. These include the Mission Bay Natural Resource Management Plan, the San Diego River Natural Resource

Management Plan, and the First San Diego River Improvement Project (FSDRIP) Natural Resource Management Plan. The stretch of river covered in these plans extends from the Pacific Ocean to Mission Trails Regional Park, excluding the Riverwalk Golf Course.

HABITAT CONSERVATION - MULTIPLE SPECIES CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The State of California passed the California Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) Act in 1992 to facilitate an ecosystem-based approach to preserving and protecting the state's remaining natural habitats and biodiversity. Plans are developed at the regional, subregional, and subarea level to meet the conservation goals of the NCCP Act. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game are the two natural resource agencies charged with reviewing plans to ensure compliance with the NCCP Act. The San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program Final Plan is one of eleven subregional plans within the Coastal Sage Scrub Region. Within this subregion, the City of San Diego is one of twelve subareas, and has developed an approved Subarea Plan. Approval of the plan conserves resources at the regional level while allowing the city to issue permits for incidental take of habitat at the local level. To ensure the conservation of resources, the City of San Diego Subarea Plan provides both general and specific guidelines, policies, and directives to minimize impacts to species and habitats. The City has also included clear guidelines for permitting of environmentally sensitive lands in their Land Development Code Biology Guidelines.



Courtesy M.B. Stowe

The list below catalogues plant and animal species with specific guidelines in the Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan identified as occurring or likely to occur in the study area. Species were identified through SANGIS data and the San Diego River Natural Resource Management Plan.

Belding's Savannah sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>
California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica</i>
California Least Tern	<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>
Grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>
Least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>
Light-footed clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>

Little mouse-tail	<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i>
Orange-throated whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus beldingi</i>
Orcutt's brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i>
Quino checkerspot	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>
San Diego Mesa-mint	<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i>
San Diego ambrosia	<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>
San Diego barrel cactus	<i>Ferocactus viridescens</i>
San Diego goldenstar	<i>Muilla clevelandii</i>
San Diego horned lizard	<i>Phrynosomacoronatum blainvillei</i>
Slender-pod jewel-plant	<i>Caulanthus stenocarpus</i>
Southwestern pond turtle	<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>
Southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax extimus traillii</i>
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>
Variegated dudleya	<i>Dudleya variegata</i>
White-faced ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>

The San Diego County Multiple Species Conservation Program Final Plan identifies Mission Trail Regional Park and the East Elliott area as one of sixteen biological core areas and the San Diego River riparian corridor west of Mission Trails Regional Park as a linkage between them and to the Pacific Ocean. The Mission Valley side slopes and the tributary canyons are identified in the City of San Diego Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan as urban habitat areas, which in the study area are not included as part of any of the major planned areas in the Multiple Species Conservation Program Subarea Plan. The majority of urban habitat areas consist of canyons with native habitats in relative proximity to other Multiple Species Conservation Program areas providing habitat. These areas contribute in some form to the Multiple Habitat Planning Areas (MHPA), either by providing habitat for native species to continue to reproduce and find new territories, or by providing necessary shelter and forage for migrating species (mostly birds). These areas contain a mix of habitats including coastal sage scrub, grasslands, riparian/wetlands, chaparral, and oak woodland. The lands are managed pursuant to existing Natural Resource Management Plans, Landscape Maintenance Districts, as conditions of permit approval, or are currently not managed. The areas also contribute to the public's experience of nature and the local native environment.

Appendix C

Cultural Resources Technical Assessment

SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN PROJECT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT HISTORICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

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June 2012



ICF International. 2012. San Diego River Park Master Plan Project, Program Environmental Impact Report, Historical Resources Technical Assessment. June (ICF 00341.08.) San Diego, CA. Prepared for City of San Diego, San Diego, California.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

Author: Martin D. Rosen

Consulting Firm: ICF International

Date: February 2012

Report Title: *San Diego River Park Master Plan Project Programmatic Environmental Impact Report Cultural Resources Technical Assessment*

Submitted to: Myra Herrmann, City of San Diego Development Services Dept.

Submitted by: Martin D. Rosen, ICF International

Contract Number: 00341.08

USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles: *La Jolla* (1996) and *La Mesa* (1994)

Study Area Acreage: 1,399 acres

Keywords: San Diego River Park Master Plan, San Diego River, Cultural Resources Assessment, *Cosoy*, San Diego Mission, Mission Padre Dam, Mission Flume, Mission Valley, Mission Trails Regional Park

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Assembly Bill
ADD	Assistant Deputy Director
ADRP	Archaeological Data Recovery Program
APE	area of potential effect
BI	Building Inspector
City	City of San Diego
CM	Construction Manager
CPIOZ	Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone
DEH	Department of Environmental Health
DP	Documentation Program
EAS	Environmental Analysis Section
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
General Plan	City of San Diego General Plan
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HCP	Historical Commemorative Program
HME	Historical Monitoring Exhibit
HMP	Historical Monitoring Plan
HRB	City of San Diego Historical Resources Board
HRG	City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines
I-	Interstate
LDC	Land Development Code
LDR	Land Development Review
Master Plan	San Diego River Park Master Plan
MLDs	most likely descendants
MMC	Mitigation Monitoring Coordination
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program
MND	Mitigated Negative Declaration
MPOs	Metropolitan Planning Organizations
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Program
MTDDODM	Mission Trails Design District Ordinance and Design Manual
Municipal Code	City of San Diego Municipal Code

NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTP	Notice to Proceed
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PI	Principal Investigator
PME	Paleontological Monitoring Exhibit
PRC	Public Resources Code
precon	preconstruction
project	San Diego River Park Master Plan
PRP	Paleontological Recovery Program
RCA	River Corridor Area
RDDRP	Research Design and Data Recovery Program
RE	Resident Engineer
RIA	River Influence Area
River	San Diego River
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCPs	traditional cultural places

Executive Summary

The City of San Diego, in cooperation with the San Diego River Foundation and other agencies and groups has prepared a Master Plan for the San Diego River Park (SDRP). ICF International is preparing a Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) in support of the proposals discussed in the Master Plan. This historical resources technical assessment was prepared in support of the PEIR to address potential historical resources issues within the SDRP as opportunities or constraints to future park development proposals. Since the Master Plan and PEIR do not address actual discretionary projects, they serve as planning documents and guidance for park projects that may be implemented over time. Individual projects would then be required to go through the City of San Diego’s discretionary permitting process and subsequent environmental review in accordance with CEQA.

Background

This document addresses the historical resource conditions within the San Diego River Park (SDRP) Master Plan project area (Figures 1 and 2), and describes the potential impacts that could result from implementation of the project. Historical resources include archaeological sites both prehistoric and historical, and built environment resources that post-date 1769, or after the arrival of Spanish missionaries, soldiers, and settlers in the region. More specifically the purpose of the technical assessment is to identify archaeological, historical, and Native American resources present within either the River Corridor Area (RCA) or the River Influence Area (RIA) in order to evaluate the opportunities and constraints as they relate to the potential development of these SDRP Master Plan zones. The RCA is defined as the existing 100-year floodway (as mapped by FEMA) plus a 35-foot Path Corridor (PC) on both sides of the floodway. Uses within the RCA are limited to passive recreation identified in the Master Plan. The PC would include most recreational uses for the SDRP, including multi-purpose paths, picnic areas, river overlooks, and access transitions to and from the RIA. The RIA consists of the first 200 feet adjacent to the RCA/PC on both sides of the river. Land uses could include residential, commercial, and industrial development adjacent to the PC. The RIA is established to address how the built environment should relate to the river and includes issues such as access to the river, view corridors into the RCA, and building and parking configurations and orientations. For the purposes of this section, “Historical Resources” refers to prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and districts, and built environment resources such as buildings, structures, objects, districts, dams, and flumes; but in a non-regulatory context.

Regulatory Setting

This section provides summary background information regarding applicable land use regulations at the federal, state, and local levels.

Federal Regulations

There currently is no federal nexus to this PEIR or the Master Plan because no actual land disturbances would occur until projects are put forth. At that time involvement with agencies like the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the EPA, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) would likely necessitate compliance with cultural resource laws, and specifically with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

California State Regulations

CEQA requires that before approving discretionary projects, the Lead Agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental effects that may result from such projects. 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 significance (Section 15064.5(b)(1)).

CEQA Section 15064.5 defines “Historical Resources” as a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register; a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified as significant in a historical resource survey that meets certain requirements; and any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be significant. CEQA Section 15064.5 and PRC Section 5020.1(k) require that projects and actions that may affect the environment be assessed for the potential to disturb, destroy, or degrade important archaeological and historic resources. Important resources are those that are listed on local registers or on the California Register of Historical Resources, or that would qualify for listing. In the event that it is determined that actions would impact important/significant resources, appropriate mitigation measures must be developed to reduce the level of impact to less than significant. It should be noted that if the lead agency determines that the archaeological site is also a historical resources (as defined above), then the limits identified in CEQA Section 21083.2(e) would not apply. State regulations would also have to be met whenever a future action might encroach onto state lands.

City of San Diego Regulations

The purpose and intent of the *Historical Resources Regulations of the Land Development Code* (Chapter 14, Division 3, 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 that are subject to ministerial review for any building, demolition, or grading permit; or for discretionary review associated with the CEQA review process. The City’s Historical Resources Guidelines amended in April 2001 are designed to implement the regulations contained in Chapter 14, Division 3, Article 2 of the LDC. If any resources have been recorded on the property, those resources must be evaluated for significance/importance in accordance with criteria listed in the Historical Resources Guidelines. Resources determined to be significant/important must either be avoided or a data recovery program for important archaeological sites must be conducted to recover the cultural and scientific information that is related to the resource’s significance/importance.

Proposed Project

River Corridor Area and Path Corridor

Uses within the RCA are limited to maintaining existing development and implementing proposed Specific Reach Recommendation Projects and specific actions from the Master Plan Design Guidelines (City of San Diego (2010), as described in PEIR (ICF International 2011). Associated Reach Recommendation Projects and Master Plan Design Guidelines within the RCA could include elements that would cause adverse impacts on historical resources. Impacts could occur with any planned project that disturbs original *in situ* soils. Some activities being contemplated could include the creation or installation of a wider river channel, grading of the river's banks, braiding the channel, separating the river from ponds, installing gabions, removing exotic species, and planting native species could all cause impacts on known historical resources. These projects could occur within the RCA defined 100-year floodway. Other potential projects associated with the 35-foot adjacent Path Corridor could include grading and drainage improvements associated with the installation of multi-use pathways, interpretive displays, signs, public art, utilities, walls, fences, picnic areas, picnic and shade structures, pedestrian/bicycle trails and paths, pedestrian/bicycle bridges, boardwalks, or overlook platforms. Construction of these facilities could occur within areas known to contain archaeological or built environment resources. At present, it is estimated that about 50% of the Master Plan area has been surveyed for historical resources within the past 10 years. Even so, studies that are more than three years old generally need to be updated. Conditions related to weather, vegetation or ground cover, accessibility, river water levels, and others could affect the adequacy of any historical resource survey. These must all be weighed against the context and intensity of any proposed project. It should also be noted that of the 118 studies listed in Table 1 below, only three have occurred within the last three years.

River Influence Area

Future actions, described in the PEIR associated with the Reach Recommendation Projects and Master Plan Design Guidelines within the RIA could include elements like installing bio-swales to decrease the amount of urban runoff from stormwater, but then to increase the quality of stormwater that reaches the river through filtration. Within the RIA the City is proposing a set of design guidelines for development opportunities that would be implemented by private and public applicants. The RIA design guidelines are not intended to change or alter any "development opportunities," but to serve as guidelines for the design of buildings or structures to enhance the river experience. Buildings and other structures could be erected in association with future development projects; all requiring associated vehicular and pedestrian access, utilities, and parking lots designed in accordance with the RIA design guidelines included in the Master Plan. Signs, landscaping, public art, fences, and walls could be installed within future developments in accordance with the RIA Design Guidelines. Public access would be created to link the RIA with the RCA/PC by connecting public sidewalks with multi-purpose paths. Future projects could include the construction of streets to abut the RCA/PC, including curbs, gutters, sidewalks, bulbouts, crosswalks, signals, and lighting that are completed in accordance with the RIA Design Guidelines. As with the RCA/PC discussion above, known historical resources occur within the RIA, as discussed below. Impacts on known resources and those not yet found and formally recorded, could occur anywhere along the Master Plan corridor. The grading and movement of original *in situ* soils could also expose

buried resources along floodplains. Even in disturbed contexts, historical archaeological resources and features like privies and trash dumps can and have been found under fill soils, parking lots and existing buildings. These resources have the potential to contain information important in history. Within the highly alluvial environment of the river intact buried prehistoric sites have also been discovered. Each proposed project would need to be evaluated independently for its potential impacts on historical resources depending upon the context and intensity of impacts on the environment.

Community Plan Updates

In addition to projects that might be implemented in accordance with the Master Plan, a number of community plans must be amended to incorporate the SDRP. This would include updates to the Mission Valley Planned District Ordinance, Navajo Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone, Mission Trails Design District, Mission Valley Community Plan, Tierrasanta Community Plan, Navajo Community Plan, and East Elliot Community Plan. No impacts on historical resources would occur as a result of the plan updates. Foreseeable impacts on historical resources could be a direct outgrowth of implementation of projects discussed in the Master Plan and PEIR.

Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The APE for the proposed SDRP cannot be defined presently because the PEIR and Master Plan do not define specific projects with specific boundaries. Instead the APE is a study area that encompasses the RCA, PC, and RIA Master Plan areas as described above (see Figures 1 and 2).

Project Personnel

Mr. Martin Rosen, MA, RPA, of ICF San Diego, serves as project principal investigator and author of this document. Mr. Rosen's personnel qualifications are provided in Appendix A.

Environmental Context

Project Setting

The project area is located within the City of San Diego and encompasses the river from the Pacific Ocean on the west to the City's border to the east with the City of Santee (Figure 1). The project area is defined as a river corridor stretching approximately 14 miles and roughly extending one-half mile on each side of the river (Figure 2). This area includes a diverse topography consisting of the river valley, adjacent canyons, steep valley walls, rounded hills and broad, relatively flat open terrain.

The river can be characterized as a linked series of six discrete reaches traditionally distinguished by hydrologic characteristics based upon distinctive topographical conditions, spatial experiences, and/or land uses. These reaches include the Estuary (extending from the ocean to the Mission Valley Preserve), Lower Mission Valley (extending east to I-15 and including Qualcomm Stadium), the Confluence (of Alvarado and Murphy Creeks with the San Diego River), the Upper Mission Valley (extending from Friars Road Bridge to Mission Trails Regional Park), the Gorge (within Mission Trails Regional Park), and the Plateau (upstream and east of Mission Trails Regional Park).

Elevations in the western study area range from sea level in the west to about 40 feet above mean sea level around Interstate 15. In the eastern half of the project elevations rise to roughly 300 feet above mean sea level through Mission Trails Regional Park and continue that way to the City limits with Santee. The project lies within the Coastal Plain and Mountain Valley sub-provinces of the Peninsular Ranges Physiographic Province (Pryde 2004). The western portion of the project area (Estuary, Lower Mission Valley, Confluence, and Upper Mission Valley) and eastern section (Plateau) can be classified as part of the coastal plain, while mountain-valley type terrain is found in the part of the project alignment running through Mission Trails Regional Park (Gorge). Topographic profiles along the project alignment can be broken up into three sections. The western section (Estuary, Lower Mission Valley, and Confluence) is relatively flat and level, while the eastern section (Upper Mission Valley, Plateau, and Gorge) exhibit greater topographical variation.

Habitat ranges from coastal marine and valley riparian mixed with coastal sage scrub and riparian oak woodland near the eastern end of the Gorge Reach (Beauchamp 1986; Hickman 1993). In prehistoric times these were relatively lush environments. The riparian zone provided habitat for food sources and vegetation from which dwellings, clothing, and baskets were made. The valley also served as a transportation corridor between the uplands and the ocean. Known as part of the Archaic Period (La Jolla Complex), these people used the coast and the marshes of the San Diego River extensively as hunting grounds and as sources for materials for shelter, tools, and clothing. During the Late Prehistoric (Kumeyaay) Period, from circa 2,000 years ago to the Spanish era, at least three villages existed along the river in what is now the City of San Diego, along with outlying camps and special use areas.

Soils within the river corridor vary considerably. West of I-5 and north of the San Diego Flood Control Channel are urban lands and made land, created when Mission Bay Park was transformed

from marshes and estuaries to recreational facilities and buildable land. Along the river occurs river wash, alluvium that in some places can be 200 feet deep and generally date from the end of the Pleistocene (10,000 years BP) to the present. Adjacent to the river wash through the Mission Valley area are Tujunga sands, Reiff fine sandy loam, along with the ubiquitous urban and made lands created since the latter half of the 20th Century. Tujunga sands are derived from granitic alluvium, and are commonly used in golf courses; Reiff soils are very deep, fine sandy loams that formed in alluvium from granitic rock (USDA 1973). These soils dominate through Mission Valley and on past I-15 into the Navy Lands where the Admiral Baker Golf Course is present. Past this point as the river narrows and elevations increase due to the surrounding geology, a number of different soils occur, such as:

- Huerhuero loams, generally have a clay subsoil that were developed in quiet sandy marine sediments
- Friant rocky fine sandy loams, were derived from fine-grained metasedimentary rocks
- Cieneba very rocky coarse sandy loams, formed in material weathered in place from granitic rock
- Soboba stony loamy sands, were derived from gravelly and stony igneous alluvium
- Fallbrook rocky sandy loams, formed from material weathered in place from granodiorite
- Placentia sandy loams, also have a clayey subsoil, and were formed in place from weathered granitic alluvium
- Visalia sand loams and gravelly sandy loam, were also derived from granitic alluvium; these two occur in the Plateau Reach at the eastern end of the study area on alluvial fans and floodplains
- Metamorphic rock

The soils are a reflection of their geologic past since they derive from the surrounding rocks or are transported into the study area by rivers and streams, which weather these rocks through countless geologic eras. Riverwash is alluvium that dates to the entire human history of the San Diego region, going back to the Late Pleistocene. Throughout the study area where Riverwash occurs there is a potential for buried cultural deposits and features that date to the prehistoric occupation of the Estuary, Lower and Upper Valley, and Plateau Reaches. Adjacent to Riverwash occur old alluvial deposits that date from the late to middle Pleistocene. The middle Pleistocene dates to c. 800,000 years B.P. It is within such soils that fossil deposits may occur, both derived from marine and terrestrial sources.

Associated with the urban and made lands are recent Holocene artificial fills. Depending on their depth, projects would need to have deep impacts for original in situ soils to be reached.

The Friars formation can be found in a couple of areas, but mostly north of the Admiral Baker Golf Course where it comes down and abuts the river. These are sedimentary rocks dating to the middle Eocene, or roughly 42 million years ago. Again, these are potential very rich fossil deposits of non-marine and lagoonal sandstone, claystone, and cobble conglomerates.

Further up the river valley occur two rock types that are the primary reason the river narrows into the Gorge Reach. Here occur metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks that date from the Mesozoic, roughly 66 to 245 million years ago. Fossils are also abundant within this rock unit, which also served as a source for various rock types that the Native peoples of the region used for making stone tools. Next are granodiorite and tonalite rocks, derived from the Southern California Batholith.

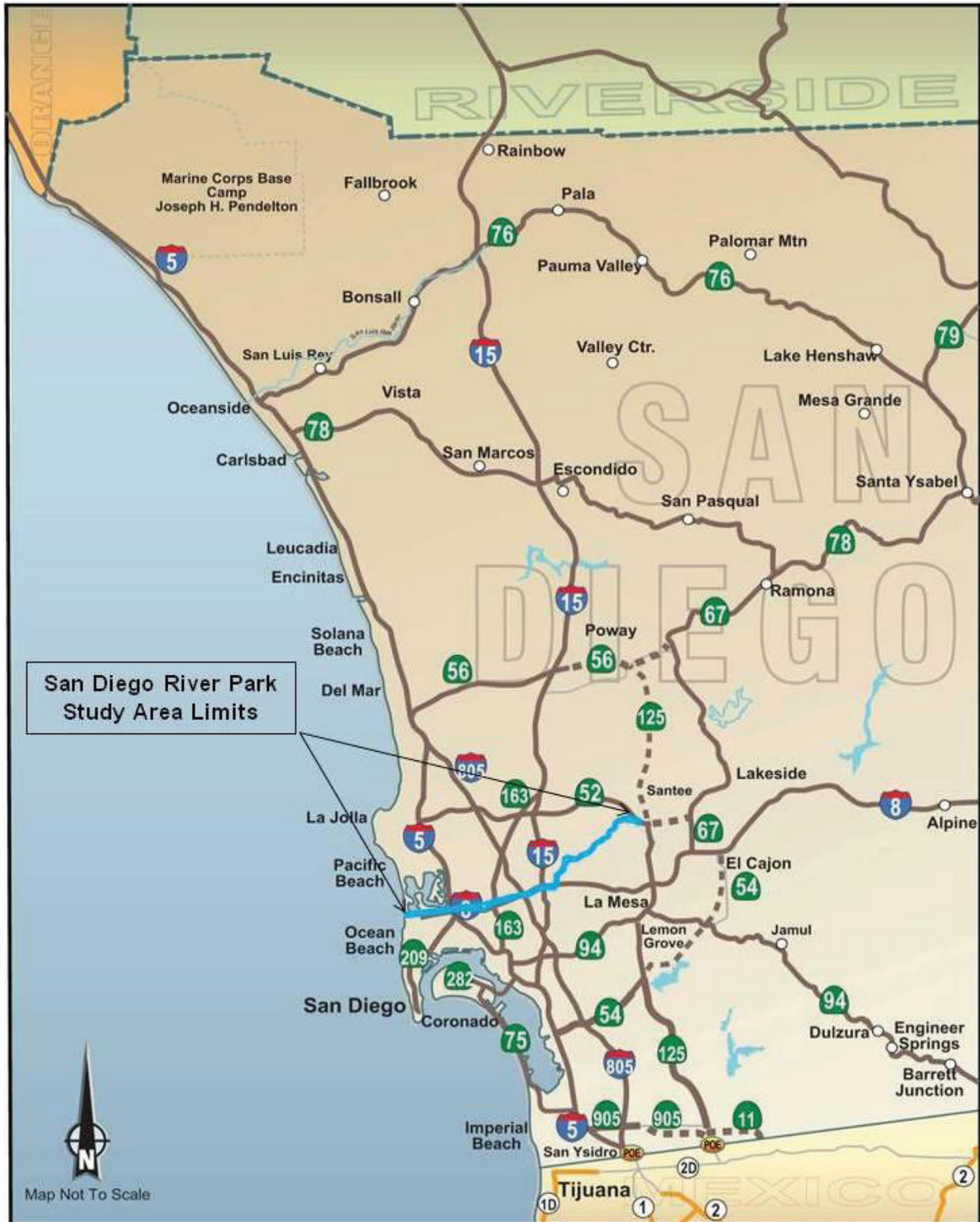
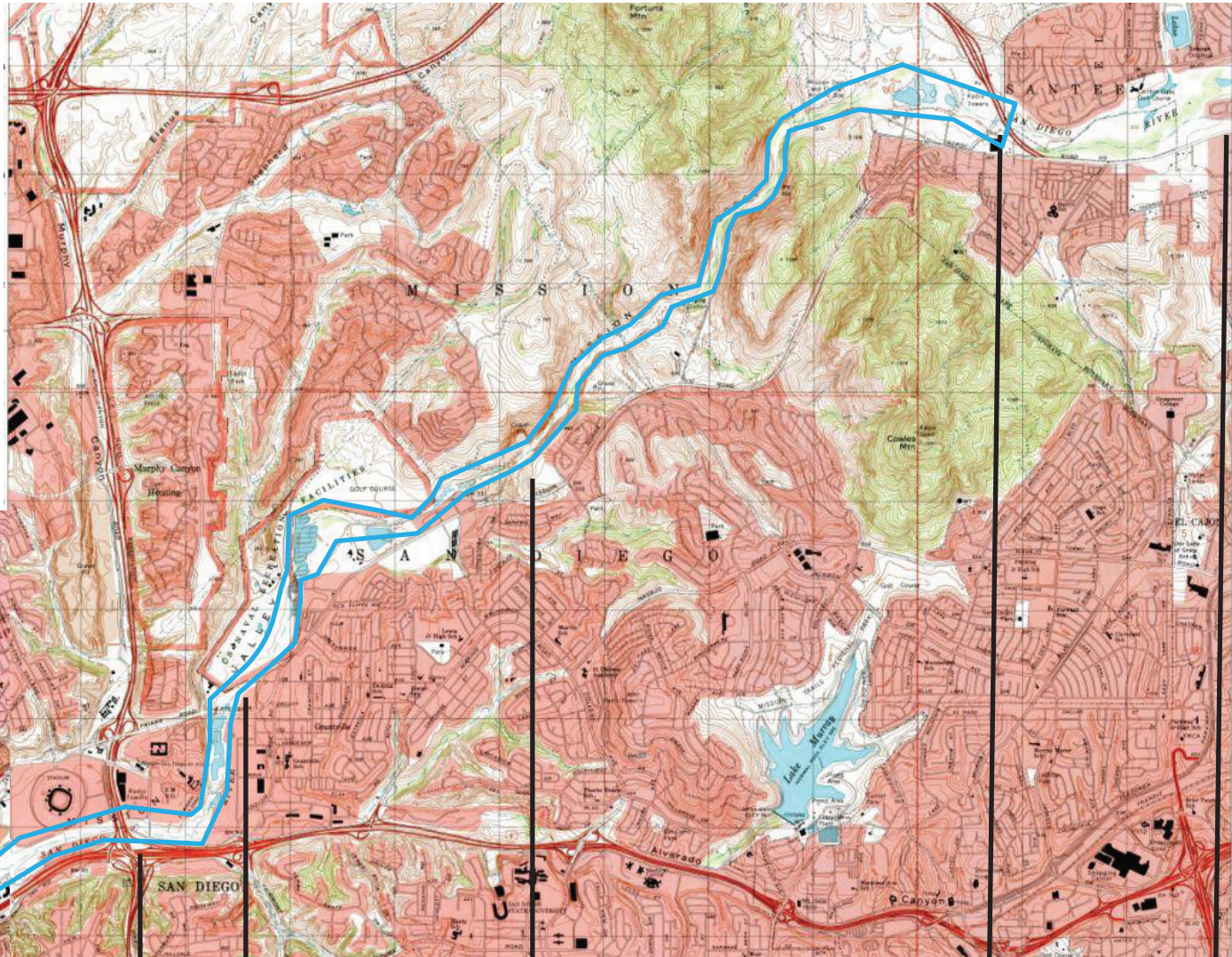


Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map

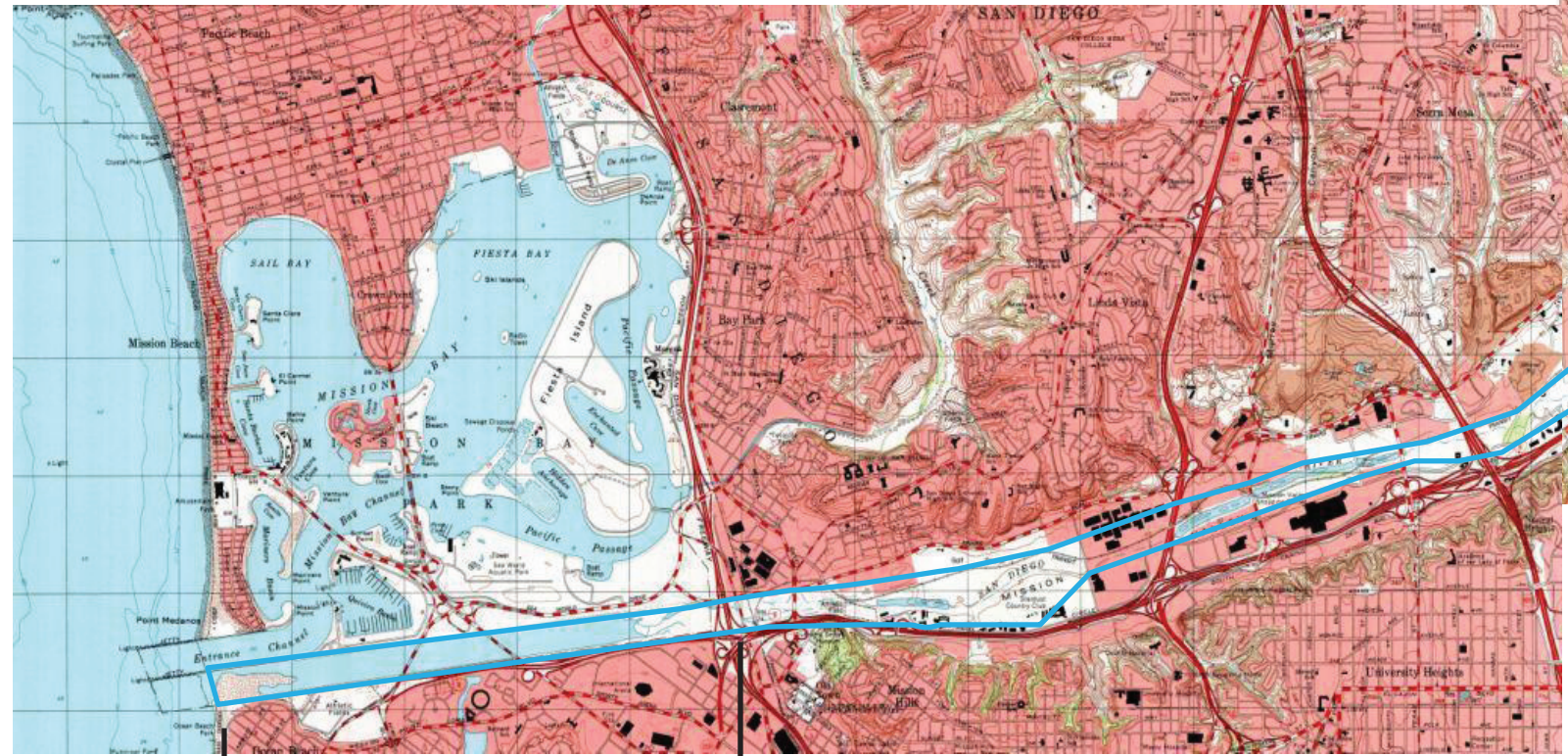
La Mesa 7.5' USGS 1994



0 mile 1

San Diego River Park Study Area Limits

La Jolla 7.5' USGS 1996



Estuary Reach

Lower Mission Valley Reach

Confluence Reach

Upper Mission Valley Reach

Gorge Reach

Plateau Reach



Figure 2
Project Location Map

These are igneous rocks dating from the mid-Cretaceous, and as such would be absent fossil remains. The granitics where they outcrop often served as the locations for bedrock milling features, especially where they occurred near water courses like the San Diego River.

The Batholith abuts the river until the Plateau Reach area, where the lands flatten out and Holocene to late Pleistocene alluvium is again found. Adjacent to the alluvial soils can be older alluvium dating from the late to middle Pleistocene, and Tonalite rocks from the middle Cretaceous (Kennedy and Tan 2005).

A review of the soils and geology indicate that the most likely places for buried cultural remains to occur are within the late Pleistocene to early Holocene alluvial deposits. As a standard precautionary measure these area should be monitored during construction by qualified archaeological and Native American monitors. Areas containing sedimentary or metasedimentary rocks are prime locations for the occurrence of fossils, and those areas should be monitored by a qualified paleontologist during construction.

Prehistorically, animal life in along the river environs would have included large to medium mammal species such as grizzly and black bears, mountain lion, bobcat, mule deer, coyote, gray fox, badger, ringtail, raccoon, and striped skunk (Bond 1977). Numerous species of smaller mammals were also present including jackrabbit, brush rabbit, cottontail rabbit, ground squirrel, pocket gopher, and several species of mice and rats (Bowers et al. 2004). Other animals include numerous predatory bird species such as red-tailed hawks and golden eagles (Dunn and Alderfer 2008), and various amphibian and reptile species including a large variety of lizards and snakes as well as pond turtles (Stebbins 2003).

Cultural Context

Cultural History/History

Prehistoric

The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions within the southern California coastal and inland regions.

While some researchers have proposed that the southern California coastal region may have been settled more than 40,000 years ago (cf., Carter 1957; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Minshall 1976; Moriarty 1987), current evidence can only document human occupation within San Diego County area for at least the last 9,000 years or so. Beginning sometime after 10,000 years ago, during the Early Holocene, three major prehistoric occupation assemblages are documented for the region. The San Dieguito tradition/complex and the Milling Stone Horizon/Encinitas tradition/La Jolla and Pauma complexes occurred during the Early to Middle Holocene or Early Prehistoric Period; and the Shoshonean (San Luis Rey) and Yuman (Cuyamaca) complexes during the Late Holocene or Late Prehistoric Period. These latter two complexes extended in time to historic contact (Warren 1968).

In the coastal area, beginning somewhere north of San Diego and extending to Santa Barbara, a fourth cultural assemblage, variously described as the Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955) or Campbell tradition (Warren 1968) has been delineated and distinguished, following the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes (Milling Stone Horizon). The time period of this assemblage is

viewed as beginning circa 4,800 years ago and continuing to as late as 1,300 years ago (Warren 1968). The extent of the Intermediate/Campbell cultural assemblage, however, south along the coast, is still a matter of some debate. The cultural manifestations of each are discussed below.

Most of the initial archaeological evidence for the earliest of these traditions is derived from the coastal areas of southern Orange and San Diego counties, not from within the inland areas of the County. In general, most sites within the coastal influence area can be expected to date from either the Archaic or Late Prehistoric periods, but as one progresses further into the interior, then most sites date to the Late Prehistoric. Within the Peninsular Ranges sites are almost exclusively Late Prehistoric in age. Only once crossing over into the desert sides of the mountains can Archaic Period artifacts be encountered again, and this almost exclusively consists of isolated dart/spear points.

Early Prehistoric Complexes

The "San Dieguito complex" is the earliest reliably dated occupation of the region. Radiocarbon dates for the San Dieguito Complex range from sometime before $9,030 \pm 350$ years before present (B.P.) to between $8,490 \pm 400$ and $7,620 \pm 380$ years B.P. (Warren 1967, 1968). In the western United States, Davis et al. (1969) identified the San Dieguito complex as part of the "Western Lithic Co-Tradition," and Bedwell (1970) placed the San Dieguito complex within the "Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition." This assemblage of artifacts, first identified by Rogers (1945, 1966), has been studied and elaborated by Warren and True (1961) and Warren (1967). The complex correlates with Wallace's (1955) "Early Man Horizon," and Warren (1968) subsequently defined a San Dieguito tradition.

In west central San Diego County, the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located along the San Dieguito River, approximately 25 kilometers (15.7 miles) north of the San Diego River, was, according to radiocarbon dates, occupied as early as 9,000 years ago (Warren 1967, 1968; Carrico and Ezell 1978; Carrico et al. 1993). Warren (1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) considered the earliest component of this site as representative of the San Dieguito complex.

This component of the Harris Site was originally defined as representative of quarry workshop activity, indicative of the manufacture of chipped stone tools for a hunting culture. More recent investigations and analyses, however, suggest that it may be more of a special purpose site (e.g., a secondary workshop for biface and other tool production) that represents only one aspect of a culture with a more diversified subsistence system (Vaughn 1982; Carrico et al. 1993). San Dieguito complex artifacts from the lower levels of the Harris Site include leaf-shaped knives, ovoid bifaces, flake tools, choppers, core and pebble hammerstones, and several types of scrapers, crescents, and short-bladed, shouldered points (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1966).

Some researchers see a San Dieguito complex with a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, as distinct from the more gathering oriented complexes of traits that were to follow (Warren 1967, 1968). Others see a more diversified San Dieguito subsistence system as possibly ancestral, or a developmental stage, for the subsequent predominantly gathering oriented complex denoted as the "La Jolla/Pauma complex" (cf. Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

Archaic Complexes

La Jolla/Pauma complex sites, dating from circa 8,600 to 1,300 years B.P., are considered to be part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas Tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Milling Stone Horizon." They are characterized by manos and metates, shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, inhumations, rock features, cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. Artifacts that can also be associated with these complexes include bone tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points/knives, Elko-eared dart points, and beads made of stone, bone, and shell.

The inland or "Pauma complex" aspect of this culture, as defined by True (1958), lacks shellfish remains, but is otherwise similar to the La Jolla complex and may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982). The presence of some San Dieguito-like hunting tools at sites interpreted as Pauma complex sites has led some investigators, in disagreement with True, to suggest that a derivative connection may exist between this complex and the San Dieguito complex (True 1980:34-35). This assemblage of artifacts at a range of coastal and inland sites appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary, hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of San Diego County for more than 7,000 years.

The Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes (Milling Stone Horizon) are identified by Warren (1968:4) as ending sometime circa 1,300 years ago. The Intermediate Horizon (Wallace 1955) or Campbell tradition (Warren 1968), delineated for the coastal area north of San Diego to Santa Barbara, following the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes (Milling Stone Horizon), is viewed as beginning circa 4,800 years ago and continuing to as late as 1,300 years ago (Warren 1968). While evidence for the use of hunting for subsistence does gradually increase through time, in the south coastal San Diego, the subsistence practices and, consequently, the artifact assemblage of the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes (Milling Stone Horizon) are seen as, otherwise, continuing largely unchanged up to the beginning of the Late Prehistoric Period with no intervening period reflecting substantial subsistence shifts. The end of the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes and the beginning of the Late Period in this area is seen, however, as marked by a number of rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which these changes took place seem to indicate a significant change in subsistence practices in San Diego County circa 1,300 years B.P.; a shift was made from atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow, shellfish gathering was de-emphasized in some areas (possibly due to silting of the lagoons), and storage of crops, such as acorns, was institutionalized by Yuman and Shoshonean peoples. In addition, new traits such as the production of pottery and cremation of the dead were introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period.

Sites with Archaic components found in southern San Diego include the Scripps Estate Site (Shumway et al. 1961), and in the Otay area, sites and assemblages clearly dating to, and associated with, both the early La Jolla complex (i.e., circa 7,000 years B.P.), as well as later La Jolla occupations circa 4,000 to 2,000 years B.P. have been documented (e.g. Pignuolo and Gallegos 1990; Kyle et al. 1990; Robbins-Wade 1990). Until recently, a general paucity of archaeological sites has been noted in north-central San Diego County after 3,000 years B.P. to approximately 1,500 years B.P. This reduction in the number of archaeological sites has been attributed to the siltation of coastal lagoons and a consequent reduction and depletion of shellfish and other lagoon resources (Warren et al. 1961; Warren and Pavesic 1963; Gallegos 1985). However, to the south, archaeological sites dated to the period after 3,000 years B.P. to circa 1,300 B.P. are being found closer to, and around, San

Diego Bay (Gallegos 1995; Cooley 1998), where shellfish were still abundant, as predicted by Warren (1964). As such, these sites in the south may represent what can be considered the end of the Archaic Period.

In a recent revision of his chronology, based on some of the new data that have been generated (e.g., as cited above), Warren et al. (1998) have redefined Warren's 1968 sequence for the San Diego area. The period from circa 10,500 B.P. to 8,200 B.P. is termed the Initial Period and represents Paleoindian assemblages or, principally in San Diego, the San Dieguito pattern as well as possibly the earliest occurrences of the La Jolla pattern assemblage. This period is followed by the Transitional Period, from 8,200 B.P. to 7,200 B.P., during which the La Jolla artifact assemblage replaces the San Dieguito assemblage in the archaeological record. The next period is termed the Middle Archaic Period, which extends from 7,200 B.P. to 4,000 B.P.

This period, and the following one, the Final Archaic Period (from 4,000 B.P. to 1,300 B.P.), represent a redefining of the La Jolla pattern into, basically, an early phase and a late phase. During the Middle Archaic, the La Jolla cultural pattern reached its greatest expression and populations were most substantial along the central areas of San Diego coast. During the Final Archaic, populations in this central coastal area decline and migrate, adapting to the loss of the lagoons in that area. Also, during this latter period, Campbell tradition and desert influences also begin to manifest themselves in the La Jolla artifact assemblage, principally in the form of hunting equipment such as large side-notched dart points initially, and then, possibly, by arrow-sized projectile points at the very end of the period. Subsequent to 1,300 B.P. the Late Prehistoric Period Yuman and Shoshonean complexes supplant the La Jolla pattern in the area.

Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

The Late Prehistoric Period is much better documented in the archaeological record, both in general, and specifically within the SDRP study area. In the San Diego area, the Late Prehistoric Period has been described as a time characterized by an increased number of sites, and "many technological innovations, and new patterns in material culture and belief systems" (McDonald and Eighmey 1998:III-1). This description, in fact, aptly describes the period for the entire San Diego County area. Changes in tool and ornament types, burial practices, and site location choices, from those documented for the earlier periods, are well documented in the archaeological record.

As with the earlier periods, archaeologists have, based on analysis of artifact assemblages, defined distinctive complexes for the Late Prehistoric Period cultures of the area. Two complexes have been defined for the protohistoric occupants of the area, one, designated as "San Luis Rey," is identified for southern Orange, western Riverside, and northern San Diego Counties; and the other, the "Cuyamaca," for southern San Diego County (Meighan 1954; True 1966, 1970; True et al. 1974). The San Luis Rey complex is believed to be the progenitor of the Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño/Juaneño culture) living in the area at the time of historic contact in northern San Diego County (referred to as San Luis Rey of Shoshonean origin) (cf. Koerper 1979). Those of southern San Diego County (Cuyamaca; Yuman), are believed to be the ancestors of the Hokan-speaking Diegueño or Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai) occupying southern San Diego County at contact. The northern Late Prehistoric tradition will not be further discussed as the SDRP study area falls clearly within the domain of the southern tradition.

Small projectile points are common, including both Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-Notched, and both occur in serrated forms and other stylistic variations that might be a matter of

cultural influence or lithic material workability. Ceramics were also common throughout San Diego County during the Late Prehistoric Period, with those found in the southern portions of San Diego County occurring earlier in time and more specialized in form. Cuyamaca complex (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) ceramics include a variety of vessel types, rattles, bow pipes, and effigies. During this period ceramics manufactured in the desert make their way to coastal areas through trade or direct acquisition, and there are generally referred to as Colorado Buff Wares, although many varieties age. Steatite and milling stones also are more common in the southern San Diego County sites, and bedrock milling becomes the preferable grinding surface as portable mortars and metates almost completely disappear during this period.

Practices relating to disposal of the dead change from the Archaic from inhumation to cremation. Kumeyaay burial practices consist primarily of cremation and placement of the ashes into urns in which specially made mortuary offerings were also placed (DuBois 1907; Kroeber 1925). Urns were then usually chased in special places and are very infrequently found in association with midden deposits.

Late Prehistoric cultures went through a dramatic cultural upsurge right before the arrival of Spanish settlers in 1769. Much larger villages were formed, with more complex activities occurring, and possibly even some craft specialization among potters, basket weavers, and projectile point manufacturers. This is an aspect of Kumeyaay culture that has yet to be explored as it has elsewhere within California (Jones and Klar 2007). Certainly the impact of Europeans on the Kumeyaay lifeway was felt long before their arrival and establishment of permanent settlements. It is estimated that introduced diseases may have preceded their arrival by as much as 200 years in some areas of the Americas, and then decimated as much as 95% of the New World's Native populations prior to the conquests of Cortez and Pizarro, and prior to the arrival of the Spanish missionaries in the southwest and west in the 17th and 18th centuries (Mann 2006).

Ethnographic

At the time of historic contact, in the southern portion of San Diego County the Hokan language affiliated Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai/Diegueño) were residing in a large territory stretching into the southern deserts of Imperial County, along the coast to Agua Hedionda and south into northern Baja California. The people known to the Spaniards as the Diegueño, a term later adopted by anthropologists (Kroeber 1925), were separated into the southern and northern Diegueño in an attempt to describe the Yuman-speaking people of San Diego County. Some researchers have separated the groups into the 'Ipai (Northern Diegueño) north of the San Diego River and the Tipai (Southern Diegueño) south of the river and into Baja California (Langdon 1975:64-70; Hedges 1975:71-83). The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shipek (1982) subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that 'Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as 'Ipai/Tipai. Today Kumeyaay is the preferred name for these Native American peoples.

The Kumeyaay are traditionally considered as a hunting-gathering society characterized by central-based nomadism (Binford 1980). While a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources were exploited, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing, as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1963, 1989) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some

bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While the evidence is problematic, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry, as was practiced throughout California and elsewhere (Anderson 2005; Calloway 2003; Lewis 1973; Lightfoot and Parrish 2009; Stewart 2002).

As with most hunting-gathering societies (Service 1966:33), Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. More specifically, the Kumeyaay were a patrilocal type of band organization with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and virilocal marital residence (the married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or *ranchería*, which is a political entity. Almstedt (1980:45) has suggested that the term *ranchería* be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a *ranchería* might comprise a 30-square-mile area.

Many households would constitute a village or *ranchería* and several villages were part of a much larger social system usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group (*cimuL*). The *cimuL* is typically an exogamous, multilocal, patrilineal, consanguineal descent unit, often widely dispersed in local lineage. The members of the *cimuL* do not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintain close relations and often share territory and resources (Sahlins 1968:23; Service 1971:105-106; Luomala 1963:287-289). Territorial divisions among Kumeyaay residential communities were normally set by the circuit of moves between villages by *cimuL*s in search in food. As Spier (1923:307) noted, the entire territory was not occupied at one time, but rather the communities moved between resources in such a manner that in the course of a year all of the recognized settlements may have been occupied. While a *cimuL* could own, or more correctly control a tract of land with proscribed rights (Spier 1923:306; Luomala 1963:285), no one from another *cimuL* was denied access to the resources of nature since no individual owned the resources, they were to be shared.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans and *cimuL* leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected to, nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural (DuBois 1906; cf. Laylander 2004). Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance and the cremation ceremony, as well as the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923: 311-326). The primary ceremonial direction among the Kumeyaay is east with entrance to ceremonial enclosures usually facing this direction (Kroeber 1925:717) and with rock art frequently positioned toward the east. The Kumeyaay are the only California tribe known to possess a color-direction system where white represents east, green-blue the south, black the west, and red the north (Kroeber 1925:717).

The environment inhabited by the Kumeyaay provided its people with large catchments, more sources of freshwater, easier and more productive access to the coastline, and probably more accessible montane resources (Kelly 1995). Shipek (1995) has posited that Kumeyaay residential units may have moved in a territory covering up to 500 km². For example, the seasonal (winter to spring) village of Pa'mu in the Santa Maria Valley near Ramona and the village of Tekemuk at Mesa Grande (summer and fall) are 21 km apart, a typical and perhaps average distance for such Kumeyaay residences. If this is an accurate settlement system for the Kumeyaay, then the settlement pattern would reflect a large quantity of dispersed sites across the landscape operated out of more sedentary villages that exploited this catchment system.

Kumeyaay political and social organization reflects more fluidity than the more structured Luiseño to their north. Shipek (1982) and Luomala (1963; 1978) have suggested that Kumeyaay territories, while administered by cimuLs or sibs, allowed for more movement and flexibility in use and procurement. If this difference is accurate, the effect on archaeological site distribution might include development and use of a greater number of sites with repetitive use by the Kumeyaay.

Population size for the Kumeyaay is somewhat conjectural. Carrico has posed a number of 12,000-15,000 for the Kumeyaay. The proposed larger population for the Kumeyaay coupled with their bi-polar residences could produce larger settlements and/or more residential settlements and denser more intensively used outliers or satellite camps. Most culture histories for the region, as summarized above, state that the Kumeyaay were in the southern California area by A.D. 500 and perhaps earlier with some researchers suggesting roots extending back into the Archaic era.

Historic

Introduction

Cultural activities within San Diego County, between the late 1700s and early 1900s provides a record of Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, occupation and land use. An abbreviated history of this area is presented to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the study area.

Spanish Period (1769–1821)

The Spanish period represents exploration; establishment of the San Diego presidio and the San Diego and San Luis Rey missions; the introduction of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives and other agricultural goods and implements; and a method of building construction and architectural style. Spanish influence continued beyond the year 1821, when California came under Mexican rule, because the missions continued to operate as they had in the past although with reduced funding and support. Laws governing the distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. Forest lands were only occasionally penetrated during this period because of the relatively small numbers of Spaniards, a colonial settlement pattern that focused on coastal missions and presidios, and the resistance of inland/mountain Kumeyaay to Spanish intrusion.

Mexican Period (1821-1846)

The Mexican period includes the retention of Spanish laws and practices until shortly before secularization of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in the 1830s, over a decade after Spanish rule had ended. Although several Spanish grants of land were made prior to 1834, after secularization, vast tracts of land were granted and the Rancho era began. Cattle ranching prevailed over other agricultural activities and development of the hide and tallow trade increased during the early part of this period. The Pueblo of San Diego was established, Los Angeles and San Gabriel became major settlements, and transportation routes expanded. The Mexican Period ended as a result of the Mexican-American War in 1846-48. While the Mexican landowners pushed further into the interior hills and mountains than had the Spaniards, settlement and extensive land use still focused on the coastal plain and nearby inland valleys. In part this was because the Kumeyaay controlled the inland valleys and mountains well into the American period.

American Period (1848–present)

The American period began when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. In direct violation of that treaty, the California Lands Commission was created by the State of California in response to the Act of 1851 that provided a means of validating land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Few Mexican ranchos remained intact because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient evidence to provide title claims. Much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. The influx of people to California and the San Diego region was the result of various historical and economic forces. These forces include the discovery of gold in the state, conclusion of the Civil War, subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, and importance of the area as an agricultural area supported by the construction of connecting railways.

The growth and decline of towns occurred in response to an increased population and the economic "boom and bust" period of the late 1880s. As the so-called western frontier closed and the once Wild West sprouted cities, ribbons of railroad steel, and harbors teeming with ships, the pressure to develop more interior lands mounted. The former Mission lands that tended thousands of cattle, were slowly being turned into agriculture to feed the ever burgeoning population of the region. [Carrico et al. 2003]

San Diego River Valley

With the arrival of the Spanish in the late 18th Century, pressure on the valley landscape began to increase. The first mission and presidio were built on a hillside above the Kumeyaay village of *Cosoy* (AKA *Kosaii* and *Kosa'aay*), near Old Town, an area still known as Presidio Hill. The Mission was relocated near *Nipaguay* shortly thereafter in 1774, where it remains today as the San Diego Mission de Alcalá. The expanding mission and conversion of Kumeyaay people to Christianity led to increasing population in the valley. The Spanish introduced agriculture and cattle to the valley and built the first dam above the gorge by 1815. A Mission period flume was constructed shortly thereafter to bring water from the dam to the Mission, as means to provide water to an increasing population and to water livestock, field crops, and orchards. To support the burgeoning population of both immigrating Spaniards and Natives converted to Christianity, improvements to the efficiency of agricultural production and obtaining an adequate and reliable water supply were necessary. So additional water ditches (*zanjas*) were built in Grantville and to supply Old Town during this period.

The Spanish ceded few land grants to Natives or civilians during this period, but that all changed when Mexico gained control of Alta California in 1821. Numerous and large land grants were granted to former soldiers, Natives and other civilians during this period. Along the entire project length the lands remained under control of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. When the missions were secularized in 1834, the land and holdings of the Mission quickly went into ruin and through a succession of land owners. The final blow came in 1845 when the mission lands were granted to Santiago Arguello, "in consideration of past services to the territorial government."

The American era started as early 1846 as an outgrowth of hostilities with Mexico. California became an official territory of the United States in 1848 when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, formally ending the hostilities of the Mexican-American War. The ensuing Gold Rush brought tens of thousands to the California, in sufficient numbers to gain statehood in 1850. Shortly thereafter the City and County of San Diego were established, and change began to occur more

rapidly. At the west end of the valley the Derby Dike was constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers, effectively isolating the San Diego River from half of its natural delta and estuary to San Diego Bay, and diverting the flow permanently to False Bay, now known as Mission Bay. Population of the valley began to grow significantly and along with it the demand for a reliable water supply. By the end of the 19th Century numerous dams had been constructed throughout San Diego County, including the El Capitan and San Vicente on the San Diego River. These dams isolated the lower San Diego River watershed from its headwaters and upper reaches, drastically changing the hydrologic pattern of the river and its seasonally diverse flows. The sand and gravel industry developed within the valley to meet the demand for the construction of roads, dams, jetties, and railroads. Throughout almost 100 years of American control, Mission Valley remained an area primarily devoted to agriculture and dairy farming.

As the City went through extensive growth following World War II, development began to move from the mesas and into the river valley itself. Within two decades the valley was dramatically altered as the ranches, dairy farms, and truck farms were replaced by highways, shopping centers, parking lots, and offices. Sand and gravel mining already in the valley increased operations to meet the demands of the expanding development. Through this evolution, the river became treated not as a focus within the valley but rather as an engineering and flood problem to be solved. During the 1950s Mission Bay was dramatically altered, first used as a landfill for years, and then radically altered for the development of Mission Bay Park. These changes eliminated the lagoons and estuaries that had once pervaded the region. Development then typically turned its back on the river, lining the stream corridor with loading docks, parking lots, and roadway embankments. Land use laws allowed development to occur within the floodplain, forcing the river into an increasingly channelized condition, reducing meander, groundwater recharge, sediment transport and water filtration. Uncontrolled urban runoff further diminished the water quality of the river. These changes affected the natural riparian habitat that once flourished in the valley by diminishing not only its extent and its overall quality, but by disrupting the connections to the upland environment of the valley walls. Through this process much of the evidence of the river's historic value to the region has been lost. Kumeyaay village sites have been developed as golf courses, the Mission flume disrupted and damaged, and other sites threatened by development and damage from vandalism. [Carrico 2004; Pourade 1960-1967]

Place Names

Place names on the landscape provide a sense of history and of place; humans are almost compelled by necessity to name and to associate landforms with elements of their culture. Within the SDRP and nearby there are hundreds of place names reflecting Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and American cultures. These names vary from places where supernatural events occurred, to names associated with famous settlers and pioneers, to whimsical names applied by land surveyors as they trudged up yet another brushy hill slope. For Native peoples, place names often reflect a particular physical aspect of the land, or an event that took place there, or provide a mythological context. Indian place names offer hints or clues as to native activities at these areas and thus may be indicative of archaeological site locations or places of cultural significance. The following listing for the SDRP is by no means exhaustive, but it does provide a sense of the variety and types of place names present within the study area. The sources for the place names were primarily derived from Stein (1988), Gudde's (1998), and Fetzer (2005).

Kumeyaay Places Names

“Every prominent object in the landscape around us, every hill and Rincon and canyon, every oak woodland and spring and arroyo, almost every tree that differs markedly from another, has its Indian name descriptive of its physical character or commemorating some event of Indian history that has happened here” (Kumeyaay Place Names Project at <http://kumeyaaymapping.org>). Just as Spanish/Mexican/American place names do the same, commemorating Saints, or geographic/geologic features, or important people, so too did the Kumeyaay. The names below offer insights into the minds and feelings of those people who were here before anyone else.

- *Ewiiykaakap*: Goes around (the rocks), the narrows in Mission Gorge
- *Emat kusevaav*: Spirit land for the area in the valley near the Mission
- *Sinyaweche*: Descending woman, the hills as seen from the river along Mission Gorge
- *Nipaguay/Nipawaii*: Village name for the San Diego Mission area
- *Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa'aay*: Village name for the area from the foot of Presidio Hill on both sides of the river
- *Totakamalam*: Point Loma area (Kroeber 1925)
- *Qujar*: A place name for the area in general from the Mission to the sea
- *Paulpa*: Ocean Beach area
- *Qapai/Hapai*: Ocean Beach to Point Loma area; used to go to sea in canoe from there

Records Search and Literature Review

Historical resources identification efforts for the SDRP consisted of record searches, literature review, correspondence and consultation with the California Native American Heritage Commission and local tribes.

The RCA/PC/ RIA zones are composed of a complex series of privately and publicly owned parcels. A review of existing data was necessary to identify the locations of previously recorded historical resources. Data collected, reviewed, and synthesized for this section were derived from the following:

- SCIC database of the California Historical Resources Information System
- National Register of Historic Places
- California Register of Historical Resources
- Minutes of the Quarterly Meetings of the State Historical Resources Commission
- California Points of Historical Interest
- City of San Diego Landmarks
- Native American Correspondence

In their scoping document to ICF, the City requested that Native American contact letters be sent to the following tribes and individuals:

- California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)
- Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee
- Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation
- Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians
- Campo Band of Mission Indians
- Cuyapaibe Band of Mission Indians
- Inaja Band of Mission Indians*
- Jamul Band of Mission Indians*
- La Jolla Band of Mission Indians
- La Posta Band of Mission Indians*
- Los Coyotes Band of Mission Indians
- Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
- Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians*

- Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Pauma Band of Mission Indians
- Pechanga Band of Mission Indians
- Rincon Band of Mission Indians
- San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians*
- Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians
- Sycuan Band of Mission Indians*
- Viejas Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians*
- Ron Christman
- Louie Guassac
- Clint Linton
- Carmen Lucas, Kwaaymii Band of Mission Indians*

It is not known when the City contacted the NAHC regarding consultation under Senate Bill 18, but a response from the Commission was sent on September 23, 2008. In their response, the NAHC included a list of most likely descendants (MLDs), those groups and individuals indicated above with an “*”. The NAHC also performed a Scared Lands search, and revealed that locations had been reported for the Mission Bay Park, Midway-Pacific Highway, Mission Valley, Navajo, and East Elliot Community Plan areas. ICF sent the MLDs letters on August 9, 2009, requesting information they may have for the SDRP corridor. There is no indication that any responses were received. The remaining tribes and individuals listed above were contacted on March 25, 2011. As of April 5, 2011, no responses have been received. Since the Master Plan and PEIR do not include discretionary actions for specific projects, continued consultation with Native Americans would continue once specific undertakings are proposed.

From Estuary to Plateau the river runs past a rich cultural heritage that dates back thousands of years with its prehistoric Native American sites of Kumeyaay and their predecessor’s heritage, to sites dating to the Spanish, Mexican and American eras. A records and literature searches were completed by the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University on May 28, 2009, and then again on March 30, 2011. The objective of these archival searches was to identify historical and archaeological resources within the RCA/PC/RIA zones.

The results of the literature search indicated that 118 studies had been conducted since 1973 within the RCA/PC/RIA (Table 1). The entire area was surveyed in 1975 by Sue Ann Cupples and during the next four decades various portions of the zones were surveyed, excavated, or monitored. In the past 10 years, approximately 50% of the PC/RIA was covered by cultural studies. The records search also listed 31 previously recorded historical resources within the 200-foot-wide San Diego PC/RIA. These consisted of 4 historic sites, 23 prehistoric sites, and 3 multi-component sites containing both historic and prehistoric materials, and 1 non-archaeological site of freshwater shellfish. The results are summarized in Table 2. The RCA/PC/RIA zones contain some of the most important sites in San Diego history. These include the Mission San Diego de Alcalá established in 1769 (CA-SDI-35), the site of two Kumeyaay villages, *Nipaguay* and *Cosoy/Kosaii/Kosa’aay* (CA-SDI-35 and CA-SDI-41), and the Spanish era Mission (Padre) Dam and Flume representing the earliest European water management system in Alta California (CA-SDI-6660; CA-SDI-6658). Table 3 presents the current

status, if known, of the historical resources recorded within the Master Plan study area, and within which river Reach they occur. Record search results and site locations (Figures 3–8) can be found in confidential Appendix B. The types of sites that are reasonably expected to occur within the Master Plan area run the gamut from:

- Prehistoric/Native American bedrock milling stations, seasonally used places usually for the processing of plant remains; through the pounding and grinding actions of processing acorns, seeds and other materials on bedrock surfaces, various types of depressions are created, which archaeologists might call slicks, metates, basins, ovals, mortars, and cupules
- Prehistoric/Native American campsites or villages, seasonally or year-round occupied sites containing small extended family units to large concentrations of people in more complex hierarchically based clans, leaving behind cultural remains from daily life, stone tools and manufacturing debris, pottery, shellfish and animal bones in midden deposits
- Prehistoric/Native American sacred or ceremonial places, e.g., rock art sites, Cowles Mountain solstice site, in the latter case where no physical remains may be found, but the importance of place is nonetheless significant in the minds and spirits of local Native peoples like the Kumeyaay
- Historic era settlements from the Spanish, Mexican or American periods, possibly related to the Presidio, Mission, Padre Dam, villages, Old Town pueblo, farming and ranching, Derby dike, sand and mine operations, leaving their cultural traces in the form of remains like building foundations and walls, trash pits, privies, and domestic, business, and manufacturing debris

Table 1: Cultural Resource Studies Wholly or Partially within the San Diego RCA/PC/RIA

Authors	Date	Title
Cupples, Sue Ann	1974	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I
Cupples, Sue Ann and Ruth Tolles	1974	Mast Boulevard Archaeological Survey and Mitigation Report
Cupples, Sue Ann	1975	An Archaeological Survey of the San Diego River Valley
Fink, Gary	1973	The Archaeology of Cuyamaca Street Extension
Corum, Joyce M.	1986	Extended Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-SDI-205, 5053, 8594, 9242, and 10148 Santee, California 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050
Corum, Joyce M. and Chris White	1986	Extended Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at CA-SDI-9243 Santee, California 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2 11222-047050
Corum, Joyce M. and Karen Crotteau	1985	Archaeological Test Excavation at Sites CA-SDI-5655, 5658, 9239, 9240, 9246, 9247, 9913 in Shepherd Canyon, San Diego
Corum, Joyce M.	1985	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed State Route 52 Santo Road to State Route 67 (Portion) 11-SD-52 P.M.7.3/17.2 11222-047050
Cheever, Dayle and Dennis Gallegos	1988	Archaeological Survey of the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer, Stadium Way to Fairmont Avenue
Goldberg, Donna	1980	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 15/8 Interchange 11-SD-15 R5.6/R5.9 11-SD-08 5]1/6.3 11206-048161
Fink, Gary	1973	Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Forester Creek Drainage Channel Project
Fink, Gary	1973	An Archaeological Survey of the Upper San Diego River Mosquito Abatement and Water Pollution Control Project Phase I
Hannah, David	1978	A Cultural Resource Study of the Murray Canyon, Cowles, and Fortuna Mountain Regional Park
Kupel, Douglas E. and Chris White	1983	Archaeological Survey of the Frontage Road Near the 8/15 Interchange
Corum, Joyce	1988	Second Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey and Extended Phase I Investigation for Proposed State Route 52, Santo Road to State Route 67 11-SD-52 P.M.7.3/17.2 11222-047040
Pettus, Roy E.	1979	A Cultural Survey of Portions of the Las Chollas, South Las Chollas, Los Coches Forester, and Loma Alta Tream Basins in San Diego County, California
Whitehouse, John L.R. and Sue A Wade	1989	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Friars Road Bridge Widening Project, City of San Diego, California
Price, Harry J. Jr.	1980	Second Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Route 8/15 Interchange 11-SD-R6.0/R7.0, 11-SD-08 5.1/6.3 11206-048161
Corum, Joyce M.	1989	Third Addendum Archaeological Survey for Proposed State Route 52, 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2, 11222-047050
Hector, Susan	1981	Investigations Conducted at Archaeological Site SDM-W-2409 (SDI-7603), Santee, California
City of San Diego	1984	Draft Environmental Report Atlas Hotel Specific Plan, City of San Diego
Advanced Science	1992	Cultural Resources Impact Survey for the San Diego River Outfall

Authors	Date	Title
Inc.		Project
Abel, Parra	1980	Draft Environmental Impact Report Proposed Removal of Sand Upper San Diego River, San Diego County, P79-112 RP79-16 EAD LOG# 79-14-261
Clevenger, Joyce and Susan Carrico	1991	Historic Architectural and Archaeological Survey, U.S. Naval Station
Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1993	Cultural Resource Monitoring Sewer for East Mission Gorge Interceptor Sewer System Force Main Construction Project DEP #880089
Bull, Charles	1991	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Tierrasanta Norte Waterline, San Diego, California
Carrico, Richard et al.	1990	Historic Properties Inventory Report for the Mission Valley Water Reclamation Project, San Diego, California
Carrico, Richard, et al.	1991	Cultural Resources Testing, Evaluation, and Proposed Data Recovery Program for the East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main Project
Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	1993	Draft Archaeological Evaluation of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-11606 and CA-SDI-11057 Loci A and D, Kumeyaay Lake Campground, San Diego, California
Kyle, Carolyn et al.	1993	Data Recovery Program for a Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-10148, East Mission Gorge Pump Station and Force Main, San Diego, California
City of San Diego	1991	Proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration for East Linda Vista Trunk Sewer, San Diego, California
City of San Diego	1993	Mitigated Negative Declaration Replacement of Water and Sewer Pipes: La Jolla, Uptown, Mission Valley, Midway and Navajo Communities
McDonald, Meg, Carol Serr, Dan Saunders	1994	Phase III Data recovery of CA-SDI-9243, a Multicomponent Prehistoric Site in the San Diego River Valley, Santee, California
Peak & Associates	1990	Cultural Resources Assessment of AT&T's Proposed San Bernardino to San Diego Fiber Optic Cable, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego Counties, CA
Smith, Brian F.	1993	Results of a Cultural Resource Evaluation Study for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project
Schaefer, Jerry	1994	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Proposed North Metro Interceptor Sewer Project, San Diego, California. Appendix F
Caltrans	1994	Negative Archaeological Survey Report, 11-SD-8 P.M. 3.9/4.9, 11290-050021, 11-SD-805, P.M. 17.2/18.2 11290-050031
Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1995	Archaeological Testing of Seven Sites for the Stardust Golf Course Realignment Project, City of San Diego, California
Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1995	Archaeological Testing of Seven Sites for the Stardust Golf Course Realignment Project, City of San Diego, California
Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1995	Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-12126 for the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Phase 2, City of San Diego
Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1995	Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-12126 for the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Phase 2, City of San Diego
Hannah, David	1994	Cultural Resources Survey of Sycamore Landfill Entrance Facility in San Diego, California

Authors	Date	Title
Smith, Brian F.	1992	Results of a Cultural Resource Evaluation Study for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District Phase I Reclaimed Water System Project
Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1995	Draft Historic Properties Inventory for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, City of San Diego
Kyle, Carolyn and Dennis Gallegos	1994	Archaeological Evaluation of Prehistoric Sites CA-SDI-11606, CA-SDI-11057A and CA-SDI-11057B, Kumeyaay Lake Campground, San Diego, California
Cooley, Theodore and Patricia Mitchell	1996	Limited Data Recovery Investigations at Site CA-SDI-11767, a La Jolla Complex Site along the Lower San Diego River Valley, Mission Valley West Light Transit Project, San Diego, California
Kyle, Carolyn and Roxana L. Phillips	1998	Cultural Resource Constraint Study for the North Bay Redevelopment Project, City of San Diego, California
Case, Robert P. and Richard L. Carrico	1999	Cultural Resources Survey for the North Metro Interceptor Diversion 3A Pipeline Project (CIP No. 46-104.0), San Diego, California
Gilmer, Jo Anne and Dayle Cheever	1997	Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Replacement - Phase II, San Diego, California
Dietler, John and Andrew R. Pignuolo	2000	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Magazine Road North Repair Project on Miramar Marine Corps Air Station, San Diego County, California
City of San Diego	1990	Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego Santee Basin Water Reclamation Project Draft Environmental Report
Hector, Susan	1988	A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed East Elliott Community Planning Area
RECON	1978	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lake Murray, Cowles, and Fortuna Mountain Regional Park
ERCE	1978	Appendix A to the Historic Properties Inventory for the Proposed Deerfield Water Pump Plant: Results of the Archaeological Records Search
Cooley, Theodore and Patricia Mitchell	1996	Limited Data Recovery Investigations at Site CA-SDI-11767, a La Jolla Complex Site along the Lower San Diego River Valley, Mission Valley West Light Transit Project, San Diego, California
Brown, Joan	1996	Archaeological Monitoring of Excavation during Construction of the East Linda Vista Trunk Sewer Project DEP NO. 91-0684, Located in the City of San Diego, California
Corum, Joyce	1986	First Supplemental Historic Property Survey 11-SD-52 P.M. 7.3/17.2
City of San Diego	1995	Final Environmental Impact Report for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, San Diego, California
Kinnetic Laboratories Incorporated	1996	Environmental Assessment for the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Phase II
Corum, Joyce	1986	Extended Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Test Excavations at Sites CA-SDI-205, 5053, 8594, 9242, and 10148, Santee, California
RECON	1980	Environmental Impact Analysis for the Santee Regional Shopping Center
Corum, Joyce	1985	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed State Route 52 Santo Road to State Route 67 (Portion) 11-SD-52 P.M.7.3/17.2 11222-047050

Authors	Date	Title
Pigniolo, Andrew	2001	Historic Property Survey Report for the Forester Creek Project, Santee, California
Brown, Joan	1997	Archaeological Monitoring of Construction Excavation, North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer, Phase II, DEP No. 94-0573 (Addendum to DEP No. 94-0160), Located in the City of San Diego, California
Gilmer, Jo Anne and Dayle Cheever	1997	Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Replacement - Phase II, San Diego, California
Pigniolo, Andrew	1991	Cultural Resource Testing and Evaluation for the Mission Valley West Light Rail Transit Project, San Diego, California
Kelsay, Richalene	1987	Negative Area Survey Report, District 11, County of San Diego
Goldberg, Donna	1981	Historic Property Survey for Route 8/15 Interchange
City of San Diego	1992	DEIR for Riverwalk, City of San Diego
Pigniolo, Andrew	1994	Historic Properties Evaluation for the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Phase II Project, City of San Diego, California
McKenna, Jeanette A.	2000	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Vesta Telecommunications Inc. Fiber Optic Alignment, Riverside County to San Diego County, California
Ezell, Paul	1974	A Report of Cultural Impact Survey Phase I
Donovan, Mary	1985	Negative Archaeological Survey Report 8-Fairmont Ave. Westbound Auxiliary Lane
Rosen, Martin	1994	Negative Archaeological Survey - Interstate 8 & 805, Mission Valley
Rosen, Martin	2000	Historic Property Survey Report for an Interstate 5 and State Route 163 Pavement Rehabilitation Project
Cook, John	1996	Archaeological Survey and Subsurface Test of the Proposed Home Depot Project, 5920 Fairmont Avenue, City of San Diego, California
Pigniolo, Andrew	1994	Historic Properties Evaluation for the North Mission Valley Interceptor Sewer Phase II Project, City of San Diego, California
Tift, Larry	1990	Cultural Resources Survey of the Hollins Lake Campground, City of San Diego
Tift, Larry	1990	Cultural Resources Survey of the Hollins Lake Campground, City of San Diego
Robbins-Wade, Mary	1990	Cultural Resources Inventory for the Hoffman Canyon Sewer Project, San Diego
Pierson, Larry J.	2002	An Archaeological Report for the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program at the Sewer Group 708 Project
Collett, Russell	2002	Draft Results of Cultural Resource Investigations for the Superior Ready Mix Factory, San Diego, California
Smith, Brian F.	2000	An Archaeological Assessment for the Edgemoor Proj.
Norwood, Richard H.	1978	An Archaeological Survey of the Deerpark Property
McGinnis, Patrick	2003	Cultural Resource Survey Report for the Proposed Van Nuys Canyon Sewer Access Project, San Diego, California
Wade, Sue A, Stephen R. Van Wormer, and Dayle M. Cheever	1990	Historic Properties Inventory for North City Water Reclamation Facilities Clean Water Program for Greater San Diego, San Diego, California
Kyle, Carolyn	2002	Cultural Resource assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD791-03, City of San Diego, California

Authors	Date	Title
Kyle, Carolyn	2002	Cultural Resource assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility SD791-05, County of San Diego, California
Gallegos, Dennis and Carolyn Kyle	1991	Cultural Resource Survey Report San Diego Bikeways Project, San Diego, California
Robbins-Wade, Mary	1998	Archaeological Monitoring for the East Mission Gorge Trunk Sewer Rehabilitation Project, San Diego, California (DEP NO. 94-0077; SCH NO 95-061026)
Caterino, David	2005	The Cemeteries and Gravestones of San Diego County: An Archaeological Study
Kyle, Carolyn	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment/Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site SD474-01, San Diego, California
Becker, Mark	2005	Archaeological Monitoring for the San Diego River Wetland Creation Project-Phase A, City of San Diego, California (PTS #6020; LDR 42-0077)
Fink, Gary	1973	An Archaeological Survey of the Upper San Diego River Mosquito Abatement and Water Pollution Control Project Phase I
Price, Harry and Charles Bull	2004	Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Ryan Corporate Office Park Master Plan, Santee, California
Robbins-Wade, Mary	2005	Historic Property Survey Report SR 163/Friars Road Interchange, San Diego, California
City of San Diego	2006	Centerpointe at Grantville, City of San Diego
May, Vonn Marie	2006	Uptown Historic Architectural and Cultural Landscape Reconnaissance Survey
Glenn, Brian	1993	Report to the Historical Board for the City of San Diego Water Utilities Department, Alvarado Filtration Plant Upgrade and Expansion (CIP 73-261)
Arrington, Cindy	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California
Baker, Cindy L. and Mary L. Maniery	2007	Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of United States Army Reserve 63rd Regional Readiness Command Facilities
Various	Unk.	Mission San Diego de Alcalá: Historic Site Board Docs.
Kyle, Carolyn	2007	Cultural Resource Monitoring for the Forester Creek Improvement Project, City of Santee, California
Kyle, Carolyn	2006	Cultural Resource Survey for the San Diego River Restoration Project Edgemoor Property, City of Santee, California
Pierson, Larry J.	2007	Results of Archaeological Monitoring at Town Center Community Park Mass Grading, Santee, California (CIP 2004-31)
Kennedy, George L., Gerald I. Shiller	2007	Paleontological Monitoring Report, Town Center Community Park Mass Grading Project, City of Santee, San Diego County, California
Various	Unk.	Old Town - Estudillo House, Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, Gilla House Site, Whaley House, Exchange Hotel, Johnson House, Mason Street School, San Blas Bell, Casa de Machado-Stewart, Casa de Machado-Silvas
Various	Unk.	Old Town - Miscellaneous Documents
Various	Unk.	Presidio of San Diego
Various	Unk.	Mission San Diego de Alcalá: Miscellaneous Documents

Authors	Date	Title
Collett, Russell	2003	Final Reporting on the Archaeological Monitoring Program for the Old Mission Flume during Emergency Removal of Rock Fall at the Superior Ready Mix Property
Smith, Brian F., Adriane Dorrler	2008	Archaeological Resource Report Form: Archaeological Survey of the Springhill Suites Project
Heritage Archi- tecture & Planning	2008	Edgemoor Farm Historical Resource Evaluation Report, San Diego, California
Price, Harry J., Jackson Underwood	2008	Results of a Historical Resources Survey of a Portion of the Hazard Center Redevelopment Project, San Diego, California
Robbins-Wade, Mary	2008	Archaeological Resources Analysis for the Master Stormwater System Maintenance Program, San Diego, California (Project 42891)
Hector, Susan	2007	Historical Resources Study for the Old Mission Dam Mitigation Project, San Diego, California
Carrico, Richard	1979	Archaeological Survey of the Conrock Mission Valley Cup Extension and Reclamation Plant Area
Kraft, Jennifer	2011	Site record form for CA-SDI-20233, for the South Mission Valley Trunk Sewer project
Pigniolo, Andrew et al.	2011	Cultural Resource Testing and Data Recovery for the Hotel Circle North Underground Project, the Charles H. Brown Sr. Site (CA-SDI-4675/SDM-W-1137)

Table 2. Cultural Resources within the San Diego River Park Master Plan Study Area

P-37-	CA-SDI-	SDM-W-	Site Type / Description
	35	956	Prehistoric/ethnohistoric Kumeyaay village of <i>Nipaguay</i> and the historic Spanish Mission San Diego de Alcalá. Includes a late historic trash dump from the Poor Sisters of Nazareth school established in 1927 and enlarged in 1939.
	41		Prehistoric/ethnohistoric Kumeyaay village (<i>Cosoy?</i>) located "north of Old Town and west of the Presidio at the mouth of the San Diego River" (N.C. Nelson notes from the early 1900s). Based on interviews with Old Town residents but not corroborated by physical survey at the time.
	202		Southeasterly extension to the Mission San Diego de Alcalá (CA-SDI-35).
	203	690	Large campsite/village consisting of 6 loci w/artifacts, 5 loci w/milling features, large quantity of flakes and debitage, pottery, manos, cores, hammerstones, fire-affected rock, midden, bone and shellfish
	205	200-A	Originally recorded by Malcolm Rogers as a 1-acre site comprised of lithic artifacts. Subsequent work in the 1980s and 1990s failed to relocate the site although some artifacts were identified during monitoring of excavation for the East Mission Gorge Force Main project.
	4511	691	Scatter of artifacts including 1 mano, 2 mano frags, 1 chopper, 1 flake scraper, 1 hammerstone, 50+/- pieces of debitage
	5050		Moderate prehistoric campsite containing numerous mano fragments, 2 cobble tools, 1 flake tool, abundant fire-affected rock, and Brownware ceramic sherds.
	5688		Isolated bedrock milling features with 15 water worn slicks and basins. No associated artifacts.
	6658		Spanish era Mission (Padre) Dam. Constructed from 1813-1816, it is the earliest European water management system in Alta California.
20910	6660	1758	Spanish era Mission Flume. Constructed from 1813-1816, it is the earliest European water management system in Alta California.
	8594 A/B	1381	Moderate prehistoric campsite containing numerous bedrock milling features, mano fragments, cobble and flake tools, 1 bone tool, and Brownware ceramic sherds. A small amount of early 20th century trash (glass bottle fragments, glazed earthenware, and an abalone shell button) was also recovered.
	9242		Large multi-component prehistoric campsite containing numerous ground stone and flaked stone tools, 1 bone awl, abundant faunal remains. The presence of a piece of Coso Hot Springs obsidian and a possible Pinto-like projectile point may indicate an Archaic period component underlying the predominantly Late Prehistoric component.
	9243	3180	Large multi-component prehistoric campsite. Data recovery produced ~66,000 pieces of debitage, core and flake tools, projectile points, bifaces, groundstone, ceramics, antler tips, shell and bone beads, glass trade bead, bone awl tips, turtle shell rattle fragments in addition to 10 distinct subsurface rock features. Faunal remains included approximately 220 pieces of marine shell and over 81,000 pieces of animal bone.

	10148		Medium-sized prehistoric campsite. Test and evaluation recovered 1354 pieces of debitage, 8 cores, 5 hammerstones, 7 flake tools, 9 manos, 2 metates, and 1 Brownware sherd. Faunal remains comprised 2485 pieces of animal bone.
	11607		Temporary prehistoric occupation area, flaked and groundstone artifacts, subsurface likely; 20 flakes, 1 hammerstone, and 1 mano.
	11608		Flake lithic scatter with four manos, subsurface deposit likely; 100+ pieces of debitage and 5+ manos.
	11610		Isolated bedrock milling feature with one slick. No artifacts.
	11723		Medium-sized prehistoric campsite. Surface survey noted approximately 50 pieces of debitage, 4 flake tools, 3 whole and 4 fragmentary manos, some bone and Chione shell fragments as well as numerous fire-affected rock.
	11767	175	Sparse lithic scatter consisting of flakes, angular waste, 1 scraper, 1 ceramic sherd and abundant marine shell (Chione and Argopecten).
012126	12126		Sparse lithic scatter with groundstone and concentration of marine shell (Chione and Argopecten).
	12127		Small marine shell scatter but no artifacts or features observed.
	12128		Small marine shell scatter but no artifacts or features observed.
	12129		Small marine shell scatter but no artifacts or features observed.
	12132		Small marine shell scatter but no artifacts or features observed.
	14152		Medium-sized prehistoric campsite within the area of the contact period village of <i>Cosoy</i> ; data recovery produced abundant flaked lithics, ceramics, milling equipment, faunal remains (shellfish, fish, birds, mammals), and fire-affected rock.
024558	16288		Small marine shell scatter with one feature, a partially disturbed cremation with Olivella shell beads, a serrated point, and a concave base side-notched point.
024559	16289		Small marine shell scatter but no artifacts or features observed.
024560	16290		Sparse freshwater shell scatter.
014959			Isolated flake.
015947			Isolated mano found during construction monitoring.
029807			Historic State Route 163 bridge over the San Diego River, 1946.
031962	20233		Buried historic and prehistoric debris found during monitoring, including 1870-1880s cistern.

Table 3. Status/Location of Cultural Resources within the San Diego River Park Master Plan Area

Site Number	Reach Location	Within RCA, PC, or RIA	Status
CA-SDI-35	Confluence	PC, RIA	Mission San Diego de Alcalá still exists; historic trash dump probably still exists buried under fill; portions of Kumeyaay village of <i>Nipaguay</i> probably still exist as buried deposits; Mission is a listed National Historic Landmark, California Historical Landmark #, City of San Diego Historical Landmark #113.
CA-SDI-41	Estuary	RCA, PC, RIA	Portions may still be intact buried within the floodway, although mostly destroyed by highway construction and other development.
CA-SDI-202	Confluence	RCA, PC, RIA	Unknown, may be part of Mission complex or Kumeyaay village of <i>Nipaguay</i> .
CA-SDI-203	Gorge	RCA, PC, RIA	Still exists.
CA-SDI-205	Plateau	RCA, PC, RIA	Still exists, although southerly portion most likely destroyed by SR-52 and Mission Gorge Road.
CA-SDI-4511	Gorge	RCA, PC, RIA	Still exists.
CA-SDI-5050	Plateau	RCA, PC, RIA	Probably still exists.
CA-SDI-5688	Gorge	RCA	Still exists.
CA-SDI-6658	Gorge	RCA, PC	Still exists.
CA-SDI-6660	Upper Valley	RCA, PC, RIA	Old Mission Dam and Flume (Padre Dam) still exist; National Historic Landmark, California Historical Landmark #57, City of San Diego Historical Landmark #2.
CA-SDI-8594-A	Plateau	RCA, PC, RIA	Probably destroyed by Mission Gorge Road and SR-52, but portions further north near the river may still exist; evaluated for NRHP and found to be not significant.
CA-SDI-9242	Plateau	PC, RIA	Probably destroyed by Mission Gorge Road and SR-52, but portions further north near the river may still exist; evaluated for NRHP and found to be not significant.
CA-SDI-9243	Plateau	RCA, PC, RIA	Mostly destroyed by Mission Gorge Road and SR-52, but portions further north near the river may still exist; human remains recovered; site was found eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and placed on the California Register of Historical Resources.
CA-SDI-10148	Plateau	RCA, PC, RIA	Probably destroyed by Mission Gorge Road and SR-52, but portions further north near the river may still exist.
CA-SDI-11607	Gorge	PC, RIA	Still exists.
CA-SDI-11608	Gorge	RIA	Still exists.
CA-SDI-11610	Gorge	RCA	Still exists.
CA-SDI-11723	Upper Valley	RCA, PC, RIA	Most likely intact.
CA-SDI-11767	Lower Valley	RCA, PC, RIA	Probably destroyed, but remnants may survive buried within golf course.
CA-SDI-12126	Lower Valley	RCA, PC, RIA	Possibly present, buried under golf course.

CA-SDI-12127	Lower Valley	RCA	Possibly present, buried under golf course.
CA-SDI-12128	Lower Valley	RCA	Possibly present, buried under golf course.
CA-SDI-12129	Lower Valley	RCA	Possibly present, buried under golf course.
CA-SDI-12132	Lower Valley	RIA	Possibly present, may be under golf course.
CA-SDI-14152	Lower Valley	RCA,	Buried site discovered during monitoring for wetland restoration project.
CA-SDI-16288	Estuary or Lower Valley	RCA	Buried site discovered during monitoring for a sewer project; other resources of this kind are likely in the area.
CA-SDI-16289	Lower Valley	RCA	May not be an archaeological site.
CA-SDI-16290	Lower Valley	n/a	Not an archaeological site.
P-37-014959	Lower Valley	n/a	Isolated flake; not prehistorically important.
P-37-015947	Gorge	n/a	Isolated mano fragment; not significant.
P-37-029807	Lower Valley	RCA	Wooden piers found while monitoring represent pre-1946 structure deeply buried in river channel; existing bridge is not historically important.
P-37-031962	Lower Valley	RCA/RIA	Present, buried, including remainder of cistern.

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Historical Resources and the SDRP Master Plan: Management Considerations and Recommendations

This section describes the overall impacts on historical resources based on a qualitative assessment of reasonably foreseeable effects of the adoption of the proposed project. It describes the methods used to determine the impacts of the project and lists the thresholds used to conclude whether an impact would be significant. Measures to mitigate, i.e., avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, eliminate, or compensate for significant impacts, accompany each impact discussion.

Again, as stated earlier in this document, “Historical Resources” refers to prehistoric and historical archaeological sites and districts, and built environment resources such as buildings, structures, objects, districts, dams, and flumes; but in a non-regulatory context.

The impact analysis in this section includes analysis of potential historical resource impacts related to the future actions of the Master Plan. Future actions include Specific Reach Recommendation Projects, and other specific actions that would guide development of the SDRP. These actions are divided between the RCA/PC and the RIA. The features of the RCA/PC and the RIA are described in greater detail in Chapter 3 of the PEIR (ICFI 2011).

Possible impacts on historical resources from implementation of the proposed project are addressed below. This discussion includes issues such as the type of historical resource, the type of impacts it might suffer, and how to avoid, minimize, or mitigate for those impacts. Mitigation is provided, as appropriate, that would reduce the potential for future adverse impacts from resulting projects. Future project-level impacts associated with future projects implemented in accordance with the Master Plan (City of San Diego 2010), and its associated historical resources analysis, would be subject to subsequent environmental review in accordance with CEQA and the City’s Historical Resources Regulations and Guidelines.

Issues

Issue 1: Would the Master Plan result in the alteration or destruction of a prehistoric or historical archaeological site?

Impact Thresholds

The City’s 2001 Historical Resources Guidelines and 2011 Significance Thresholds provide criteria for evaluating impacts on cultural resources, which include direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. Examples of direct impacts would include:

- Mass grading
- Road construction
- Pipelines for sewer and water
- Staging areas

- Access roads
- Destruction of all or part of a property
- Deterioration due to neglect
- Alteration
- Inappropriate repair
- New addition
- Relocation from original site, or
- Isolation of a historic resource from its setting, when the setting contributes to its significance

Indirect impacts in the built environment include the introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric effects that are out of character with the cultural resource or alter its setting, when the setting contributes to a property's significance. Examples include, but are not limited to, the construction of a large-scale building, structure, object, or public works project that has the potential to cast shadow patterns on the cultural resource, intrude into its viewshed, generate substantial noise or vibrations, or substantially increase air pollution or wind patterns. For archaeological resources and traditional cultural places (TCPs), indirect impacts are often the result of increased public accessibility to resources not otherwise subject to impacts, which would result in an increased potential for vandalism and site destruction. Placing sites into open space does not always mean that there would not be the potential for indirect impacts on the resource. Since open space boundaries can change during the project review as a result of environmental design and/or community constraints, resources placed into open space need to be evaluated for indirect impacts.

Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time. The loss of a historical resource due to mitigation by data recovery could be considered a cumulative impact. In the built environment, cumulative impacts most often occur to districts, where several minor changes to contributing properties, their landscaping, or to their setting over time result in a significant loss of integrity.

The Historical Resources Guidelines discuss the thresholds for determining potentially significant historical resources. Based on these thresholds, impacts on historical resources are considered significant if the Master Plan would cause any of the types of impacts discussed above. Determining if a resource is significant usually involves applying criteria of effect, which begins by determining if a resource has integrity of setting, design, materials, workmanship, location, feeling, and association. A resource does not need to have integrity of all, but of a sufficient number so that it conveys the essence of why it might be significant in the first place. To determine significance there are existing federal, state and local criteria that can be applied. Federal criteria for the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) relate to those embodied in the National Historic Preservation Act, and include historic properties, the federal equivalent of historical resources, that are included in or are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. At the state and local level, and for the purposes of CEQA, the criteria relate to the California Register of Historical Resources and the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register, respectively.

For the purposes of CEQA, a significant historical resource is one that qualifies for the California Register of Historical Resources or is listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey, as provided under PRC Section 5024.1(g). A resource that is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources, or not

included in a local register of historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant for the purposes of CEQA. A resource may be listed in the California Register if it is significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following four criteria:

- (a) It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history and cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- (b) It is associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past.
- (c) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.
- (d) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the state or nation.

CEQA Sections 15064.5 and 21083.2(g) define the criteria for determining the significance of archaeological resources, which are now included in the definition of the term "Historical Resources" for the purposes of CEQA (Section 21084.1).

Any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area or object may be designated as historic by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board (HRB) if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's or a neighborhood's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping or architectural development.
- b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.
- d. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist or craftsman.
- e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by National Park Service for listing on the NRHP or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources.
- f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements that have a special character, historical interest or aesthetic value or that represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.

Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise. Testing is required to document the absence of a subsurface deposit. Such sites could include:

- Isolated Artifacts
- Sparse Lithic Scatters
- Isolated Bedrock Milling Features

- Shellfish Processing Stations

Sparse Lithic Scatters are identified and evaluated based on criteria from the Office of Historic Preservation's *California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program: Sparse Lithic Scatters* (Jackson et al. 1988). Isolated Bedrock Milling Stations are defined as having no associated site within a 50-meter radius and lacking a subsurface component. Shellfish Processing Stations are defined as containing a minimal amount of lithics and no subsurface deposit. Historic buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes are generally not significant if they are less than 45 years old. A non-significant building or structure located within an historic district is by definition not significant. Resources found to be non-significant as a result of the survey and assessment would require no further work beyond documentation of the resource and inclusion in the survey and assessment report.

If it is determined that significant resources would be impacted by a project, there are several mitigation strategies that can be utilized.

Impact Analysis

Master Plan

River Corridor Area

Uses within the RCA are limited to maintaining existing uses and implementing Reach Recommendation projects and future projects implementing the Design Guidelines as described in Chapter 3, "Project Description." Associated Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines within the RCA could include elements that would cause adverse impacts on historical resources. Impacts could occur with any planned project that disturbs original in situ soils. Some activities listed in Chapter 3 of the Master Plan could include the grading of the River's banks, braiding the channel, separating the River from ponds, installing gabions, removal of exotic species, and planting of native species, which could all cause impacts on known cultural resources. These projects could occur within the RCA. Other potential projects associated with the 35-foot Path Corridor could include grading and drainage improvements associated with the installation of multi-use pathways, interpretive displays, signs, public art, utilities, walls, fences, picnic areas, picnic and shade structures, pedestrian/bicycle trails and paths, pedestrian/bicycle bridges, boardwalks, or overlook platforms. Construction of these facilities could occur within areas known to contain archaeological or built environment resources. As previously mentioned, it is estimated that only about 50% of the RCA has been surveyed for cultural resources within the past 10 years. Even so, studies that are more than 3 years old generally need to be updated. Conditions related to weather, vegetation or ground cover, accessibility, River water levels, and more could affect the adequacy of any cultural resource survey. These must all be weighed against the context and intensity of any proposed project. It should also be noted that of the 118 studies listed in Table 5.5-1, only 3 have occurred within the last 3 years. Table 5.5-3 indicates which cultural resources are located within the RCA planning areas. Potential impacts on prehistoric or historic resources associated with implementation of Reach Recommendations or other facilities proposed within the RCA would be considered a significant impact.

River Influence Area

Future actions associated with the Reach Recommendation projects and future projects that implement the Design Guidelines within the RIA could include elements such as installing bio-swales

to decrease the amount of urban runoff from stormwater, but then to increase the quality of stormwater that reaches the River through filtration. Within the RIA the City is proposing design guidelines for development opportunities that would be implemented by public and private land owners. The RIA Design Guidelines are not intended to change or alter any “development opportunities,” but to serve as guidelines for the design of buildings or structures to enhance the River experience. Buildings and other structures could be erected in association with future development projects; all requiring associated vehicular and pedestrian access, utilities, and parking lots designed in accordance with the RIA Design Guidelines. Signs, landscaping, public art, fences, and walls could be installed within future developments in accordance with the Design Guidelines. Public access would be created to link the RIA with the RCA by connecting public sidewalks with multi-purpose paths. Future development projects might include the construction of streets to abut the RCA, including curbs, gutters, sidewalks, bulbouts, crosswalks, signals, and lighting that are completed in accordance with the Design Guidelines. As with the RCA discussion above, known cultural resources occur within the RIA, as indicated on Table 5.5-3. Impacts on known resources and those not yet found and formally recorded, could occur anywhere within the RCA/RIA. The grading and movement of original in situ soils could also expose buried resources along floodplains. Even in disturbed contexts, historical archaeological resources and features such as privies and trash dumps can and have been found that contain information important in history. Within the highly alluvial environment of the River, intact buried prehistoric sites have also been discovered. Each future development project would need to be evaluated independently for its potential impacts on historical resources depending upon the context and intensity of impacts on the environment. Considering the Design Guidelines of the RIA are intended to provide direction on how to design structures and other facilities associated with future development projects and would not necessarily affect location of grading or ground disturbance areas associated with those future development projects, it is not anticipated that implementation of the RIA Design Guidelines would result in impacts on prehistoric or historic resources.

City of San Diego Municipal Code

Mission Valley Planned District Ordinance/Navajo Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone

The River Subdistrict of the Mission Valley PDO has been amended to establish an RCA and RIA, and to identify development regulations to implement the Master Plan.

The Navajo CPIOZ provides supplemental development regulations that are tailored to specific sites within community plan areas of the City. As described in Chapter 3, “Project Description,” the modifications to the development regulations associated with the Mission Valley PDO and the Navajo Community Plan would permit future actions such as pathways and pedestrian trails similar to those associated with the Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines. Therefore, it is possible that the installation of such features could impact cultural resources, either those already known, or others that await discovery through resource surveys or through monitoring during construction. This would be considered a significant impact.

Mission Trails Design District Ordinance and Design Manual

The MTDDODM provides regulations for development in Mission Trails Regional Park Subarea 3, and the MTDDODM would be amended to include development regulations to guide all development within and adjacent to the River. The existing Mission Trails Regional Park Master Development Plan specifically mentions cultural resources throughout and makes it very clear that future projects

would be designed in such a way as to avoid impacts on sensitive resources. In addition, Municipal Code Section 13.2.1201, Mission Trails Design District, would be amended to revise the current language that is in conflict with the goals of the Master Plan, add new implementation language, and require a discretionary permit for all anticipated exterior private and public projects. The amendments would not replace any language in the MTDDODM regarding preservation of cultural resources, and, therefore, would not result in impacts on cultural resources.

Community Plan Amendments

Mission Valley Community Plan

The Master Plan proposes to amend the Mission Valley Community Plan to adopt the Master Plan as the policy document for the River area. Specifically, Master Plan Design Guidelines would be incorporated into the community plan and the River Park would be added to the regulations as a resource-based park within the Mission Valley planning area. Currently, the Mission Valley Community Plan includes guidelines related to cultural and heritage resources. Goals of the plan include: locate the cultural and heritage resources within the planning area, and identify and preserve archaeological and historical sites. The community plan includes paleontological resources in this category and proposes that archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources be reviewed in any discretionary action that might be implemented within the planning area. Implementation of the Master Plan would not conflict with these guidelines and would only allow future Reach Recommendation projects in the RCA/RIA that consider existing design measures to avoid cultural resources. Therefore, no impacts on cultural resources would result with implementation of the Mission Valley Community Plan Amendment.

Tierrasanta Community Plan

As part of the Master Plan, the Master Plan Design Guidelines would be incorporated into the Community Plan and the River Park would be identified as a resource-based park within the Open Space section of the Tierrasanta Community Plan. The community plan currently does not list any specific guidelines or policies regarding cultural resources. The community plan does, however, acknowledge its responsibilities under CEQA and the City when any discretionary action is proposed. Implementation of the Master Plan would not conflict with these guidelines and would only allow future Reach Recommendation projects in the RCA/RIA that consider existing design measures to avoid cultural resources. Implementation of the Tierrasanta Community Plan Amendment would, therefore, not result in any direct impacts on cultural resources.

East Elliot Community Plan

As part of the Master Plan, the design guidelines would be incorporated into the MTDDODM, and the River Park would be identified as a resource-based park within the Open Space section of the East Elliott Community Plan. Currently the community plan does not list any specific guidelines or policies regarding cultural resources. It does mention that, in a management of open space areas, cultural resources should remain undeveloped, with disturbance limited to trails and passive recreational uses such as walking, hiking, and nature study that are consistent with preservation of natural resources. By extension, when preserving open spaces, the archaeological resources located there would also be preserved through use of existing trails, or re-routing of trails that go through archaeological sites. Implementation of the Master Plan would not conflict with these guidelines and would only allow future Reach Recommendation projects in the RCA/RIA that consider existing

design measures to avoid cultural resources. Implementation of the East Elliot Community Plan Amendment would, therefore, not result in any direct impacts on cultural resources.

Navajo Community Plan

As part of the Master Plan, the design guidelines would be incorporated into the Community Plan, and the River Park would be identified as a resource-based park within the Open Space section of the Navajo Community Plan. The community plan currently does not specifically mention the protection or preservation of cultural resources; however, it does discuss them in such a way as to maximize their cultural and educational use for the public. The community plan acknowledges Padre Dam, but sets a goal of development in the area with the construction of a cultural center and park amenities. The Navajo Community Plan also discusses the importance of open space protection and so archaeological resources by extension would be involved in these efforts. Implementation of the Master Plan would not conflict with these guidelines and would only allow future Reach Recommendation projects in the RCA/RIA that consider existing design measures to avoid cultural resources. Implementation of the Navajo Community Plan Amendment would, therefore, not result in any direct impacts on cultural resources.

Significance of Impact

HIST-1: Impacts on known archaeological resources and those not yet found and formally recorded could occur anywhere in association with implementation of the Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines as well as the modifications to the development regulations associated with the Mission Valley PDO and the Navajo Community Plan. Grading of original in situ soils could also expose buried archaeological resources and features. Potential impacts on archaeological resources associated with construction of projects implemented in accordance with Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines would be considered significant.

Mitigation Framework (Archaeological Resources)

HIST-1: Prior to issuance of any permit that could directly affect an archaeological resource or resources associated with prehistoric Native American activities; the City shall require the following steps be taken to determine: (1) the presence of archaeological resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources which may be impacted by a development activity.

Initial Determination

The environmental analyst shall determine the likelihood for the project site to contain historical resources by reviewing site photographs and existing historic information (e.g., Archaeological Sensitivity Maps, the Archaeological Map Book, and the California Historical Resources Inventory System) and conducting a site visit. All individuals conducting any phase of the archaeological evaluation program must meet professional qualifications in accordance with the City's Historical Resources Guidelines.

Step 1

Based on the results of the Initial Determination, if there is evidence that the site contains archeological resources, preparation of an evaluation report is required. The evaluation report could generally include background research, field survey, archeological testing, and analysis. Before actual field reconnaissance would occur, background research is required that includes a

record search at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. A review of the Sacred Lands File maintained by the NAHC must also be conducted at this time. Information about existing archaeological collections should also be obtained from the San Diego Archaeological Center and any tribal repositories or museums.

Once the background research is complete a field reconnaissance must be conducted by individuals whose qualifications meet City standards. Consultants are encouraged to employ innovative survey techniques when conducting enhanced reconnaissance including, but not limited to, remote sensing, ground penetrating radar, and other soil resistivity techniques as determined on a case-by-case basis. Native American participation is required for field surveys when there is likelihood that the project site contains prehistoric archaeological resources or traditional cultural properties. If through background research and field surveys historical resources are identified, then an evaluation of significance must be performed by a qualified archaeologist.

Step 2

Once a resource has been identified, a significance determination must be made. It should be noted, that tribal representatives and/or Native American monitors will be involved in making recommendations regarding the significance of prehistoric archaeological sites during this phase of the process. The testing program may require reevaluation of the proposed project in consultation with the Native American representative, which could result in a combination of project redesign to avoid and/or preserve significant resources, as well as mitigation in the form of data recovery and monitoring (as recommended by the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative). An archaeological testing program will be required that includes evaluating the horizontal and vertical dimensions of a site, the chronological placement, site function, artifact/ecofact density and variability, presence/absence of subsurface features, and research potential. A thorough discussion of testing methodologies including surface and subsurface investigations can be found in the City of San Diego's Historical Resources Guidelines.

Step 3

Preferred mitigation for archeological resources is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm shall be taken. For archaeological resources where preservation is not an option, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program (RDDRDP) is required, which includes a Collections Management Plan for review and approval. The data recovery program shall be based on a written research design and is subject to the provisions as outlined in CEQA Section 21083.2. The data recovery program must be reviewed and approved by the City's Environmental Analyst prior to draft CEQA document distribution. Archaeological monitoring may be required during building demolition and/or construction grading when significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site, but cannot be recovered prior to grading due to obstructions such as, but not limited to, existing development or dense vegetation.

A Native American observer must be retained for all subsurface investigations, including geotechnical testing and other ground disturbing activities whenever a Native American TCP or any archaeological site located on City property, or within the APE of a City project, would be impacted. In the event that human remains are encountered during data recovery and/or a

monitoring program, the provisions of PRC Section 5097 must be followed. These provisions would be outlined in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program included in the environmental document. The Native American monitor shall be consulted during the preparation of the written report, at which time they may express concerns about the treatment of sensitive resources. If the Native American community requests participation of an observer for subsurface investigations on private property, the request shall be honored.

Step 4

Archaeological Resource Management reports shall be prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) "Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format" (see Appendix C of the Historical Resources Guidelines), which will be used by Environmental Analysis Section staff in the review of archaeological resource reports. Consultants must ensure that archaeological resource reports are prepared consistent with this checklist. This requirement will standardize the content and format of all archaeological technical reports submitted to the City. A confidential appendix must be submitted (under separate cover), along with historical resource reports for archaeological sites and TCPs, containing the confidential resource maps and records search information gathered during the background study. In addition, a Collections Management Plan shall be prepared for projects that result in a substantial collection of artifacts, which must address the management and research goals of the project, the types of materials to be collected and curated based on a sampling strategy that is acceptable to the City of San Diego.

Step 5

For Archaeological Resources: All cultural materials, including original maps, field notes, non-burial related artifacts, catalog information and final reports recovered during public and/or private development projects must be permanently curated with an appropriate institution, one which has the proper facilities and staffing for insuring research access to the collections consistent with state and federal standards. In the event that a prehistoric and/or historical deposit is encountered during construction monitoring, a Collections Management Plan would be required in accordance with the project MMRP. The disposition of human remains and burial-related artifacts that cannot be avoided or are inadvertently discovered is governed by state (i.e., AB 2641 and California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA]) and federal (i.e., federal NAGPRA) law, and must be treated in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner with respect for the deceased individual(s) and their descendants. Any human bones and associated grave goods of Native American origin shall be turned over to the appropriate Native American group for repatriation.

Arrangements for long-term curation must be established between the applicant/property owner and the consultant prior to the initiation of the field reconnaissance, and must be included in the archaeological survey, testing, and/or data recovery report submitted to the City for review and approval. Curation must be accomplished in accordance with the California State Historic Resources Commission's Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections (dated May 7, 1993) and, if federal funding is involved, Part 36, Section 79 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Additional information regarding curation is provided in Section II of the Historical Resources Guidelines.

Significance after Mitigation

At this time, no specific projects have been proposed; therefore, it is not possible to identify feasible mitigation measures to reduce project-level impacts. It is infeasible in this program-level EIR to provide specific mitigation that would reduce any further impacts below a level of significance.

Because the degree of future impacts and applicability, feasibility, and success of future mitigation measures cannot be adequately known for each specific future project at this program level of analysis, the program-level impact related to cultural resources remains significant and unavoidable.

Issue 2: Would the Master Plan result in any adverse physical or aesthetic effects on a prehistoric or historic building, structure, object, or site?

Impact Thresholds

Impact thresholds are dependent on whether the historical resource is important enough to qualify as a historical resource. The evaluation of a historical resource would determine the character-defining features that qualify it for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or the City of San Diego Historical Resources Register. If a resource qualifies as an historical resource under CEQA, it must then be determined how the project could affect those qualities that make a resource significant in accordance with CEQA. Once it is known how a project would affect a resource, it is then possible to address whether the effect on the resource is adverse. A project may either result in no effect, no adverse effect, or an adverse effect. Knowing what the effect will be then makes it possible to develop methods to avoid, minimize, and mitigate for impacts, as described above under Issue 1.

Impact Analysis

The impact analysis associated with prehistoric resources or sites as indicated in this category would be the same as outlined above for Issue 1. The impact analysis for a historic building, structure, or object involves similar steps as detailed in Issue 1; however, different source information is required as stated below. Implementation of the Master Plan would not directly result in impacts on historical resources because the Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines are not project-level requirements, and specific details regarding location and extent of grading are not provided in the Master Plan. Impacts on prehistoric sites or historic structures would result during construction activities associated with implementation of Reach Recommendation projects as well as the modifications to the development regulations associated with the Mission Valley PDO and the Navajo Community Plan. Any impacts on historical resources associated with future Reach Recommendation projects would be considered significant.

Significance of Impact/Mitigation Framework

HIST-2: Prior to issuance of any permit that could directly affect a historical resource; the City shall require an evaluation to determine: (1) the presence of historical resources and (2) the appropriate mitigation for any significant resources that may be impacted by a development activity. The Mitigation Framework for prehistoric resources or sites is the same as HIST-1. The Mitigation Framework for historic buildings, structures, district, or objects shall include an

evaluation following the requirements outlined in the Historical Resources Regulations and Guidelines as indicated below.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, DISTRICT, OR OBJECTS

Prior to issuance of any permit that would directly or indirectly affect a building/structure in excess of 45 years of age, the City shall determine whether the affected building/structure meets any of the following criteria: (1) National Register-Listed or formally determined eligible, (2) California Register-Listed or formally determined eligible, (3) San Diego Register-Listed or formally determined eligible, or (4) meets the CEQA criteria for a historical resource. The evaluation of historic architectural resources would be based on criteria such as: age, location, context, association with an important person or event, uniqueness, or structural integrity as indicated in the Historical Resources Guidelines and Historic Resources Regulations (San Diego Municipal Code Sections 143.0201–143.0280).

Preferred mitigation for historic buildings or structures is to avoid the resource through project redesign. If the resource cannot be entirely avoided, all prudent and feasible measures to minimize harm to the resource shall be taken. Depending upon project impacts, measures can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Preparing a historic resource management plan.
- b. Designing new construction that is compatible in size, scale, materials, color, and workmanship to the historic resource (such additions, whether portions of existing buildings or additions to historic districts, shall be clearly distinguishable from historic fabric).
- c. Repairing damage according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
- d. Screening incompatible new construction from view through the use of berms, walls, and landscaping in keeping with the historic period and character of the resource.
- e. Shielding historic properties from noise generators through the use of sound walls, double glazing, and air conditioning.
- f. Removing industrial pollution at the source of production.

Specific types of historical resource reports are required to document the methods (see Section III of the Historical Resources Guidelines) used to determine the presence or absence of historical resources; to identify the potential impacts from proposed development and evaluate the significance of any identified historical resources; in the case of potentially significant impacts on historical resources, to recommend appropriate mitigation measures that would reduce the impacts to below a level of significance; and to document the results of mitigation programs, if required.

Issue 3: Would the Master Plan result in any impacts on existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?

Impact Thresholds

The following impact thresholds are based on the professional expertise of archeologists that prepared the Cultural Resources technical report included as Appendix C-1 of this PEIR as well as

specific conditions within the RCA/RIA. Impact thresholds for religious or sacred land uses depend on whether sites associated with those activities are still currently and actively being used for such purposes. For example, would a future project impact a group's ability to conduct their religious or sacred uses of a place? Would the resulting project generate audible, visual, or other intrusive elements to a place's setting such that the feeling and association people have with that place are irretrievably harmed? A place such as the Mission San Diego de Alcalá serves as a historical, cultural, and religious center for not just Catholics in the region, but also for all faiths as a tourist destination. Projects occurring nearby would have to be sensitive to the human uses of the Mission area so that they could continue uninterrupted. Native American activities surrounding the Mission area would have to be carefully documented. Are Kumeyaay people still utilizing the area for sacred purposes? Is Cowles Mountain still being used to conduct solstice ceremonies? Is the rock art site within Mission Trails Regional Park a sacred place to the Kumeyaay? Although this latter site may not be within the RIA, other planned projects might increase the number of people visiting the park and thus increase the potential for vandalism to this important place. As with Issues 1 and 2 above, the evaluation of a resource would determine what defines the importance of the site or place that makes it important. It must then be determined exactly how the potential impact would affect those qualities that contribute to the resource's significance. Once that is known it is then possible to determine how to avoid adversely affecting religious or sacred places.

Impact Analysis

The impact analysis for Issue 3 would be the same as outlined above for Issue 1 if religious or sacred places cannot be avoided. Spirituality of place is often impossible to define because it transcends material remains, which archaeologists can recover during significance testing or data recovery programs. Sever the connection that someone has to a religious or sacred place and you harm them in ways that cannot be mitigated. Therefore, significant, irrevocable impacts could occur through insensitive planning and project implementation. Impacts on sacred or religious places could result during construction activities associated with implementation of Reach Recommendation projects as well as the modifications to the development regulations associated with the Mission Valley PDO and the Navajo Community Plan. Any impacts on historical resources associated with future Reach Recommendation projects would be considered significant.

Significance of Impact

HIST-3: Impacts on known resources and those not yet found and formally recorded, could occur anywhere within the RCA/RIA. Grading of original in situ soils could also expose buried historical archaeological resources and features including sacred sites. Potential impacts on cultural resources associated with construction of projects implemented in accordance with Master Plan Reach Recommendations, Design Guidelines, and the modifications to the development regulations associated with the Mission Valley PDO and the Navajo Community Plan would be considered significant.

Mitigation Framework

The Mitigation Framework for Impact HIST-3 would be the same as outlined for Issues 1 and 2.

Significance after Mitigation

At this time, no specific projects have been proposed; therefore, it is not possible to identify feasible mitigation measures to reduce project-level impacts. It is infeasible in this program-level EIR to provide specific mitigation that would reduce any further impacts to below a level of significance.

Because the degree of future impacts and applicability, feasibility, and success of future mitigation measures cannot be adequately known for each specific future project at this program level of analysis, the program-level impact related to sacred sites remains significant and unavoidable.

Issue 4: Would the Master Plan result in the disturbance of any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Impact Thresholds

The following impact thresholds are based on the professional expertise of archeologists that prepared the Cultural Resources technical report included as Appendix C-1 of this PEIR as well as specific conditions within the RCA/RIA and the results of a records search completed for the Cultural Resources technical report. Impact thresholds for human remains depend on whether sites or places containing human remains occur within the potential impact area of the project. Native American human remains have already been found within the RCA/RIA in buried deposits that were encountered during monitoring for a City sewer project. There are Native American and Euro-American remains at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, where they occur within the Mission's formal cemeteries, and quite possibly outside them as well. Often people would inter family members just outside cemetery walls if they were not members of the church to be close enough to consecrated ground in order to achieve the same benefits as the formal initiates. Any future projects planned within the vicinity of the Mission have the potential to encounter human remains.

Impact Analysis

The impact analysis for Issue 3 would be the same as outlined above for Issue 1 if impacts on human remains cannot be avoided. Native American remains, where tribal spiritual beliefs hold sacred that their ancestor's places of rest should not be disturbed. It is unavoidable in certain circumstances when human remains are discovered during construction. Impacts on human remains could result during construction activities associated with implementation of Reach Recommendations projects, Design Guidelines, and the modifications to the development regulations associated with the Mission Valley PDO and the Navajo Community Plan. Any impacts would therefore be considered significant.

Significance of Impact

HIST-4: Impacts on known resources and those not yet found and formally recorded could occur anywhere within the RCA/RIA. Grading of original in situ soils could also expose buried human remains. Potential impacts on historical resources associated with construction of projects implemented in accordance with Master Plan Reach Recommendations projects, Design Guidelines, and the modifications to the development regulations associated with the Mission Valley PDO and the Navajo Community Plan would be considered significant.

Mitigation Framework

HIST-4: It is not possible to mitigate for impacts on human remains. It is preferable in all cases to avoid impacting human remains, but this is not always possible given the uncertainties of late discoveries during construction. In the vicinity of a known cemetery or a prehistoric archaeological site suspected to be over 1,500 years old, interments are possible. Background research could help identify possible burial locations related to historic era properties. Forensic dogs or other nondestructive ground-penetrating techniques could help identify subsurface anomalies that might be related to the presence of inhumations. Forensic dogs have also been useful on sites where scattered cremation remains are present. When data recovery of an archaeological site is required, all possible pre-excavation planning should be implemented to guard against the accidental discovery of human remains. This would also apply to subsequent destruction of an archaeological site during project implementation because archaeological data recovery can never fully recover all the data from a site.

The discovery of human remains also demands that certain laws and protocols be followed before proceeding with any action that might disturb the remains further. If human remains are discovered, then the provisions set forth in California PRC Section 5097.98 and State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 would be implemented in consultation with the assigned Most Likely Descendant.

Significance after Mitigation

At this time, no specific projects have been proposed; therefore, it is not possible to identify feasible mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to below a level of significance.

Because the degree of future impacts and applicability, feasibility, and success of future mitigation measures cannot be adequately known for each specific future project at this program level of analysis, program-level impacts related to human remains is significant and unavoidable.

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APPENDIX A

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR

MARTIN D. ROSEN

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Martin D. Rosen, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources Specialist

Martin Rosen has over 38 years experience as a cultural resource professional where he has worked extensively in southern California, and also in the Great Basin, the Southwest, and in Guatemala. He joined ICF in November 2010 after a 30-year career at Caltrans District 11 (San Diego and Imperial Counties), the last 10 spent as the senior cultural resources specialist. He was the District's Heritage Resources Coordinator from 1988 until his departure. At Caltrans he ran numerous capital projects of every size, from small curve corrections, to major highway construction projects covering dozens of miles.

Prior to that Martin ran the State Office of Historic Preservation's California Historical Resources Information System at the University of California, Los Angeles, from 1975-1980. During that time he also worked on research and compliance projects on Santa Catalina Island; in Santa Barbara, Kern, Inyo, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside and Mono Counties; worked at the pre-Classical period site of El Balsamo in western Guatemala; and spent parts of three summers working on the Pajarito Plateau of northern New Mexico.

Martin has over two dozen professional publications, and has served as an editor on ten volumes of the Society of California Archaeology's publication, *The Proceedings*. He has delivered dozens of professional papers and presentations, has authored or co-authored over 300 cultural resource compliance documents, and has overseen the work of others on just as many projects, which involved not only archaeology (historical and prehistoric), but the built environment (historic roads, residences, businesses, bridges, water conveyance systems, train depots, beach boardwalks and seawalls).

Project Experience

Infrastructure – Roads, Bridges, and Highways

State Route 125 South—FHWA/Caltrans, San Diego County, California

Cultural Resource Manager and Field Supervisor. The project involved the creation of 11 miles of new freeway on new alignment.

Total Years of Experience

02/1972

Years with ICF

11/2010

Education

MA, Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1977

BA, Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, 1974

Special Training

Section 106

Section 4(f)

NEPA/CEQA

Prehistoric archaeology

Historical archaeology

Geoarchaeology

Historic architecture and historic bridges

Instructional Experience

NEPA/CEQA Environmental Academy, Caltrans

Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, Caltrans, LA Metro

District 11 Environmental Short Course, Caltrans

Professional Memberships

Society for American Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

San Diego County Archaeological Society

San Diego Archaeological Center

San Diego History Center

Save Our Heritage Organization

Certifications

Registered Professional
Archaeologist (RPA), No. 10302

Certified Professional
Archaeologist by the County of
San Diego, City of San Diego, San
Diego Unified Port District, and
County of Riverside

Professionally Qualified Staff
(PQS) equivalent for Caltrans as a
P.I. in Prehistoric Archaeology

He authored many of the reports and provided oversight on consultant field activities and documents. Numerous cultural resources were involved within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), including significant archaeological and built environment resources, which ultimately led to data recovery of one site. Sites included everything from a large ethnographic Kumeyaay village, to numerous surface scatters, many campsites, a historic dam, the U.S. Grant Jr. summer residence, and just about every possible resource in-between. Documentation included numerous survey reports, excavations reports, historic property survey reports, finding of effects, and a memorandum of agreement.

Cabrillo Historic Parkway, State Route 163 from "A" Street in downtown San Diego to Interstate 8 in Mission Valley—FHWA/Caltrans/City of San Diego, California

Managed all of the cultural resource work that took place within the historic district, including bridge seismic retrofits, pavement rehabilitation projects, median barrier project, and signage and landscaping projects. The area described above encompasses all of the officially designated Cabrillo Historic Parkway, a National Register eligible historic district, which has also been placed on the California Register of Historical Resources. Contributing elements of the historic district include the roadway, its on- and off-ramps, the landscaping, and all nine of the bridges that connect to or cross over the parkway. The route was designed in the late 1930s, but the advent of World War II prevented its construction from going ahead until 1946. Its design is truly beautiful and lushly vegetated. Proposed projects over the years have threatened to compromise its integrity and eligibility to the historic registers. Working closely with the engineers Mr. Rosen was able to make sure projects would not adversely affect the district; he prepared Section 106 documentation for processing to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO); consulted on Section 4(f) determinations; and helped write portions of environmental documents.

State Route 86—FHWA/Caltrans, Imperial and Riverside Counties, California

Cultural Resource Director for the two-lane widening of SR-86 from SR-78 in Imperial County, to Oasis in Riverside County, a distance of 21 miles. Dozens of archaeological sites occurred within the project's APE, including dune midden deposits, surface lithic and ceramic

scatters, pot drops, rock rings/circles/fish traps, rock art, and cremations. All the fieldwork was performed by Caltrans District 11 staff. Authored all survey and excavation reports, and Section 106 compliance documents. In total, over a year was spent in the field in Imperial and Riverside Counties. Through the analysis of the beads remains at the Elmore Site in the 1990s, a shell bead manufacturing site was identified for the first time in the Colorado Desert. His work also revealed that fish traps occurred at elevations far lower below sea level than previously thought.

State Route 11— FHWA/GSA/Caltrans/City and County of San Diego/ GSA, San Diego County, California

Directed all cultural resource activities, oversaw consultant's work, co-wrote survey and excavation reports, and prepared Section 106 compliance documents. Project involved the construction of three miles of new freeway on new alignment, and the construction of a new Port of Entry on East Otay Mesa. Dozens of archaeological sites were recorded within the project study area, and one proposed alignment was dropped because of the presence of important archaeological remains and sensitive biological habitat.

State Route 905 and Widening of Otay Mesa Road—FHWA/ Caltrans/City of San Diego, San Diego County, California

Directed all cultural resource studies for the widening of Otay Mesa Road, and the extension of State Route 905 on Otay Mesa. The SR-905 extension involved the construction of new freeway on new alignment for a distance of 6.7 miles. Numerous archaeological and historical resources requiring formal evaluation occurred within the project APE. Ultimately, a potential historic cemetery required monitoring during construction, where one empty coffin was recovered, and one significant archaeological was protected by changing the project alignment. A significant outcome of this work involved the creation of the *Otay Mesa Prehistoric Archaeological Management Plan*. The Plan is designed to guide future archaeological investigations on the Mesa, with the goal of focusing on those resources with further research potential, while programmatically dismissing those sites with no further research potential. The Plan has been accepted by the State Office of Historic Preservation.

Historic Bridge Projects in San Diego County—FHWA/Caltrans/City of San Diego/County of San Diego, California

Worked on practically every significant historic bridge project in San Diego County, with all, to date, having been preserved in place. The list includes: The Cabrillo (aka, El Prado) Bridge on SR-163, Bonsall Bridge on SR-76, Steele Canyon Bridge on SR-94, 1st Avenue Bridge over Maple Canyon, Georgia Street Bridge over University Avenue, Black Canyon Road Bridge over Santa Ysabel Creek, Sorrento Overhead in Del Mar, Old Highway Bridges from the Descanso cutoff to Jacumba, and all overcrossing bridges along SR-163 through Balboa Park. Many of the bridges required rehabilitation and/or seismic retrofitting, with the goal to make sure the bridges' integrities were not compromised during the process. Martin directed all the cultural resource efforts and processed the Section 106 documents. He was heavily involved during construction phases to make sure the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines* were successfully followed. In a few cases, bridges were being replaced on new alignments, and Martin convinced FHWA that the historically significant bridges should be preserved in place for pedestrian and other non-motorized uses, and then he convinced the County of San Diego to accept liability and future maintenance for these structures.

Chicano Park and the Chicano Park Murals—FHWA/Caltrans/Chicano Park Steering Committee, San Diego, California

The park was created in April 1970 when Chicano activists protested the potential creation of a California Highway Patrol substation under the eastern approach ramps to the San Diego-Coronado Bay Bridge in the Barrio Logan community. The people gathered in human chains and successfully got Caltrans to stop the air space lease. In early 1972 muralists started painting on the columns creating magnificent works of art expressing every facet of Latino culture, history, mythology, iconography, religion, heroes, education and the environment. Martin started working with the community in the mid-1990s when Caltrans announced plans to seismically retrofit the bridges. He successfully lobbied the engineers to find a way to retrofit the bridges without harming the murals. He processed the cultural documentation necessary to satisfy Federal and State requirements, where both the murals and the park were found to be eligible for listing on the National and California historic registers. Then in 2002, applied for and received a \$1.6 million grant to restore

a number of murals in the park. He worked with two of the muralists to help create the *Mural Restoration Guidance Manual*.

State Route 76—FHWA/Caltrans, San Diego County, California

Worked on every project along SR-76 from Interstate 5, to well past Interstate 15, a distance of more than 20 miles. Through a succession of projects along the route, he conducted fieldwork at numerous prehistoric sites, and worked at part of the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, where a previously unknown segment of the Mission's original garden wall was rediscovered. The projects involved significant Luiseño village sites, two rock art loci, a historic bridge, and numerous prehistoric campsites and bedrock milling sites. All work was conducted with Caltrans staff from 1982 to 1992, and then using consultants up to the present. He was responsible for the processing of Section 106 and California PRC§5024 requirements on more than one dozen projects during the above timeframe.

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Employment History

Caltrans

1980-2010: Archaeological Field and Report Experience

Martin's career at Caltrans District 11 spanned three decades and covered hundreds of projects. Work was accomplished all over San Diego, Imperial and Riverside Counties, on practically every single

Interstate highway or State Route in those counties. A simple summary must suffice to list all the different kinds of documents he worked on. He authored roughly 97% of the documents himself, with the remaining 3% having been co-authored. Archaeological Survey Reports (ASRs) numbered close to 80. Test excavation documents included another 17 documents, ranging in scale from single site investigations, to those involving 10 or more sites. He worked on two data recovery reports, authored two Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs), co-authored a single Historic American Engineering Report (HAER), prepared a dozen proposals for archaeological excavations, another dozen formal determinations of eligibility and/or adverse effects, compiled 31 seismic retrofit programmatic agreement reports for Sacramento, and analyzed and documented the shell beads and ornaments from another seven projects. Lastly, he prepared over 150 Historic Property Survey Reports (HPSRs), the document that Caltrans uses to formally submit its Section 106 (historic property) findings to the SHPO. Some of the above listed State Routes include those where almost all documents were prepared by Mr. Rosen over his 30-year career, including SR-11, SR-75, SR-76, SR-86, SR-125, SR-163, and SR-905. His knowledge and experience was appreciated by the Headquarters office in Sacramento, and he was frequently invited to participate in training, to help develop protocols, and routinely requested to provide his opinion on numerous aspects of the Caltrans cultural resources compliance process.

IFC International

November 2010 to present

Since coming to ICF Mr. Rosen has managed all or portions of a number of projects, including: Palomar Mountain Fuels Reduction Survey (Section 106), Grossmont Union High School District High School No. 12 (Section 106, CEQA), San Diego Convention Center Phase III expansion EIR (CEQA), San Pasqual Academy expansion (CEQA), San Diego River Park EIR (CEQA), South Santa Fe Avenue (Section 106, CEQA), San Diego County Bridge Preventative Maintenance Projects (Section 106, (CEQA) all in San Diego County; and on the Tukwila trail to shore project in King County, Washington. He serves as Native American advisor for the statewide California High Speed Train project. He is also one of ICF's certified instructors

in Section 106 and Section 4(f) training. He has served as project author or co-author on survey, excavation, historical archaeology, historic architecture, historic property survey reports, data recovery plans, and finding of effect documents for local, state, and federal jurisdictions, and as developer and presenter for Section 4(f) to LA Metro staff.

Master Plan Historical and Cultural Resources Inventory

APPENDIX F - HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

GEOLOGIC HISTORY

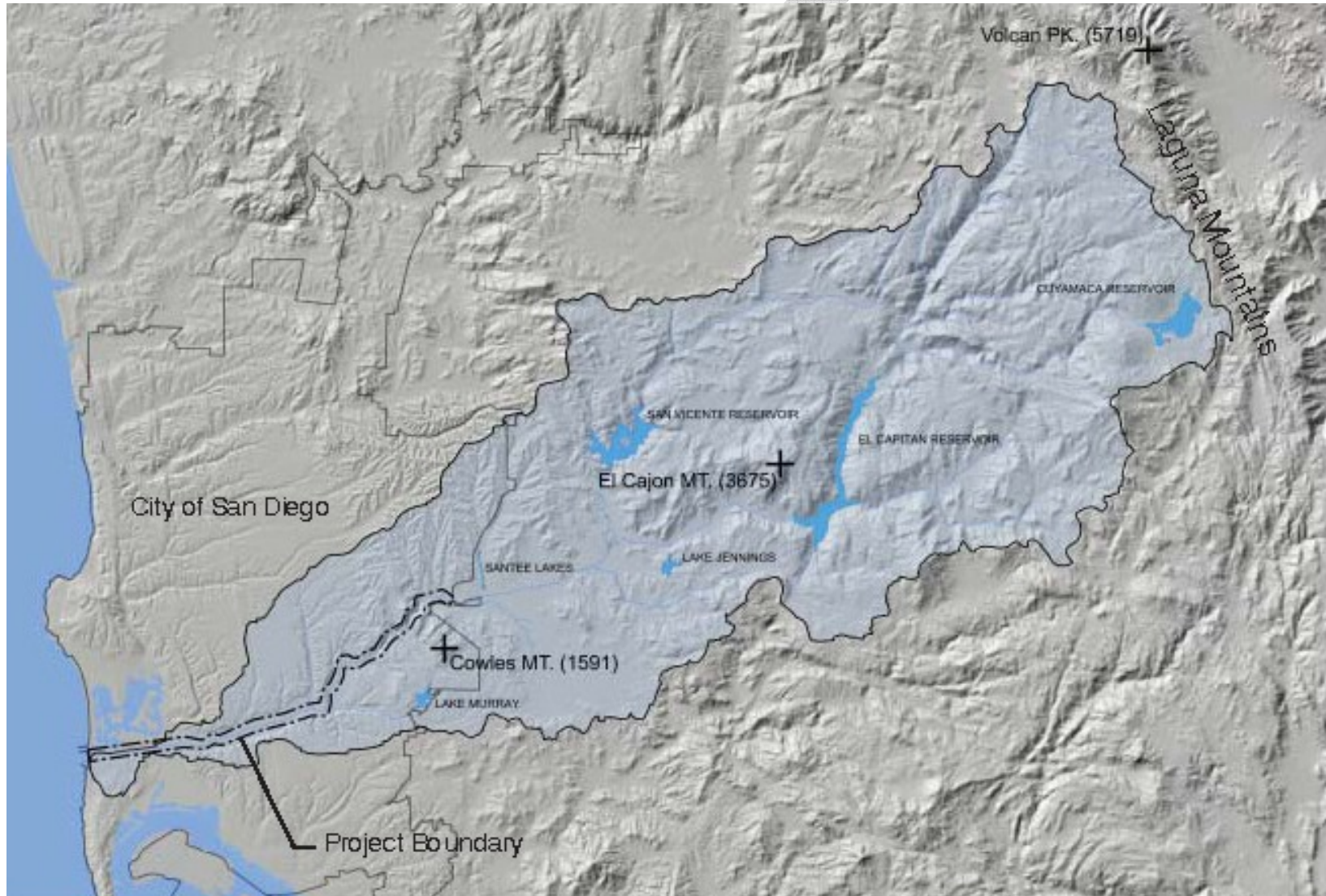
Rivers have been fundamental to the shaping of the earth's surface since vapor first coalesced into raindrops and fell to earth. Since then, by collecting into ever larger and more powerful channels from rivulets to gullies to streams and rivers, water has carved the surface of the earth and redistributed materials through erosion and sedimentation. The geologic terrains aggregated over the past one and a half billion years, drifting layer by layer into the North American plate creating the land mass that now constitutes California. The Sierras continue to rise more rapidly than they erode; the evidence of this land mass's relatively young age is seen and felt in the earthquakes occurring along many faults that outline the edges of what were once separate land masses. The erosion of the California landscape is more visibly evident than in many places. The combination of its young geology and pattern of rain fall results in a pattern of erosion that is often abrupt and eventful.

As the earth evolved, the fundamental process of erosion was influenced by two critical events. The first event was the development of vascular plants. Early vegetation existed in swamps and other lowlands, and the adaptation to higher and drier conditions likely occurred in riparian (river related) environments. The subsequent rapid expansion of plants across the surface of the earth dramatically changed the environment by stabilizing much of the earth's surface, fundamentally impacting the erosion processes and the behavior of stream flow itself. The plant species that made up the riparian vegetation of a stream corridor affected the basic structure and patterns of the stream flow, and as the vegetation evolved or otherwise changed over time, the pattern of the stream itself was changed.

The second critical event was the arrival on earth of humans a species with the ability to think, manipulate and fundamentally change the environment. Water access and rich floodplain soils often drew early peoples to river valleys, and the earliest humans migrated into southern California at least ten thousand years ago. The Kumeyaay settled in the San Diego River watershed at about this time, although their impact on the behavior of the river was minimal. Only with the late eighteenth century arrival of Europeans, with the ingenuity and desire to control water on a larger scale, did the character of natural stream flow begin to change dramatically.

The effect of these two fundamental events is clearly manifested in the historic changes to the San Diego River. Once an ephemeral waterway, often dry in the summer and occasionally flooding, the San Diego River carved through the granitic tilted fault block of California's Peninsular Range and the coastal terraces spilling onto the coastal plain. As these terraces uplifted and tilted, the River carved the Gorge in what is now Mission Trails Regional Park, leaving the promontories now known as Cowles Mountain and Fortuna Mountain. Ongoing stream erosion subsequently created Mission Valley and its tributary canyons through the softer material of the

Linda Vista Formation and Poway Group conglomerates. Seasonal flooding would often flush nearly all vegetation from the floodplain and deposit nutrient-rich sediments as it spilled onto the flatter terrain of the valley. These deposits created a rich alluvial plain and built the coastal beaches with sand and minerals carried down from the mountains.



San Diego River Watershed

HUMAN HISTORY

The earliest occupants of the valley changed the river little. The riparian zone provided habitat for food sources and vegetation from which dwellings, clothing and baskets were made. The valley also served as a transportation corridor between the uplands and the ocean.

With the arrival of the Spanish in the late eighteenth century, pressure on the valley landscape began to increase. The first mission and presidio were built on a hillside above the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy near Old Town and the Mission was relocated near Nipaguay shortly thereafter where it remains today as the San Diego Mission de Alcala



Riparian habitat

The expanding mission and conversion of Kumeyaay people to Christianity led to an increasing population in the valley. The Spanish introduced agriculture and cattle to the valley and built the first dam above the gorge by 1815. The Mission Flume was constructed from the dam to bring water to crops and livestock at Mission San Diego de Alcala down valley.

As California gained statehood and the city and county of San Diego were established in 1850, change began to occur more rapidly. The Derby Dike was constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers, effectively isolating the San Diego River from half of its natural delta and estuary to San Diego Bay, and diverting the flow permanently to False Bay, now known as Mission Bay. Population of the valley began to grow significantly and along with it the demand for a reliable water supply. By the end of the 19th century numerous dams had been constructed throughout San Diego County, including the El Capitan and San Vicente on the San Diego River. These dams isolated the lower San Diego River watershed from its headwaters and upper reaches, drastically changing the hydrologic pattern of the river and its seasonally diverse flows. The sand and gravel industry developed within the valley to meet demand for the construction of roads, dams, jetties and railroads.

Today, the river is a remnant of its past significance as it flows through the City of San Diego. As the City went through extensive growth following World War II, development began to move from the mesas and into the river valley itself. Until the 1950's the valley was still primarily agricultural land and served as place for relief from the burgeoning urban environment. Within two decades the valley was dramatically altered as the ranches, dairy farms and truck farms were replaced by highways, shopping centers, parking lots and offices. Sand and gravel mining already in the valley increased operations to meet the demands of the expanding development. Through this

evolution, the river became treated not as a focus within the valley but rather an engineering and flood problem to be solved. Development has typically turned its back on the river, lining the stream corridor with loading docks, parking lots and roadway embankments. Land use laws have allowed development to occur within the floodplain, forcing the river into an increasingly channelized condition, reducing meander, groundwater recharge, sediment transport and water filtration. Uncontrolled urban runoff has further diminished the water quality of the river. These changes have affected the natural riparian habitat that once flourished in the valley, by diminishing not only its extent, but its overall quality by disrupting the connections to the upland environment of the valley walls. Through this process much of the evidence of the river's historic value to the region has been lost. Kumeyaay rancheria sites have been developed as golf courses, the Mission flume disrupted and damaged, and other sites are threatened by development and damage from vandalism.



Old Mission Dam, Mission Trails Regional Park

Prehistoric Land Use

The San Diego River valley was first settled nearly 10,000 years ago. Known as part of the La Jolla Complex, these people used the coast and the marshes of the San Diego River extensively, as hunting grounds and as sources for materials for shelter, tools and clothing. The valley is also believed to have served as a significant movement corridor between the coast and the mountains.

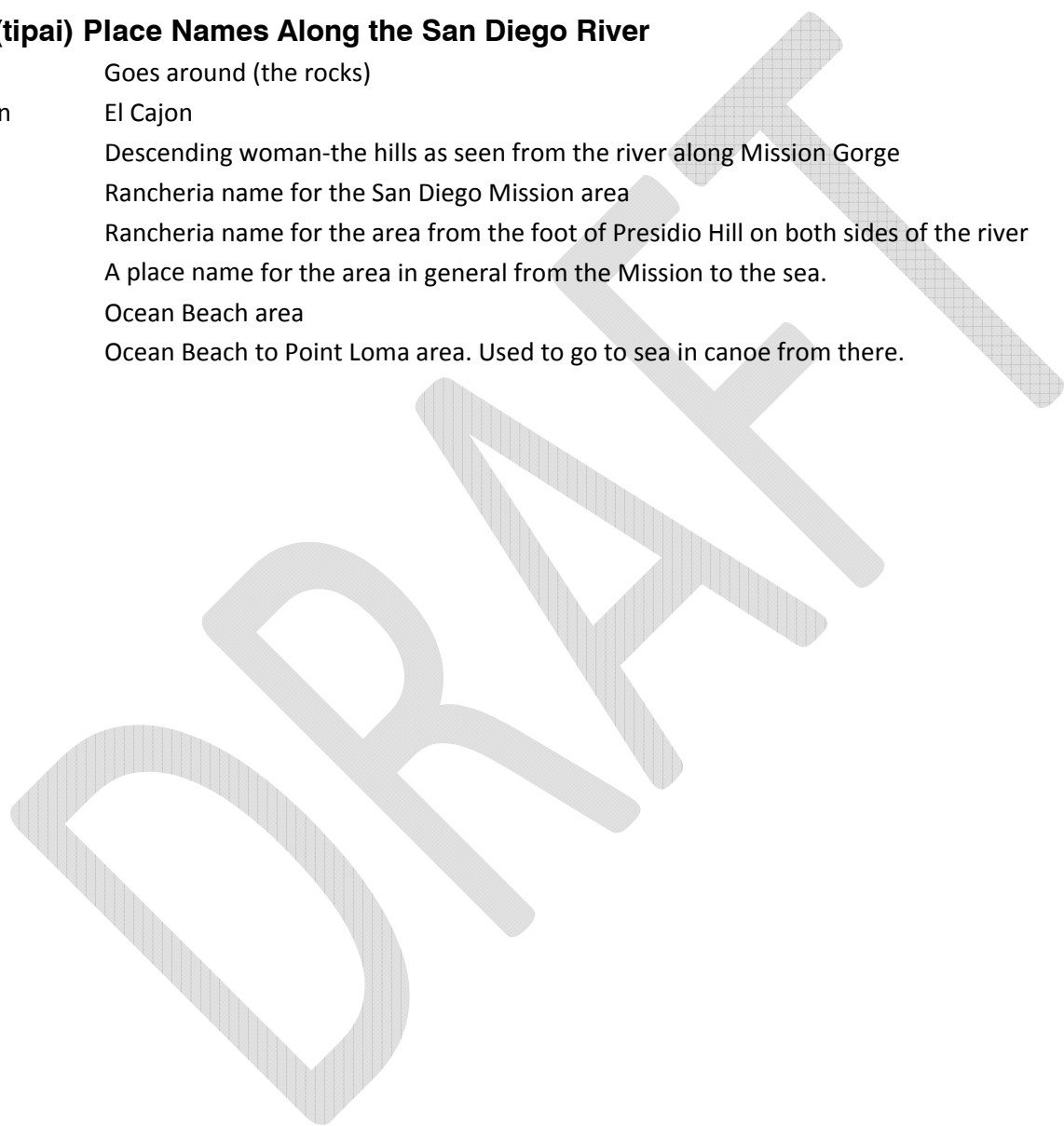
During the Late Prehistoric (Kumeyaay Period), from circa 2,000 years ago to the Spanish era, at least three Rancherias existed along the river in what is now the City of San Diego, along with outlying camps and special use areas.

Opportunities and recommendations

- Create a sense of place at Mission San Diego de Alcalá and the Presidio celebrating Nipaguay and Cosoy history as Spanish.
- Support interpretation of rock art sites in Mission Trails Regional Park
- Support interpretation of Bedrock Milling sites within Mission Trails Regional Park
- Support interpretation of Cowles Mountain was a solstice and equinox observatory

Kumeyaay (tipai) Place Names Along the San Diego River

'Ewiiykaakap	Goes around (the rocks)
'Amotaretuwen	El Cajon
Sinyaweche	Descending woman-the hills as seen from the river along Mission Gorge
Nipaguay	Rancheria name for the San Diego Mission area
Cosoy	Rancheria name for the area from the foot of Presidio Hill on both sides of the river
Qujar	A place name for the area in general from the Mission to the sea.
Paulpa	Ocean Beach area
Qapai	Ocean Beach to Point Loma area. Used to go to sea in canoe from there.



HISTORIC LAND USE AND KEY PEOPLE

Spanish Period

The first mission was developed on Presidio Hill in 1769 as part of the first Alta California presidio and settlement. Early leaders included Rivera y Moncada and Father Junipero Serra. In 1774, Mission San Diego de Alcalá moved near to the current site (but not exactly where it is today) overlooking the San Diego River valley at confluence with Alvarado Creek. During this period Mission San Diego de Alcalá was lead by Father Junipero Serra and Father Luis Jayme. To support the burgeoning population of both immigrating Spaniards and Natives converted to Christianity, improvements to the efficiency of agricultural production and obtaining an adequate and reliable water supply were necessary. To achieve this the Mission Dam and Flume system were constructed during the period from 1813 to 1816. Additional water ditches (la zanjas) were built in Grantville and to supply Old Town during this period.

Mexican Period

- Land Grants and Vaqueros (1821-1846)
 - Pio Pico
- Pueblo of San Diego (now Old Town)
 - Juan Bandini
 - Pio Pico
 - Arguellos
 - Estudillos

American Period

- Derby Dike to divert the river (1855)
 - George Derby
 - Manuel Cota and Indian laborers
- Farming and Ranching in the Valley
 - Early Farms and Ranches
 - Sandrock Family
 - John Murphy (1860-1870)
 - George and Jennie CoMes (1877)
 - Milton and Jennie (Cowles) Santee (1890)
 - Japanese Truck Farms
- Dairy Industry
 - Serano Allen Family (1885-1957)
- Sand and Mining Operations
 - Ferraris
 - Others
- Commercial and Retail
 - Meat Packing Plants (Cudahay and others) in the Morena District
 - Development of Highway 80 as east/west Corridor
 - Motels associated with Highway 80
 - Town & Country Hotel (1959)

- Le Baron Hotel (1967)
- Development of Mission Valley Center (circa 1958)
- Development of Fashion Valley
- Office Development
- Recreational
 - Early Use for Fishing and Swimming
 - Duck Clubs and Hunting
 - Horse Tracks
 - Westgate Ball Park
 - Golf Courses
- Hiking and Day Trips (Mission Dam, Spring Canyon)
- San Diego Jack Murphy Stadium (1967)
- Transportation
 - El Camino Real
 - Railroad (AT&SF)
 - Highway 80
 - Highway 395 (163) [1949]
 - Early Bridges across the River
 - Pike (Mission Bay) Airport
 - 1-805 Bridge Structure (1972)

RECENT HISTORY PLACE NAMES

Names tell a lot about the land and the people, often suggesting the deeper reasons why a place has evolved to its current condition.

Older Place names

Sandrock Road (Texas Street)
 Duckville
 Cudahy Slough
 Blood Alley (101)
 Sixth Street Extension
 Gravilla
 Overlook
 False (Mission) Bay
 Fanita Ranch

Current Place names

Cowles (kohls) Mountain
 Dog Spring
 Spring Canyon
 Grantville
 Gravilla
 Murphy Canyon
 Murray Canyon
 Alvarado Canyon
 Adobe Falls
 Mission Valley

Appendix D

Hazardous Materials Records Search

CORTESE LIST SAN DIEGO ACTIVE ONLY

ENVIROSTOR ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	CLEANUP STATUS	STATUS DATE	ADDRESS DESCRIPTION	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
37970025	CAMP ELLIOTT-J09CA0067	STATE RESPONSE	ACTIVE	9/21/1998	NORTHERN PORTION OF SAN DIEGO	SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	400690	32.82278	-117.103
60000103	CORREIA MIDDLE SCHOOL	SCHOOL CLEANUP	ACTIVE	7/1/2005	4302 VALETA STREET	SAN DIEGO	92107	SAN DIEGO	404627	32.74879	-117.231
80001461	GENERAL ATOMICS HAMILTON SUNDSTRAND	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	3550 GENERAL ATOMICS CT	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	200508	32.89406	-117.239
80001777	POWER SYSTEMS HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC (FMR BARON-BLAKESLEE INC)	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	4400 RUFFIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO		32.82076	-117.127
80001798	LAURA G. RODRIGUEZ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	3596 CALIFORNIA ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	400208	32.74045	-117.181
37880011		SCHOOL CLEANUP	ACTIVE	8/6/2002	32ND STREET/GREELY AVENUE	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	404376	32.69809	-117.127
37970010	MCAS MIRAMAR	STATE RESPONSE	ACTIVE	7/23/1997	OFF OF MIRAMAR BOULEVARD	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	400097	32.87917	-117.125
37970013	NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE-CORONADO	STATE RESPONSE	ACTIVE	7/1/1994	NAVAL AMPHIBIOUS BASE, CORONADO	SAN DIEGO	92155	SAN DIEGO	400041	32.67417	-117.166
80001269	NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	BLDG 3458 NAVAL STATION	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	600107	32.67504	-117.121
CA6170024289	NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO	HAZ WASTE - OPERATING PERMIT	ACTIVE		BLDG 3458 NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO BAY,	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	600107	32.67504	-117.121
37970012	NAVAL STATION SAN DIEGO	STATE RESPONSE	ACTIVE	7/1/1994	113 NAVAL BASE	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	400125	32.68278	-117.126
37970015	NAVAL SUBMARINE BASE	STATE RESPONSE	ACTIVE	7/1/1994	610 140 SYLVESTER ROAD (CODE 12)	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	400267	32.68444	-117.24

CORTESE LIST SAN DIEGO ACTIVE ONLY

ENVIROSTOR ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	CLEANUP STATUS	STATUS DATE	ADDRESS DESCRIPTION	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	SAN DIEGO										
80001381	NCR CORP NOAH WEBSTER	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	16550 W BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	92127	SAN DIEGO	400231	33.01397	-117.084
37820007	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SCHOOL CLEANUP	ACTIVE	8/8/2005	4801 ELM STREET	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	404294	32.72415	-117.092
80001272	NORTH ISLAND HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY COMPLEX NAS NORTH ISLAND NORTH ISLAND HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	BLDG 788 NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	600460 400230	0	0
CA71700900 16	COMPLEX NAS NORTH ISLAND NORTH ISLAND NAVAL AIR STATION	HAZ WASTE - OPERATING PERMIT	ACTIVE		BLDG 788 NAS NORTH ISLAND 2520 ACRES; ADJACENT TO CORONADO, CA	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	400230 600460	33	-117
37970011	PACIFIC	STATE RESPONSE CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	5/1/1991	1668 NATIONAL AVE	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	400105	32.69833	-117.209
80001736	TREATMENT CORP PACIFIC	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008		SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	400238	32.70352	-117.149
80001718	TREATMENT CORP POINT LOMA COMPLEX	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	2146 MAIN ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO		32.69605	-117.142
37970016	(SPAWAR-PLC)	STATE RESPONSE CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	7/1/1994	SYLVESTER & HUMPHRIES 6306 FEDERAL BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	400272	32.70833	-117.242
80001691	SAFETY-KLEEN SAN DIEGO	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008		SAN DIEGO	92114	SAN DIEGO	540017	32.73021	-117.062
80001808	COUNTY DEPT OF AGRICULTURE SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC CO	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	5555 OVERLAND AVE BLDG 3	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO		32.83566	-117.13
CAD9811681 07	MIRAMAR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	HAZ WASTE - OPERATING PERMIT	ACTIVE		6875 CONSOLIDATED WAY	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	400262	32.87752	-117.167

CORTESE LIST SAN DIEGO ACTIVE ONLY

ENVIROSTOR ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	CLEANUP STATUS	STATUS DATE	ADDRESS DESCRIPTION	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
80001765	SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC CO MIRAMAR WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	6875 CONSOLIDATED WAY	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	400262	32.87752	-117.167
80001739	SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	5488 OVERLAND AVE	SAN DIEGO	92123 1205	SAN DIEGO	400636	32.8333	-117.131
CAD9806366 82	SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY	HAZ WASTE - OPERATING PERMIT	ACTIVE		5488 OVERLAND AVE	SAN DIEGO	92123 1205	SAN DIEGO	400636	32.8333	-117.131
37970022	SAN DIEGO NISE-WEST (NOCCSC) OLD TOWN CAMPUS	STATE RESPONSE	ACTIVE	1/1/1995	4297 PACIFIC COAST HIGHWAY	SAN DIEGO	92186	SAN DIEGO	400495	32.7375	-117.213
80001812	SOLAR TURBINES INC	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	6/15/2009	4200 RUFFIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	400309	32.81776	-117.125
80001550	SOLAR TURBINES INC	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	2200 PACIFIC HWY	SAN DIEGO	92138	SAN DIEGO	400253	34.43106	-117.157
60000490	STUDIO 15	VOLUNTARY CLEANUP	ACTIVE - LAND USE RESTRICTI ONS	11/20/2006	70 15TH STREET 9755	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	401329	32.70595	-117.151
37590003	SUNFLOWER PROPERTIES INC.	STATE RESPONSE	ACTIVE	7/24/1998	DISTRIBUTION AVENUE	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	400700	32.88449	-117.162
80001516	TELEDYNE RYAN ELECTRONICS	CORRECTIVE ACTION	ACTIVE	1/1/2008	8650 BALBOA AVE	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	400285	32.82032	-117.142
37870001	TOW BASIN FACILITY	STATE RESPONSE	ACTIVE	1/1/1998	3380 N HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	400520	32.72917	-117.193

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T06019720467	1001 WEST JUNIPER PROPERTY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1001 W JUNIPER ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301022	2-B RENTALS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	5586 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
SL0607337883	38TH AND QUINCE STREET	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	38TH STREET	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
L10007296787	38TH ST & QUINCE ST. LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	3000 38TH	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
L10005643289	38TH ST & REDWOOD ST. LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	3100 38TH	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T06019779588	5TH & J, LLC (NEW MARIOTT HTL)	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	416 06TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19789458	6TH AVE PROPERTY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	453 06TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391304	7-ELEVEN FOOD STORE #20174	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6571 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921152706	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302653	7-ELEVEN FOOD STORE #22872	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1826 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	921061929	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302237	7-ELEVEN FOOD STORE #27771	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1771 ORO VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	921544518	SAN DIEGO	
T06019790476	70TH MOBIL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7003 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921151825	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001220	745 MARKET STREET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT	745 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301663	AAA ABLE INC. AAMCO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3861 GOVERNOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921222440	SAN DIEGO	
T0608177273	TRANSMISSIONS ABRAHIM & SONS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5251 LINDA VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	921102604	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300140	OIL/SHELL ACCURATE ELASTOMER	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT	2485 CORONADO AV	SAN DIEGO	921541353	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19751902	PROD INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4370 JUTLAND DR	SAN DIEGO	92117-364	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300701	AL'S SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1005 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	921063018	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302370	ALVARADO HOSPITAL MEDICAL CTR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6655 ALVARADO RD	SAN DIEGO	921205208	SAN DIEGO	

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T06019784972	AM/PM MINI MARKET #5214 PSI714	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1875 GRAND AV	SAN DIEGO	92109	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301267	AM/PM MINI MARKET #591	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	7255 JACKSON DR	SAN DIEGO	921192314	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301828	AM/PM/ARCO #1986 AMERICAN FORKLIFT/J	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	6130 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921113106	SAN DIEGO	
T0619723912	MAGRE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	3485 NATIONAL AV	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300187	AMERICAN KELP	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2190 MAIN ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608104601	APN#665-010-38/#665-020-01	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE CAMINO DE LA PLAZA	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
L10001645298	APPLIED ENERGY INC.- NAVSTA	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	BLDG 3427,3970 SURFACE NAVY BL	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300505	APRO #26	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	3010 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	921023230	SAN DIEGO	
T06019721782	ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICE INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3554 DALBERGIA ST	SAN DIEGO	92113-381	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399069	ARCO #1725	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2290 CORONADO AV	SAN DIEGO	921542033	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391305	ARCO #1761	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2696 MISSION VILLAGE DR	SAN DIEGO	921233635	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301300	ARCO #5132 PSI#5609	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	6098 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	921156330	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301103	ARCO #9599	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3860 OLD TOWN AV	SAN DIEGO	921103020	SAN DIEGO	
T0608197547	ARCO #9754	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3650 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921041551	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301656	ARCO 9560	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2502 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921023919	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399192	ARCO 9560	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2502 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921023919	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301801	ARCO FAC #9563 PSI	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	1890 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	921541151	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T0607301711	ARCO FACILITY #9757	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	8787 LAKE MURRAY BL	SAN DIEGO	921192719	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302871	ARCO FACILITY #9757	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	8784 LAKE MURRAY BL	SAN DIEGO	921192719	SAN DIEGO	
T0608130078	ARCO SAN DIEGO TERMINAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	2295 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133636	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301975	ARCO SAN DIEGO TERMINAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2295 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133636	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399202	ARCO SAN DIEGO TERMINAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2295 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133636	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301799	ARCO SAN DIEGO TERMINAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2295 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133636	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301045	ARCO SAN DIEGO TERMINAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2295 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133636	SAN DIEGO	
T0608186923	ARCO SVC STA #5411 ARIZONA ST/BALBOA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2255 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	921544742	SAN DIEGO	
L10006165556	PARK LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE	2781 PERSHING DRIVE	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302283	ARMED FORCES YMCA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	500 BROADWAY	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608151865	ASTRO SIGN CO	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	4941 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921104022	SAN DIEGO	
T0608173261	ATC RENTALS AND REPAIRS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2995 COMMERCIAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921131328	SAN DIEGO	
T0608103155	ATLAS CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4640 BRINELL ST	SAN DIEGO	921112302	SAN DIEGO	
T06019710663	ATLAS FIRE EQUIPMENT CO	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	312 11TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301702	AWATIF KARANA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3698 MAIN ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T06019706653	AZTEC CLEANER, COLLEGE CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6319 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	92115	SAN DIEGO	
T0608186592	AZTECA TOWING AND REPAIR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2908 COMMERCIAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921131329	SAN DIEGO	
SL607392738	BAE SYSTEMS (FORMER SOUTHWEST MARINE, INC.)	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	FOOT OF SAMPSON STREET	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	

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T06019706650	BALL PARK	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	175 11TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608133149	BALLPARK INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1141 K ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000290	BAY VIEW PLAZA, FORMER EZ LUBE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2585 CLAIREMONT DR	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0608184962	BEAUDRY RV	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5463 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
L10007828563	BELL JR HIGH LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	620 BRIARWOOD	SAN DIEGO	92139	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301268	BENTON COMPANY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2136 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301784	BILL JOLLEY CHEVRON BMR NORTH VILLAGE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7484 MESA COLLEGE DR	SAN DIEGO	921114906	SAN DIEGO	
L10001345882	RESIDENTIAL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN		SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607302008	BOB BOND GAS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3377 SANDROCK RD	SAN DIEGO	921232239	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301058	BOB GINOS ULTRAMAR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	8780 LAKE MURRAY BL	SAN DIEGO	921192720	SAN DIEGO	
T0619725433	BOB STIVERS SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1011 A ST	SAN DIEGO	92101-470	SAN DIEGO	
T06019788897	BOB WHEELER ULTRAMAR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6011 MISSION GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	92120	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302609	BOB WHEELER ULTRAMAR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	6011 MISSION GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	92120	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301405	BOB'S AUTO BODY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	19 HENSLEY ST	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
T0607386532	BODY BEAUTIFUL CAR WASH	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4282 CAMINO DEL RIO N	SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301553	BODY BEAUTIFUL CAR WASH INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2045 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921011740	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000444	BONANZA CORVETTE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1601 C ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302969	BREITBARD PROPERTIES	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE	101 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017601	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
	LLC (FORMER CAL LINEN) BURLINGTON NORTHERN & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT OPEN -	1340 CESAR CHAVEZ PARKWAY	SAN DIEGO	92113- 2133	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300700								
T0607301108	BUY-RITE GAS STATION #206	LUST CLEANUP SITE	VERIFICATION MONITORING OPEN - SITE	7731 BALBOA AV 5803 KEARNY VILLA DR	SAN DIEGO	921112229	SAN DIEGO	
T06019782658	C & R TRANSFER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -		SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302236	C AND B AUTO REPAIR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAATION OPEN - SITE	3683 DALBERGIA ST	SAN DIEGO	921133812	SAN DIEGO	
T06019736906	CABRILLO HOSPITAL CALIFORNIA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	3475 KENYON ST 10955 CARMEL	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300895	PROPERTIES VILLAGE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAATION OPEN -	MOUNTAIN RD NONE HY 8 BET TEXAS ST805	SAN DIEGO	921291643	SAN DIEGO	
T0608132910	CALTRANS CAMACHO	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAATION OPEN - SITE		SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
T0608196918	CONSTRUCTION INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	11321 FLINTKOTE AV	SAN DIEGO	921211225	SAN DIEGO	
DOD10002940	CAMP ELLIOT (J09CA006700) - * BW	MILITARY CLEANUP SITE	OPEN		SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
DOD10002950	CAMP ELLIOT (J09CA006700) - EAST	MILITARY CLEANUP SITE	OPEN		SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
DOD10002960	CAMP ELLIOT (J09CA006700) - EAST1	MILITARY CLEANUP SITE	OPEN		SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
DOD10002970	CAMP ELLIOT (J09CA006700) - LANDFILL	MILITARY CLEANUP SITE	OPEN		SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
DOD10002980	CAMP ELLIOT (J09CA006700) - MISTR	MILITARY CLEANUP SITE	OPEN		SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
DOD10002990	CAMP ELLIOT (J09CA006700) - TIERA	MILITARY CLEANUP SITE	OPEN		SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
T0608149552	CAMP KEARNY MESA BURN ASH SITE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIAATION OPEN -	6507 LINDA VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
L10002572939	CAMPBELL SHIPYARD BAY SEDIMENT	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	REMEDIAATION	SAN DIEGO BAY	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	

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SL209344231	CAMPBELL'S SHIPYARD	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	8TH AVE AT HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391327	CAMPBELL'S SHIPYARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAION	501 HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92112	SAN DIEGO	
T0608155733	CARMEL MOUNTAIN CAR WASH/CHEVRON	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	11030 RANCHO CARMEL DR	SAN DIEGO	92122	SAN DIEGO	
T0607362146	CARMEL MOUNTAIN CAR WASH/CHEVRON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	11030 RANCHO CARMEL DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000789	CARMEL VALLEY CARE FACILITY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	0 CARMEL VALLEY 3060 E CARMEL VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	92130	SAN DIEGO	
T06019720520	CARMEL VALLEY SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	13307 CAMINITO	SAN DIEGO	92128	SAN DIEGO	
T0607330967	CARMEL VALLEY TRUNK SEWER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	MENDIOLA	SAN DIEGO	92130	SAN DIEGO	
T06019735327	CATELLUS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	820 W A ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019729567	CATELLUS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	820 W A ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000449	CEDAR GATEWAY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1620 06TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019752221	CEDAR STREET HIGH RISE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1550 FRONT ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0619756977	CHEVRON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	11095 CARMEL MOUNTAIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92129	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301543	CHEVRON #94339	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	3860 GOVERNOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921222441	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391326	CHEVRON #94913	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1575 GARNET AV	SAN DIEGO	921093017	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303143	CHEVRON #95237	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	1704 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	921061928	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302704	CHEVRON 90158	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	755 HOTEL CIRCLE S	SAN DIEGO	921083405	SAN DIEGO	

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SL607392791	CHEVRON PIPELINE RUPTURE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN OPEN -	BELT STREET AND SICARD STREET (NO PHYSIC	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607301497	CHEVRON STATION CHEVRON TERMINAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION	5401 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921112701	SAN DIEGO	
L10001051101	#100-1252	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	2351 HARBOR	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607301085	CHEVRON USA INC SS #94038	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3063 CARMEL VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	921302546	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300019	CHEVRON USA INC.	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	2351 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133637	SAN DIEGO	
T0608117151	CHEVRON USA INC.	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	2351 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133637	SAN DIEGO	
T0608110272	CHILCOTE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	NONE BALBOA & MORE SW COR	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000443	CIRCLE K STORES	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	4360 GENESEE AV	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T06019761846	CIRCLE K STORES	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	4360 GENESEE AV	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000297	CIRCLE K STORES INC DC36	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	1291 HOLLISTER ST	SAN DIEGO	921543109	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301880	CIRCLE K STORES INC SS#5703	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	17011 W BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	921271457	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300351	CIRRUS DEVELOPMENT GROUP INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	1740 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	921061928	SAN DIEGO	
T0619758396	CITY BOXI NG	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1059 14TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001081	CITY HEIGHTS SQUARE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	4332 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T0608119024	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIATION	800 HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302619	CITY OF SAN DIEGO - STABLES	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	12115 BLACK MOUNTAIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92129	SAN DIEGO	
T0608190985	CITY OF SAN DIEGO PIPELINE JOB 525	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	1995 BAY FRONT ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608187361	CITY OF SAN DIEGO SEWER PUMP STATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	5074 MERCURY ST	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	

LUST SEARCH SAN DIEGO ACTIVE ONLY

GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
	61							
T0608169113	CITY OF SD- WATER UTILITIES	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE PACIFIC HY 4495 CLAIREMONT	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0619730340	CLAIREMONT AUTO CARR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	MESA BL 4504 CLAIREMONT	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0607310983	CLAIREMONT TEXACO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	MESA BL 2576 CLAIREMONT	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T06019770693	CLAIREMONT UNOCAL #641131170	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	DR. 3083 CLAIREMONT DR	SAN DIEGO	92117-660	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19791500	CLAIREMONT VILLAGE CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3083 CLAIREMONT DR	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0608107439	COMMERCIAL PRESS INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	617 07TH AV WEST OF US COAST GRD	SAN DIEGO	921016401	SAN DIEGO	
L10008531269	CONVAIR LAGOON	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	NONE JUNIPER AT PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608165161	CORNER OF JUNIPER/PACIFIC HY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1102 HOLLISTER ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300276	CORONADO TEXACO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9450 SCRANTON RD	SAN DIEGO	921543101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607395205	COSMOPOLITAN CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	220 W BROADWAY	SAN DIEGO	921214741	SAN DIEGO	
T0608131219	COUNTY COURTHOUSE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1251 UNION ST	SAN DIEGO	921013814	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302496	COUNTY OF SD- FLEET SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5201 RUFFIN RD	SAN DIEGO	921013605	SAN DIEGO	
T0608109818	COUNTY OPERATIONS CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE CROSBY ST	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0608151971	CROSBY ST CORRIDOR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE CROSBY ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399805	CROSBY STREET MERCADO	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3805 INGRAHAM ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001094	CROWN POINT UNOCAL 26 #256251	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	425 25TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921096433	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300836	CUNOCAR ACCOUNTING SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1595 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
T0608153885	DAVIS/GARRAD/CAR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE		SAN DIEGO	921012413	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
	RENTAL		ASSESSMENT					
T0619793008	DIVISION SHELL SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3890 DIVISION ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608117699	DOWDY PROPERTIES DOWNTOWN BALLPARK REDEVLP AREA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	8080 MIRAMAR RD	SAN DIEGO	921264338	SAN DIEGO	
L10001673117	DOWNTOWN SHELL SERVICE	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	DOWNTOWN	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302278	DOWNTOWN SHELL SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1619 G ST	SAN DIEGO	921017336	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399176	DOWNTOWN SHELL SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1619 G ST	SAN DIEGO	921017336	SAN DIEGO	
T0608160699	DOWNTOWN TIRES DRISCOL, MAURICIO,	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2717 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921024030	SAN DIEGO	
L10009308927	KETTENBURG DRISCOLL CUSTOM BOATS	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	COMMERCIAL BASIN 2500 SHELTER ISLAND DR	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300674	DRISCOLL CUSTOM BOATS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2500 SHELTER ISLAND DR	SAN DIEGO	921063114	SAN DIEGO	
SL189024175	DRISCOLL'S WEST BOAT REPAIR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2700 SHELTER ISLAND DRIVE	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000364	DRY CLEANER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	335 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
T06019761734	DUNPHY TANK	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4645 BRINELL ST 9675 BUSINESSPARK AVENUE	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
SL0606580070	EARTH TECH	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE		SAN DIEGO	92131	RIVERSIDE	
T06081100838	EAST VILLAGE RDA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	200 10TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607316364	EAST VILLAGE RDA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	200 10TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019754756	EAST VILLAGE RDA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	200 10TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19719266	EAST VILLAGE RDA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	200 10TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T10000000300	EATON ELECTRICAL GROUP	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2727 KURTZ ST	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302427	EL CAJON #3 EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7006 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921151824	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300746	EL CAJON #3 EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7006 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921151824	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301948	EL GUERO TIRE SHOP & REPAIR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	2401 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921023916	SAN DIEGO	
T0608121161	ELEGANT II CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9912 CARMEL MOUNTAIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92129	SAN DIEGO	
T0608131380	ELSCO INC.	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3407 E ST	SAN DIEGO	921023335	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000287	EMD CHEMICALS, INC. EPOCH CORP-LINDA VISTA #166	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	10394 PACIFIC CENTER CT	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302693	VISTA #166	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION	7611 LINDA VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	921115302	SAN DIEGO	
T0619759936	EQUILON EVRDA VAP 9TH AV SO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9205 TWIN TRAILS DR	SAN DIEGO	92127	SAN DIEGO	
T0608103425	OF IMPER.	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE 09TH AV SOUTH OF IMP	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302518	EX-FILLING STATION	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION	3366 ADAMS AV	SAN DIEGO	921161822	SAN DIEGO	
T0608190076	EXCLUSIVE CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDICATION	3740 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	921033608	SAN DIEGO	
T06019710388	EXCLUSIVE CLEANERS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3740 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	921033608	SAN DIEGO	
T06019707762	EXCLUSIVE CLEANERS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3740 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	92103-360	SAN DIEGO	
T06019769813	EXPRESS GAS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5454 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	92111-270	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300311	EXPRESS OIL & GAS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	VERIFICATION MONITORING	8001 OTHELLO AV	SAN DIEGO	921113713	SAN DIEGO	
T0608155495	EXXON/MOBIL #18-094	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDICATION	11898 RANCHO BERNARDO RD	SAN DIEGO	92128	SAN DIEGO	

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SL0607341984	FAIRFIELD KEARNY MESA, LLC	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3540 AERO COURT DRIVE	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300477	FAIRLANE CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	6505 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921152702	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399226	FIVE STAR PARKING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1555 05TH AV	SAN DIEGO	921013202	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302229	FOGERTY OIL AT0197	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2102 INDIA ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301097	FOGERTY PETROLEUM TRANSPORT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	946 W HAWTHORN ST	SAN DIEGO	921011720	SAN DIEGO	
T0608133890	FOGERTY PETROLEUM TRANSPORT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	946 W HAWTHORN ST	SAN DIEGO	921011720	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000916	FORMER ARCO FACILITY #169	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4101 WEST POINT LOMA BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T06019774410	FORMER GENERAL DYNAMICS KMP	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4773 PARAMOUNT DR	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001008	FORMER GENERAL DYNAMICS LINDBERGH FIELD PLANT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	3302 PACIFIC HIGHWAY	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019759260	FORMER MONTGOMERY WARDS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1288 CAMINO DEL RIO N	SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303141	FORMER OB CIRCLE K	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	4984 VOLTAIRE ST	SAN DIEGO	921072106	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000264	FORMER SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS, INC. SERVICE CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	6306 FEDERAL BOULEVARD	SAN DIEGO	92114-1405	SAN DIEGO	
L10004197278	FORMER SAN DIEGO NAVAL TRAINING CENTER (NTC) - SITE 1- OLD MCRD SAN DIEGO REFUSE DISPOSAL AREA (LANDFILL)	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3225 HARBOR DRIVE	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000448	FORMER TEXACO STATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	845 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608163896	FORMER UNOCAL PIPELINE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE CROSBY & BAY FRONT	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
L10008321362	FRANCIS PARKER SCHOOL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	6501 LINDA VISTA	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607376944	FRMR YELLOW CAB/ NEW EV II LLC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	639 13TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017301	SAN DIEGO	
T06019764082	FRMR. DRISCOLL WEST/KETTENBURG BOAT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2810 CARLETON ST	SAN DIEGO	921062712	SAN DIEGO	
T0607383603	G LOFT EAST	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1050 G ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301942	G & M OIL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3774 MAIN ST	SAN DIEGO	921133829	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301935	G & M OIL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3774 MAIN ST	SAN DIEGO	921133829	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301762	G & M OIL STATION #63	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	7448 JACKSON DR	SAN DIEGO	921192319	SAN DIEGO	
T06019762982	G & S ENGINEERING GACIABUENO INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1200 HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301845	(MOBIL 18-033) GATEWAY NAVAL HOUSING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	10821 TIERRASANTA BL	SAN DIEGO	921242617	SAN DIEGO	
T06019773910	GATEWAY NAVAL HOUSING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2601 GEARING DR	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T06019780659	GENE'S EXPRESS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	120 W CALLE PRIMERA	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300699	GENERAL DYNAMICS GENERAL DYNAMICS-CONVAIR DIV	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	5011 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	921231407	SAN DIEGO	
T06019707311	CONVAIR DIV	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3302 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921011137	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302627	GENESEE SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4303 GENESEE AV	SAN DIEGO	921174902	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302125	GENIE CAR WASH GOESNO PLACE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3949 W POINT LOMA BL	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
L10004248619	REPOSITORY GOVERNOR DRIVE	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	BROWN FIELD	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607300146	EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3918 GOVERNOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921222521	SAN DIEGO	

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T0619795751	GRAMERY UNOCAL GRAN HAVANA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9294 GRAMERCY DR.	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T06019710732	LOUNGE GREENWOOD MEMORIAL PARK & MORT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	502 J ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608119357		CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4300 IMPERIAL AV STATE ROUTE HWY 52 & MAST BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
SL209224197	GRIT HILL DISPOSAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE	SATURN BLVD & SUNSET AVE	SAN DIEGO	92145	SAN DIEGO	
L10008773861	GRIT HILL, TIJUANA	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE	10210 CAMINO SANTA FE	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T0608109789	H G FENTON HAWTHORNE RENT IT SRV	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT		SAN DIEGO	92112	SAN DIEGO	
T06019760427	HEALTH CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1473 G ST	SAN DIEGO	92101-730	SAN DIEGO	
T0607361960	TEXACO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2777 HEALTH CENTER DR	SAN DIEGO	921232708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301770	HEWLETT PACKARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	16399 W BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	921271801	SAN DIEGO	
T0607390714	HEWLETT PACKARD HILLCREST SMOG & REPAIR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	16399 W BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	921271801	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300594		LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3864 01ST AV	SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
L10004532342	HILLSBOROUGH LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	1206 MANZANA WAY NONE MONUMENT RD	SAN DIEGO	92139	SAN DIEGO	
T0608187483	HOFER PROPERTY HOUSTON CLIFFORD TRUST	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT		SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000451		LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1845 ISLAND AV	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
T0608147264	IGT EXPRESS GAS IMPERIAL AVENUE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1050 CARDIFF ST	SAN DIEGO	921145020	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302696	APARTMENTS INS SECTOR SUPPORT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2701 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
L10004368049	AIR OPERAT	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	1481 HERITAGE	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608163856	ISP ALGINATES	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2145 E BELT ST	SAN DIEGO	921132213	SAN DIEGO	
T0608138779	ISP ALGINATES	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2145 E BELT ST	SAN DIEGO	921132213	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19750859	IVORY CLEANERS JAMACHA LF GROUND	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4839 CLAIREMONT DR	SAN DIEGO RANCHO SAN	92117	SAN DIEGO	
SL209354232	WATER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	11900 SINGER LN	DIEGO	91920	SAN DIEGO	
SL372934241	JANKOVICH & SONS INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	920 GULL STREET	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
SL0607371414	JANKOVICH & SONS INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	920 GULL STREET	SAN DIEGO	92107	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300342	JAWLAT KHAYAT - TANKS ONLY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	7490 BEAGLE ST	SAN DIEGO	921114319	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300935	JESSIE E MCKILLOP JOHN HANSEN HOUSE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	6554 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921152707	SAN DIEGO	
T06019778236	MOVING JOHN HANSEN HOUSE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	405 15TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019771011	MOVING JOHNSON TRUCK	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	405 15TH	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608164552	REPAIR & PAINT JUVENILE PROBATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1931 NEWTON AV	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608194794	CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2901 MEADOWLARK DR	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001089	KEARNY MESA 76	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7807 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921112324	SAN DIEGO	
T0608108776	KEARNY VILLA TECH	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5795 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
L10009058884	KELLY PARK	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN -	KELLY	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607303145	KENNETH GOLDEN KENSINGTON AUTO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	3485 NOELL ST	SAN DIEGO	921102019	SAN DIEGO	
T06019737127	CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4142 ADAMS AV	SAN DIEGO	92116-250	SAN DIEGO	
T0608130389	KYOCERA AMERICA INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN -	11620 SORRENTO	SAN DIEGO	921211011	SAN DIEGO	

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			REMEDIATION	VALLEY RD				
T06019784721	LAS AMERICAS DEVELOPMENT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4211 CAMINO DE LA PLAZA	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0607327952	LENNAR-INTERGULF (PACIFIC) LLC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	1405 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921012412	SAN DIEGO	
T06019787498	LENNAR-INTERGULF (PACIFIC) LLC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1405 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	92101-241	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19746508	LIBERTY CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	301 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
T06019712843	LIBRARY TOWER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	325 12TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608156588	LINDBERGH FIELD-EAST TERMINAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	3663 N HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608115063	LLOYD PEST CONTROL CO INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	935 SHERMAN ST	SAN DIEGO	921104016	SAN DIEGO	
T0608117472	LOMA PORTAL HD START PRESCHOOL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2905 CADIZ ST	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001095	LOMA RIVIERA UNOCAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	4049 POINT LOMA BL	SAN DIEGO	921105641	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300743	M C MATTHEWS SERV	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2990 WEBSTER AV	SAN DIEGO	921131347	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301494	MADISON EXPRESS GAS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION	8848 NAVAJO RD	SAN DIEGO	921192106	SAN DIEGO	
	MARINE CORPS AIR STATION (MCAS) MIRAMAR HANGER 1, SOUTHSIDE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	PO BOX 452001 BLDG 6317	SAN DIEGO	92145-2001	SAN DIEGO	
SL0607342027			OPEN -	11040 RANCHO				
SL607392765	MARSTON CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIATION	CARMEL DRIVE	SAN DIEGO	92128	SAN DIEGO	
T06019770242	MARTINEZ RANCH	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2160 CACTUS RD	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
SL189014174	MAURICIO & SONS, INC.	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	2420 SHELTER ISLAND DR	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302755	MCAS MIRAMAR UST BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN -	NONE BLDG 426	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T0607340242	MCAS MIRAMAR UST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION	NONE MCAS	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
	BASE PERMIT		ASSESSMENT	MIRAMAR				
T0607301031	MCAS MIRAMAR UST BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDATION	NONE TANK 936	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T06019705940	MCAS MIRAMAR UST BASE PERMIT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDATION	NONE MCAS MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T06019741848	MCAS MIRAMAR UST BASE PERMIT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDATION	NONE MCAS MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T0608137208	MCAS MIRAMAR UST BASE PERMIT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE MCAS MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T06019726480	METRO VOLKSWAGON	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1954 KETTNER BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19796101	METRO VOLKSWAGON METROPOLITAN	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1954 KETTNER BLVD	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607300875	TRANSIT DEV BOARD METROPOLITAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	921112218	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301954	TRANSIT DEV BOARD METROPOLITAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDATION OPEN -	100 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017602	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301350	TRANSIT DEV BOARD METROPOLITAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDATION OPEN -	100 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017602	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302673	TRANSIT DEV BOARD METROPOLITAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDATION OPEN - SITE	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	921112218	SAN DIEGO	
T06019790208	TRANSIT DEV BOARD METROPOLITAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	92111-221	SAN DIEGO	
T06019748225	TRANSIT DEV BOARD METROPOLITAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	92111-221	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302683	TRANSIT DEV BOARD METROPOLITAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDATION OPEN -	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	921112218	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302576	TRANSIT DEV BOARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDATION OPEN -	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	921112218	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303171	MIC GASTATION, INC. MIDDLE OF MISSION	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDATION OPEN - SITE	4592 CLAIREMONT DR NONE MISSION	SAN DIEGO	921175539	SAN DIEGO	
T0608195511	GORGE/TWAIN MIRA MESA UNOCAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	92120	SAN DIEGO	
T0619704457	#31165-6396	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	8901 MIRA MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92126-271	SAN DIEGO	
T06019732802	MIRAMAR SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE	9840 MIRAMAR RD	SAN DIEGO	92126	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607300386	MISSION BAY AUTOMOTIVE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN	1125 MORENA BL MISSION BAY - SEA	SAN DIEGO	921103810	SAN DIEGO	
L10005852203	MISSION BAY LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	WORLD	SAN DIEGO	92109	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301815	MISSION BAY MOBIL MISSION CENTER	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2780 GARNET AV	SAN DIEGO	921093821	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399067	TEXACO MISSION GORGE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	5465 MISSION CENTER RD	SAN DIEGO	921081339	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300113	TEXACO SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	6075 MISSION GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	921204007	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000296	MISSION RESTAURANT MISSION TRAILS GOLF COURSE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	2801 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92104	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300718	MISSION VALLEY MOBIL 18-G6F	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	7380 GOLFCREST PL	SAN DIEGO	921191611	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300054		LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	5494 MISSION CENTER RD	SAN DIEGO	921081334	SAN DIEGO	
SL607392800	MISSION VALLEY TERMINAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	9950 SAN DIEGO MISSION ROAD	SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391724	MOBIL MOBIL OIL CORPORATION	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8380 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	921111302	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303070	MOBIL SERVICE STATION (18-A4X)	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	120 W SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0608196473	MONTGOMERY FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	10496 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92124	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302461	ATCT MOORE PRINTED CIRCUITS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	4298 PONDEROSA AV	SAN DIEGO	921231525	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19715245		CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6740 NANCY RIDGE DR	SAN DIEGO	92121-223	SAN DIEGO	
T0608154448	MR. DAVE ALLSBROOK MTS-PORT DISTRICT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	636 01ST AV	SAN DIEGO	921016813	SAN DIEGO	
T0608197618	SITE CLOSED	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE 08TH AV & HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
L10002655876	MURRAY RIDGE PARK	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	MISSION CENTER	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T0608103247	MV WEST LIGHT RAIL EXTENSION NASNI BIOREMEDIATION FACILITY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE MORENA BL, SEGMENT	SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
L10001370423	NATIONAL CAR RNTLS SYSTMS INC	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE	NAVAL AIR STATION NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	921365294	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302122	NATIONAL STEEL AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3865 N HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921011020	SAN DIEGO	
SL607392737		CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	HARBOR DRIVE AND 28TH STREET	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302480	NAVAJO ROAD EXXON NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6953 NAVAJO RD	SAN DIEGO	921191503	SAN DIEGO	
T0608185714	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 43 NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607390913	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 45 NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607382917	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 57 NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0608191830	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 58 NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607344829	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 63	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607310264	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 76	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391320	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 77	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607313584	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 78	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301834	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 79	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399206	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 82	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607312452	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 83	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300792	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)- FUEL FACILITY - BLDG 75	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0608121803	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608193349	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)-FUEL FACILITY - BLDG 113 NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0608169625	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)-FUEL FACILITY - HOOP ROAD NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0608136341	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)-FUEL FACILITY - RECLAMATION PLANT NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607385453	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)-FUEL FACILITY-TANK 85 NAVAL OCEAN	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300545	SYSTEMS CENTER NIELSEN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE BLDG 138	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0607393155	CONSTRUCTION NORTH ISLAND NAS (C/R ONLY)	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	1465 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	921012420	SAN DIEGO	16594
L10006986192	NORTH MIRAMAR LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	5180 CONVOY STREET	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391317	NORTHERN TRUST OF CA, N.A.	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1313 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	921062609	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302266	NUGO INC #5007	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2940 LYTTON ST	SAN DIEGO	921104811	SAN DIEGO	

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SLT19795356	NUTEK AUTO REPAIR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	3231 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92104	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19797143	OCEAN CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	1186 GARNET AV	SAN DIEGO	92109	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302626	OIL CHANGERS #504 OLD TOWN BURN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	2448 EL CAJON BL NORTH END OLD	SAN DIEGO	921041108	SAN DIEGO	
L10001488124	DUMP	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	TOWN BRIDGE	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0608155101	OLD TOWN TROLLEY OMS 17, CAL MILITARY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	2115 KURTZ ST	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301950	DEPT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7401 MESA COLLEGE DR	SAN DIEGO	921114905	SAN DIEGO	
T0608117584	ONE HOUR CLEANERS OPERATIONS CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	10472 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	921241320	SAN DIEGO	
T0619763854	PHASE II OTAY MESA ROAD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8651 LONESTAR RD.	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T0608166754	WIDENING PACIFIC BEACH CAR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	NONE OTAY MESA RD	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300738	WASH/SHELL PACIFIC BEACH CAR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2075 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921094650	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301930	WASH/SHELL PACIFIC BELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2075 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921094650	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301312	SNDGCA03/M2151	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	7847 LINDA VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	921115104	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301421	PACIFIC NISSAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	4433 MISSION BAY DR	SAN DIEGO	921095731	SAN DIEGO	
T0608118596	PACIFIC PLATING PACIFIC SERVICES DRY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	2182 HANCOCK ST	SAN DIEGO	921102011	SAN DIEGO	
T0608167536	CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4085 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921102029	SAN DIEGO	
SL209324207	PACIFIC STEEL INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1700 CLEVELAND AVE	SAN DIEGO	91950	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301718	PALM AVENUE EXXON PARADISE HILLS PARK	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3302 PALM AV PARADISE VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	921541662	SAN DIEGO	
L10008727762	LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE	& POTOMAC	SAN DIEGO	92139	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T06019790728	PARK & PARK, INC.	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	16998 W BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	921271606	SAN DIEGO	
T0607329186	PARK TOWERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	850 ISLAND AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301327	PARSLEY-KENNEDY INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3148 MIDWAY DR	SAN DIEGO	921104539	SAN DIEGO	
T06019776661	PEP BOYS- MANNY, JOE & JACK	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1002 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	921017234	SAN DIEGO	
T0608185239	PEP BOYS- MANNY, JOE & JACK	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1002 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	921017234	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301748	PETER'S AUTO SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	799 S EUCLID AV	SAN DIEGO	921145206	SAN DIEGO	
T06019755673	PLAVAN COMMERCIAL FUELING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9174 REHCO RD	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	
16685	POINT LOMA NAVAL COMPLEX SPAWAR-PLC	MILITARY FACILITY			SAN DIEGO	92147-5080	SAN DIEGO	16685
T0608114409	PORT OF SAN DIEGO PRECISION ENGINE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	527 W HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000445	CONTROLS CORP.	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	11661 SORRENTO VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	
T0619720726	PRESTIGE STATIONS INC #703	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3205 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92104	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302349	PRESTIGE STATIONS INC #9750	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2505 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921104141	SAN DIEGO	
T0607358180	PROPOSED FIRE STATION #32	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7180 SKYLINE DR	SAN DIEGO	92114	SAN DIEGO	
T0608112785	PS PUBLIC STORAGE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	510 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017610	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302935	PS PUBLIC STORAGE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	510 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017610	SAN DIEGO	
16539	PT LOMA NAVAL COMPLEX - SPAWAR-PLC (C/R ONLY)	MILITARY FACILITY			SAN DIEGO	92147-5080	SAN DIEGO	16539
T06019769955	PUBLIC AUTO SERVICE RANCHO BERNARDO	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302372	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	12472 RANCHO BERNARDO RD	SAN DIEGO	921282144	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607381833	RANCHO BERNARDO TEXACO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	12507 RANCHO BERNARDO RD	SAN DIEGO	921282317	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19783918	RANCHO JEEP	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8118 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19770857	RANCHO OLDSMOBILE INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8104 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303231	RANCHO PENASQUITOS EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	12929 RANCHO PENASQUITOS BL	SAN DIEGO	921292922	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302636	RAOUL SANMARTIN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6047 CREIGHTEN WY	SAN DIEGO	92114	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302443	READI CARE REGAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	4725 MERCURY ST	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0608189412	RECYCLING/FRMR SHELL STA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4180 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0608146059	ROSE TOYOTA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5957 FAIRMOUNT AV	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300284	RYDER TRUCK RENTAL INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	5345 OVERLAND AV	SAN DIEGO	921231203	SAN DIEGO	
L10002970436	S. BLOCK DEVELOPMENT- LOFTS	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN OPEN - ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL	6TH AVE. & G ST.	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T10000000797	SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ACTION	1501 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607321504	SAN CARLOS UNOCAL #5757	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	7121 PARK RIDGE BL	SAN DIEGO	92120	SAN DIEGO	
DOD100370800	SAN DIEGO BAY PRIMARY SHIP CHANNEL/STENNIS HOMEPORTING - SAN DIEGO BAY PRIMARY SHIP	MILITARY CLEANUP SITE	OPEN		SAN DIEGO BAY	92101	SAN DIEGO	
L10001136720	CHANNEL/STENNIS HOMEPORTING SAN DIEGO CONVENTION CENTER	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	111 W HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	

LUST SEARCH SAN DIEGO ACTIVE ONLY

GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
SL209104185	SAN DIEGO CONVENTION CENTER (TIDELANDS DUMP) SAN DIEGO COUNTY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	100 HARBOR DR (8TH AVENUE & HARBOR DRIVE)	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608147291	(VARIOUS) SAN DIEGO	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	5555 OVERLAND AV 6990 MISSION GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301751	EQUIPMENT RENTALS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE		SAN DIEGO	921202420	SAN DIEGO	
T06019719833	SAN DIEGO FENCE SAN DIEGO FISC (C/R ONLY) - NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - ROBERTS STREET RELEASE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	7920 ENGINEER RD	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0608175596	SAN DIEGO FOREIGN AUTO RECYCLE	MILITARY CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0608188866	SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	146 S 30TH ST NONE 14TH ST & IMPERIAL	SAN DIEGO	921131315	SAN DIEGO	
T0608102760	SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1348 SAMPSON STREET	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
SL0607312697	SAN DIEGO HOUSING COMMISSION	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE		SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0608115094	SAN DIEGO MARRIOTT HOTEL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2883 BOSTON AV	SAN DIEGO	921133709	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19765460	SAN DIEGO MCRD (C/R ONLY)	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	333 W HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101-770	SAN DIEGO	
16595	SAN DIEGO NAVHOSP (NAVMECEN)	MILITARY FACILITY			SAN DIEGO	92140	SAN DIEGO	16595
T0607355535	SAN DIEGO NAVSTA (C/R ONLY)	MILITARY CLEANUP SITE	OPEN		SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
16599	SAN DIEGO NISE-WEST (NOCCSC) (C/R ONLY)	MILITARY FACILITY			SAN DIEGO	92136-5084	SAN DIEGO	16599
16537	SAN DIEGO NTC (BRACIII) (C/R ONLY)	MILITARY FACILITY			SAN DIEGO	92110-3127	SAN DIEGO	16537
16591		MILITARY FACILITY			SAN DIEGO	92133	SAN DIEGO	16591

LUST SEARCH SAN DIEGO ACTIVE ONLY

GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
16531	SAN DIEGO NTC (DERA) (C/R ONLY)	MILITARY FACILITY			SAN DIEGO	92133	SAN DIEGO	16531
T06019767802	SAN DIEGO SAW & KNIFE WORKS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1765 LOGAN AV	SAN DIEGO	92113-100	SAN DIEGO	
T0608195831	SAN DIEGO TROLLEY, INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	1535 NEWTON AV	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608133034	SAN DIEGO UNIFIED PORT DIST	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1875 WATER ST	SAN DIEGO	921132131	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302792	SAN YSIDRO EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	108 W SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	921732517	SAN DIEGO	
T06019782913	SAPPHIRE TOWER SCRIPPS/MIRAMAR CAR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	1256 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302124	WASH CHEVR SDA SECURITY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	9650 MIRAMAR RD	SAN DIEGO	921264530	SAN DIEGO	
T0607390928	SYSTEMS, INC.	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2054 STATE ST	SAN DIEGO	921011701	SAN DIEGO	
T06019700614	SDCTY-CHOLLAS OPERATIONS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2740 CAMINITO CHOLLAS	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300640	SDCTY-CHOLLAS OPERATIONS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2740 CAMINITO CHOLLAS	SAN DIEGO	921055039	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302628	SDCTY-FIRE REPAIR FACILITY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3870 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	921231702	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302510	SDCTY-FIRE REPAIR FACILITY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3870 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	921231702	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300251	SDCTY-FIRE STATION #29	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	179 W SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	921732555	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301153	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300601	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300589	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300588	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300766	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607300719	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300600	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302664	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303015	SDCTY-POLICE WESTERN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	5215 GAINES ST	SAN DIEGO	921102639	SAN DIEGO	
T0608167515	SDCTY-ROSE CANYON OPERATIONS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3775 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921175233	SAN DIEGO	
T0608132946	SDCTY-ROSE CANYON OPERATIONS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3775 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921175233	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301973	SDCTY-ROSE CANYON OPERATIONS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3775 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921175233	SAN DIEGO	
T0608119896	SDCTY-WATER,POINT LOMA WPCF	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1902 GATCHELL RD 9190 CLAIREMONT	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19729097	SDG & E PARKING LOT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T06019791303	SDG & E PROPERTY SDG&E - 32ND ST.	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	0 IMPERIAL AV BLDG 3427 SURFACE	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
L10009042124	NAVSTA GT SDG&E	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN OPEN - SITE	NAVY BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19730585	ENVIRONMENTAL DEPT SDG&E	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1348 SAMPSON ST	SAN DIEGO	92113-364	SAN DIEGO	
T06019761425	ENVIRONMENTAL DEPT SDG&E GRANT HILL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1348 SAMPSON ST	SAN DIEGO	92113-364	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19714174	SUBSTATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	646 30TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06081105275	SDG&E/UNION OIL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	145 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608179307	SDGE/STATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	45 09TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608115157	SDGE/STATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	45 09TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302301	SDUSD - MAINTENANCE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1826 IRVING AV	SAN DIEGO	921131121	SAN DIEGO	

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T10000000450	SDUSD - MAINTENANCE YARD	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1826 IRVING AV	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0607383097	SDUSD - TRANSPORTATION BASE II	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4710 CARDIN ST	SAN DIEGO	921111417	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19709424	SEMPRA UTILITIES/SDG & E	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	735 33RD	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
SL209274202	SESI PROPERTY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE	900 CACTUS ROAD	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
L10007631848	SESI TRIPP SALVAGE LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	900 CACTUS ROAD	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T06019791477	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	11815 CARMEL MOUNTAIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92128	SAN DIEGO	
T0607378338	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7647 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0619762635	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9490 MIRA MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92126	SAN DIEGO	
T0607326769	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1330 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607387436	SHELL OIL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3901 CLAIREMONT DR	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0619734414	SHELL SERVICE STATION SHERMAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2290 MOORE ST	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0619768165	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SHIPYARD SEDIMENT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	450 24TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
SL0607358879	CLEANUP	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	SAN DIEGO BAY	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607303028	SKYLINE CONVENIENCE STORE 7520	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	7346 E SKYLINE DR	SAN DIEGO	921144615	SAN DIEGO	
T0608102657	SMITH FAMILY TRUST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	701 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608138856	SMOG PROS #1761	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2696 MISSION VILLAGE DR	SAN DIEGO	921233635	SAN DIEGO	
SL209174192	SOLAR TURBINES	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2201 HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608166561	SOLAR TURBINES	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE	4200 RUFFIN RD	SAN DIEGO	921231822	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
	INCORPORATED		ASSESSMENT					
	SONY							
T0608128107	MANUFACTURING COMPANY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	16450 W BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	921271804	SAN DIEGO	
T0608167669	SORRENTO VALLEY PET CEMETARY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	10801 SORRENTO VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	
T0619725279	SOUTH BAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2000 LEON AV	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001223	SOUTH BAY SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1881 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	921541152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302232	SOUTH BAY SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1881 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	921541152	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000787	SOUTH BAY TERRACES SOUTH CHOLLAS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2939 ALTA VIEW DR 2781 CAMINITO	SAN DIEGO	92139	SAN DIEGO	
L10001927106	LANDFILL SOUTH MIRAMAR	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE	CHOLLAS	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
L10003830787	LANDFILL SOUTHERN WINE & SPIRITS	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	KEARNY MESA-SECTIONS 25/26	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T06019727528	SOUTHWEST COACHES INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9389 WAPLES ST	SAN DIEGO	921213903	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19709625	SPEEDY CLEAN SPECIALISTS, INC.	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1902 NATIONAL AVE	SAN DIEGO	92113-211	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19716106	ST CLAIR ENTERPRISE INC/ARCO	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3388 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300249	STATE BOARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION	301 E SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	921732721	SAN DIEGO	
SL060737199	STD OIL MARINA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	111 FIRST	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607303203	STELLA MARIS CORP	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2510 SHELTER ISLAND DR	SAN DIEGO	921063114	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301476	STELLA MARIS CORP	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	6899 FRIARS RD	SAN DIEGO	921081121	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301883	STELLA MARIS CORP	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	6899 FRIARS RD	SAN DIEGO	921081121	SAN DIEGO	
T0608184175	STEVE'S AUTO BODY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1516 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	921012406	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607339981	STEVE'S AUTO BODY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1516 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	921012406	SAN DIEGO	
T06019714951	SUNBELT TOWING INC.	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4370 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921103106	SAN DIEGO	
SL0607363006	SUNFLOWER PROPERTY SUNROAD CENTRUM	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9755 DISTRIBUTION AVENUE	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19728706	RESIDENTIAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	0 SPECTRUM CENTER BL	SAN DIEGO	92131	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301102	SWAIN OIL SYCAMORE CANYON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4421 GLACIER AV	SAN DIEGO	92120	SAN DIEGO	
T0608125476	FACILITY SYCAMORE ESTATES,	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	11393 POMERADO RD	SAN DIEGO	92131	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19744941	SITE K	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	0 EDGEWOOD PL	SAN DIEGO	92145	SAN DIEGO	
SL209054180	TELEDYNE RYAN AERONAUTICAL (TDY)	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2701 NORTH HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101- 1027	SAN DIEGO	
L10004918383	TENTH AVE MARINE TERMINAL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	BERTHS 1&2,10 AVE TRM GOESNOPL	SAN DIEGO	92112	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302835	TEXACO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5103 WARING RD	SAN DIEGO	921202705	SAN DIEGO	
T0619722482	TEXACO MARKETING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1145 S 28TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92113-370	SAN DIEGO	
T0607393005	TEXACO REFIN & MARKTNG #4133	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	6125 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921113105	SAN DIEGO	
T0607357151	TEXACO REFINING & MARKETING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7785 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	921111532	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302836	TEXACO REFINING & MARKETING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	314 E SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	921732722	SAN DIEGO	
T0619790351	TEXACO REFINING AND MARKETING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3711 CAMINO DEL RIO W	SAN DIEGO	92110-440	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301332	TEXACO USA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6605 MISSION GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	921202308	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302833	TEXACO USA (TERMINAL)	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	9966 SAN DIEGO MISSION RD	SAN DIEGO	921081721	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303081	TEXACO, W POINT LOMA BL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4201 W POINT LOMA BL	SAN DIEGO	921105637	SAN DIEGO	

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T06019789591	THAO AUTO REPAIR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3752 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	921033639	SAN DIEGO	
T06019722081	THAO AUTO REPAIR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3752 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000305	THOMAS JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF LAW	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1123 ISLAND AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302180	THRIFTY CAR RENTAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	2112 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	921011737	SAN DIEGO	
T0607336262	THRIFTY OIL COMPANY #118	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	4202 CLAIREMONT MESA BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T06019707750	TOM RUSSELL CHEVRON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3222 MISSION VILLAGE DR	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0608165985	TOMS CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	6784 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921151602	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301800	TONY'S AUTO BODY & PAINT SHOP	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	107 S 47TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921132001	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19712881	TOPS CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	855 MORENA BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0608175867	TOSCO IDLE PIPELINE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	45 08TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
SLT9S0194226	TOW BASIN	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	3380 N HARBOR DRIVE	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019703949	TRIANGLE PROPERTY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	65 13TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608106121	TRIP LANDFILL/CACTUS RD PROPER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE W CACTUS S OTAY MESA R	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0608104149	TRIPLE S HORSE RANCH	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1550 SUNSET AV	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301230	TST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	6619 LINDA VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0608145350	U.S. BORDER PATROL PISTOL RANG	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1481 HERITAGE RD	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0608166608	UCSD MEDICAL CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	200 W ARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921038235	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301572	UCSD MEDICAL CENTER	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	200 W ARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921038235	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607313562	UCSD THORNTON HOSPITAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9300 CAMPUS POINT DR	SAN DIEGO	92093	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301137	ULTRAMAR STATION #1-739	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	4342 INGRAHAM ST	SAN DIEGO	921094402	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301179	ULTRAMAR STATION #1-740	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	1083 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921103914	SAN DIEGO	
T0608128993	ULTRAMAR STATION #1-741	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3150 ADAMS AV	SAN DIEGO	921161637	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302276	UNION TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	350 CAMINO DE LA REINA	SAN DIEGO	921083003	SAN DIEGO	
T0608125637	UNIVERSAL RADIATOR SHOP	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2005 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921023824	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19728128	UNIVERSAL RADIATOR SHOP	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2005 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	92102-382	SAN DIEGO	
T06019771688	UNIVERSITY #1 EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3252 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92104-203	SAN DIEGO	
T06019724301	UNOCAL UNOCAL SERV STAT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	5140 COLLEGE AV	SAN DIEGO	92115-241	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301694	#6834-31209 UNOCAL SERV STATION	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	12860 RANCHO PENASQUITOS BL	SAN DIEGO	921292935	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399261	#641231171 UNOCAL SERV	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	121 E SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001091	STN#30416-1927 UNOCAL SERVICE STN	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1076 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	921063045	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001093	#2196 UNOCAL SVC STATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3795 06TH AV	SAN DIEGO	921034316	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001092	#6898-31236 UNOCAL SVC STATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5040 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921153342	SAN DIEGO	
T06019746316	#7009-31271 USN-	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	976 ESCONDIDO AV	SAN DIEGO	920835244	SAN DIEGO	
T0608118586	FISC/HEADQUARTERS USN-NAS NI/FUEL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	937 N HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019708151	FARM	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	NONE BLDG 426	SAN DIEGO	921355000	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T0607302658	USN-NAVSTA/UST PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE BLDG	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300544	USN-NAVSTA/UST PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE BLDG 3280	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001098	USN-NAVSTA/UST PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	0 BLDG	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300115	USN-NAVSTA/UST PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE NEX SRVICE STATION	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T06019746656	USN-NAVSTA/UST PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE BLDG	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399233	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0608107631	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302085	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302084	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302046	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302486	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE BLDG 484	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0608123059	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301540	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0608192642	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302342	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301050	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE BLDG 39	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301487	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302238	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607302111	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0619744063	USN-SUBBASE/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	0 BLDG SUBBASE BASE PE	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T0608155331	USN-SUBBASE/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE BLDG SUBBASE BASE PE	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301611	USN-SUBBASE/MAGNETIC SILENCING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE BLDG 2	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T06019779731	VACANT LOT VALLEY CREST	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4000 HOME AV	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399212	LANDSCAPING INC VERNON TAYLOR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8484 MIRAMAR PL	SAN DIEGO	921212528	SAN DIEGO	
T06019789024	TRUSTEE VIETNAM VETERANS OF SD	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4105 MISSION BL	SAN DIEGO	92109	SAN DIEGO	
T0608168930	WARINR RD UNION 76 #4373-30643	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4141 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303223	WEBSTER AVENUE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	5194 WARING RD	SAN DIEGO	921202706	SAN DIEGO	
T06019738232	LOTS WEBSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	0 WEBSTER	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
L10007467529	WEST MIRAMAR	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	4801 ELM	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
L10004030235	SANITARY LANDFILL	LAND DISPOSAL SITE	OPEN	5180 CONVOY	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19785340	WESTVIEW CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	13350 CAMINO DEL SUR	SAN DIEGO	92129	SAN DIEGO	

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T06019720467	1001 WEST JUNIPER PROPERTY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1001 W JUNIPER ST 5586 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301022	2-B RENTALS 5TH & J, LLC (NEW MARIOTT HTL)	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	416 06TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T06019779588	6TH AVE PROPERTY 7-ELEVEN FOOD STORE #20174	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	453 06TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19789458	7-ELEVEN FOOD STORE #22872	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	6571 EL CAJON BL 1826 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	921152706	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391304	7-ELEVEN FOOD STORE #27771	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE	1771 ORO VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	921061929	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302653	70TH MOBIL	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	7003 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921544518	SAN DIEGO	
T06019790476	745 MARKET STREET	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	745 MARKET ST 3861 GOVERNOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001220	AAA ABLE INC. AAMCO	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE	5251 LINDA VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	921222440	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301663	TRANSMISSIONS ABRAHIM & SONS	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2485 CORONADO AV	SAN DIEGO	921102604	SAN DIEGO	
T0608177273	OIL/SHELL ACCURATE	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	4370 JUTLAND DR 1005 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	921541353	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300140	ELASTOMER PROD INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE	1875 GRAND AV	SAN DIEGO	92117-364	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19751902	AL'S SERVICE AM/PM MINI MARKET #5214 PSI714	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	7255 JACKSON DR	SAN DIEGO	921063018	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300701	AM/PM MINI MARKET #591	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	6130 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	92109	SAN DIEGO	
T06019784972	AM/PM MINI MARKET #591	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE	3485 NATIONAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921192314	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301267	AM/PM/ARCO #1986 AMERICAN FORKLIFT/J	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE		SAN DIEGO	921113106	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301828	MAGRE	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT		SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0619723912								

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T0607300187	AMERICAN KELP	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2190 MAIN ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608104601	APN#665-010-38/#665-020-01	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	NONE CAMINO DE LA PLAZA	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300505	APRO #26	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT & INTERIM	3010 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	921023230	SAN DIEGO	
T06019721782	ARAMARK UNIFORM SERVICE INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAL ACTION	3554 DALBERGIA ST	SAN DIEGO	92113-381	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399069	ARCO #1725	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	2290 CORONADO AV	SAN DIEGO	921542033	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391305	ARCO #1761	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2696 MISSION VILLAGE DR	SAN DIEGO	921233635	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301300	ARCO #5132 PSI#5609	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	6098 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	921156330	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301103	ARCO #9599	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3860 OLD TOWN AV	SAN DIEGO	921103020	SAN DIEGO	
T0608197547	ARCO #9754	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3650 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921041551	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399192	ARCO 9560	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2502 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921023919	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301656	ARCO 9560	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2502 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921023919	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301801	ARCO FAC #9563 PSI	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION	1890 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	921541151	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301711	ARCO FACILITY #9757	LUST CLEANUP SITE	MONITORING	8787 LAKE MURRAY BL	SAN DIEGO	921192719	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302871	ARCO FACILITY #9757	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	8784 LAKE MURRAY BL	SAN DIEGO	921192719	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399202	ARCO SAN DIEGO TERMINAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2295 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133636	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301045	ARCO SAN DIEGO TERMINAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2295 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133636	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301975	ARCO SAN DIEGO TERMINAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2295 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133636	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301799	ARCO SAN DIEGO TERMINAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2295 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133636	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608186923	ARCO SVC STA #5411	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2255 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	921544742	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302283	ARMED FORCES YMCA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	500 BROADWAY	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608151865	ASTRO SIGN CO	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4941 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921104022	SAN DIEGO	
T0608173261	ATC RENTALS AND REPAIRS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2995 COMMERCIAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921131328	SAN DIEGO	
T0608103155	ATLAS CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4640 BRINELL ST	SAN DIEGO	921112302	SAN DIEGO	
T06019710663	ATLAS FIRE EQUIPMENT CO	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	312 11TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301702	AWATIF KARANA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3698 MAIN ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T06019706653	AZTEC CLEANER, COLLEGE CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6319 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	92115	SAN DIEGO	
T0608186592	AZTECA TOWING AND REPAIR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2908 COMMERCIAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921131329	SAN DIEGO	
SL607392738	BAE SYSTEMS (FORMER SOUTHWEST MARINE, INC.)	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN CLEANUP	FOOT OF SAMPSON STREET	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T06019706650	BALL PARK BALLPARK	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	175 11TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608133149	INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1141 K ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T1000000290	BAY VIEW PLAZA, FORMER EZ LUBE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2585 CLAIREMONT DR	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0608184962	BEAUDRY RV	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5463 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301268	BENTON COMPANY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2136 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301784	BILL JOLLEY CHEVRON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7484 MESA COLLEGE DR	SAN DIEGO	921114906	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302008	BOB BOND GAS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3377 SANDROCK RD	SAN DIEGO	921232239	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607301058	BOB GINOS ULTRAMAR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	8780 LAKE MURRAY BL	SAN DIEGO	921192720	SAN DIEGO	
T0619725433	BOB STIVERS SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	1011 A ST	SAN DIEGO	92101-470	SAN DIEGO	
T06019788897	BOB WHEELER ULTRAMAR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6011 MISSION GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	92120	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301405	BOB'S AUTO BODY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION	19 HENSLEY ST	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
T0607386532	BODY BEAUTIFUL CAR WASH	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	4282 CAMINO DEL RIO N	SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301553	BODY BEAUTIFUL CAR WASH INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	2045 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921011740	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000444	BONANZA CORVETTE	PROGRAM SITE	CLEANUP ASSESSMENT	1601 C ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302969	BREITBARD PROPERTIES LLC (FORMER CAL LINEN)	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	101 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017601	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300700	BURLINGTON NORTHERN & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1340 CESAR CHAVEZ PARKWAY	SAN DIEGO	92113-2133	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301108	BUY-RITE GAS STATION #206	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	7731 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921112229	SAN DIEGO	
T06019782658	C & R TRANSFER	PROGRAM SITE	CLEANUP ASSESSMENT	5803 KEARNY VILLA DR	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302236	C AND B AUTO REPAIR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	3683 DALBERGIA ST	SAN DIEGO	921133812	SAN DIEGO	
T06019736906	CABRILLO HOSPITAL	PROGRAM SITE	CLEANUP ASSESSMENT	3475 KENYON ST	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300895	CALIFORNIA PROPERTIES VILLAGE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	10955 CARMEL MOUNTAIN RD	SAN DIEGO	921291643	SAN DIEGO	
T0608132910	CLEANUP CALTRANS	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	NONE HY 8 BET TEXAS ST805	SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
T0608196918	CAMACHO CONSTRUCTION INC	PROGRAM SITE	CLEANUP ASSESSMENT	11321 FLINTKOTE AV	SAN DIEGO	921211225	SAN DIEGO	
T0608149552	CAMP KEARNY MESA BURN ASH SITE	PROGRAM SITE	CLEANUP REMEDICATION	6507 LINDA VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	

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L10002572939	CAMPBELL SHIPYARD BAY SEDIMENT	CLEANUP	OPEN -					
	CLEANUP & CAPPING	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIATION	SAN DIEGO BAY	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607362146	CARMEL MOUNTAIN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN -	11030 RANCHO				
	CAR WASH/CHEVRON	CLEANUP	REMEDIATION	CARMEL DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608155733	CARMEL MOUNTAIN	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE	11030 RANCHO				
	CAR WASH/CHEVRON	CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT	CARMEL DR	SAN DIEGO	92122	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000789	CARMEL VALLEY CARE FACILITY	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE					
		PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	0 CARMEL VALLEY	SAN DIEGO	92130	SAN DIEGO	
T06019720520	CARMEL VALLEY SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE	3060 E CARMEL				
	CARMEL VALLEY	CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT	VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	92128	SAN DIEGO	
T0607330967	TRUNK SEWER	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE	13307 CAMINITO				
		PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	MENDIOLA	SAN DIEGO	92130	SAN DIEGO	
T06019735327	CATELLUS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE					
		CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT	820 W A ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019729567	CATELLUS	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE					
		CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT	820 W A ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000449	CEDAR GATEWAY	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE					
	CEDAR STREET HIGH	CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT	1620 06TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019752221	RISE	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE					
		PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	1550 FRONT ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0619756977	CHEVRON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE					
		PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	11095 CARMEL	SAN DIEGO			
		LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT	MOUNTAIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92129	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301543	CHEVRON #94339	LUST CLEANUP SITE	& INTERIM					
		PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAL ACTION	3860 GOVERNOR	SAN DIEGO			
		LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE	DR	SAN DIEGO	921222441	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391326	CHEVRON #94913	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT					
		PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION	1575 GARNET AV	SAN DIEGO	921093017	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303143	CHEVRON #95237	LUST CLEANUP SITE	MONITORING					
		PROGRAM SITE	OPEN -	1704 ROSECRANS	SAN DIEGO	921061928	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302704	CHEVRON 90158	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION					
		PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIATION	755 HOTEL CIRCLE S	SAN DIEGO	921083405	SAN DIEGO	
SL607392791	CHEVRON PIPELINE RUPTURE	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	BELT STREET AND				
		PROGRAM SITE	OPEN -	SICARD STREET (NO	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607301497	CHEVRON STATION	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION	PHYSIC	SAN DIEGO			
		PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIATION	5401 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921112701	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607301085	CHEVRON USA INC SS #94038	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3063 CARMEL VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	921302546	SAN DIEGO	
T0608117151	CHEVRON USA INC.	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	2351 E HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921133637	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300019	CHEVRON USA INC.	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION OPEN - SITE	2351 E HARBOR DR NONE BALBOA &	SAN DIEGO	921133637	SAN DIEGO	
T0608110272	CHILCOTE	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	MORE SW COR	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T06019761846	CIRCLE K STORES	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	4360 GENESEE AV	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000443	CIRCLE K STORES	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	4360 GENESEE AV	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000297	CIRCLE K STORES INC DC36	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1291 HOLLISTER ST 17011 W	SAN DIEGO	921543109	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301880	CIRCLE K STORES INC SS#5703 CIRRUS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	921271457	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300351	DEVELOPMENT GROUP INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION CLEANUP	1740 ROSECRANS ST 4332 UNIVERSITY	SAN DIEGO	921061928	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001081	CITY HEIGHTS SQUARE	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	AV	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T0608119024	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIATION OPEN -	800 HARBOR DR 12115 BLACK	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302619	CITY OF SAN DIEGO - STABLES	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION OPEN - SITE	MOUNTAIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92129	SAN DIEGO	
T0608190985	CITY OF SAN DIEGO PIPELINE JOB 525	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	1995 BAY FRONT ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608187361	CITY OF SAN DIEGO SEWER PUMP STATION 61	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5074 MERCURY ST	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0608169113	CITY OF SD- WATER UTILITIES	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE PACIFIC HY 4495 CLAIREMONT	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0619730340	CLAIREMONT AUTO CARR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	MESA BL 4504 CLAIREMONT	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0607310983	CLAIREMONT TEXACO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	

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T06019770693	CLAIREMONT UNOCAL #641131170	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2576 CLAIREMONT DR.	SAN DIEGO	92117-660	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19791500	CLAIREMONT VILLAGE CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3083 CLAIREMONT DR	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0608107439	COMMERCIAL PRESS INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	617 07TH AV	SAN DIEGO	921016401	SAN DIEGO	
T0608165161	CORNER OF JUNIPER/PACIFIC HY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE JUNIPER AT PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300276	CORONADO TEXACO COSMOPOLITAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1102 HOLLISTER ST	SAN DIEGO	921543101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607395205	CLEANERS COUNTY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9450 SCRANTON RD	SAN DIEGO	921214741	SAN DIEGO	
T0608131219	COURTHOUSE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	220 W BROADWAY	SAN DIEGO	921013814	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302496	COUNTY OF SD- FLEET SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1251 UNION ST	SAN DIEGO	921013605	SAN DIEGO	
T0608109818	COUNTY OPERATIONS CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5201 RUFFIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0608151971	CROSBY ST CORRIDOR CROSBY STREET	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE CROSBY ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399805	MERCADO CROWN POINT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE CROSBY ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001094	UNOCAL 26 #256251 CUNOCAR	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	3805 INGRAHAM ST	SAN DIEGO	921096433	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300836	ACCOUNTING SERVICE DAVIS/GARRAD/CAR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	425 25TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
T0608153885	RENTAL DIVISION SHELL	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	1595 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921012413	SAN DIEGO	
T0619793008	SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3890 DIVISION ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608117699	DOWDY PROPERTIES DOWNTOWN SHELL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8080 MIRAMAR RD	SAN DIEGO	921264338	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399176	SERVICE DOWNTOWN SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1619 G ST	SAN DIEGO	921017336	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302278	SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	1619 G ST	SAN DIEGO	921017336	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608160699	DOWNTOWN TIRES	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE	2717 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921024030	SAN DIEGO	
SL189024175	DRISCOLL CUSTOM BOATS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	2500 SHELTER ISLAND DR	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300674	DRISCOLL CUSTOM BOATS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	2500 SHELTER ISLAND DR	SAN DIEGO	921063114	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000364	DRISCOLL'S WEST BOAT REPAIR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	2700 SHELTER ISLAND DRIVE	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T06019761734	DRY CLEANER	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	335 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000971	DUNPHY TANK	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	4645 BRINELL ST	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0607316364	EAST VILLAGE RDA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN -	200 10TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06081100838	EAST VILLAGE RDA	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDICATION	200 10TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019754756	EAST VILLAGE RDA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	200 10TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300746	EAST VILLAGE RDA	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDICATION	200 10TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302427	EL CAJON #3 EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE	7006 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921151824	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301948	EL CAJON #3 EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	7006 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921151824	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301948	EL GUERO TIRE SHOP & REPAIR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT & INTERIM	2401 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921023916	SAN DIEGO	
T0608121161	ELEGANT II CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAL ACTION	9912 CARMEL MOUNTAIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92129	SAN DIEGO	
T0608131380	ELSCO INC.	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	3407 E ST	SAN DIEGO	921023335	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302693	EPOCH CORP-LINDA VISTA #166	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN -	7611 LINDA VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	921115302	SAN DIEGO	
T0619759936	EQUILON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION	9205 TWIN TRAILS DR	SAN DIEGO	92127	SAN DIEGO	
T0608103425	EVVDA VAP 9TH AV SO OF IMPER.	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	NONE 09TH AV SOUTH OF IMP	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302518	EX-FILLING STATION	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN -	3366 ADAMS AV	SAN DIEGO	921161822	SAN DIEGO	
			REMEDICATION					

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T0608190076	EXCLUSIVE CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	3740 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	921033608	SAN DIEGO	
T06019710388	EXCLUSIVE CLEANERS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3740 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	921033608	SAN DIEGO	
T06019707762	EXCLUSIVE CLEANERS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3740 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	92103-360	SAN DIEGO	
T06019769813	EXPRESS GAS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5454 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	92111-270	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300311	EXPRESS OIL & GAS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	8001 OTHELLO AV	SAN DIEGO	921113713	SAN DIEGO	
T0608155495	EXXON/MOBIL #18-094	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	11898 RANCHO BERNARDO RD	SAN DIEGO	92128	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300477	FAIRLANE CLEANERS & LAUNDRY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	6505 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921152702	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399226	FIVE STAR PARKING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1555 05TH AV	SAN DIEGO	921013202	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302229	FOGERTY OIL AT0197	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2102 INDIA ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301097	FOGERTY PETROLEUM TRANSPORT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	946 W HAWTHORN ST	SAN DIEGO	921011720	SAN DIEGO	
T0608133890	FOGERTY PETROLEUM TRANSPORT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	946 W HAWTHORN ST	SAN DIEGO	921011720	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000916	FORMER ARCO FACILITY #169	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4101 WEST POINT LOMA BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T06019774410	FORMER GENERAL DYNAMICS KMP	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4773 PARAMOUNT DR	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001008	FORMER GENERAL DYNAMICS LINDBERGH FIELD	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	3302 PACIFIC HIGHWAY	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019759260	FORMER MONTGOMERY WARDS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	1288 CAMINO DEL RIO N	SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303141	FORMER OB CIRCLE K	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	4984 VOLTAIRE ST	SAN DIEGO	921072106	SAN DIEGO	

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T10000000264	FORMER SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS, INC. SERVICE CENTER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	6306 FEDERAL BOULEVARD	SAN DIEGO	92114-1405	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000448	FORMER TEXACO STATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	845 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0608163896	FORMER UNOCAL PIPELINE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE CROSBY & BAY FRONT	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0607376944	FRMR YELLOW CAB/NEW EV II LLC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	639 13TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017301	SAN DIEGO	
T06019764082	FRMR. DRISCOLL WEST/KETTENBURG BOAT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2810 CARLETON ST	SAN DIEGO	921062712	SAN DIEGO	
T0607383603	G LOFT EAST	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1050 G ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301942	G & M OIL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAATION OPEN -	3774 MAIN ST	SAN DIEGO	921133829	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301935	G & M OIL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAATION OPEN -	3774 MAIN ST	SAN DIEGO	921133829	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301762	G & M OIL STATION #63	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAATION OPEN - SITE	7448 JACKSON DR	SAN DIEGO	921192319	SAN DIEGO	
T06019762982	G & S ENGINEERING GARCIBUENO INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	1200 HARBOR DR 10821	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301845	(MOBIL 18-033) GATEWAY NAVAL HOUSING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAATION OPEN - SITE	TIERRASANTA BL	SAN DIEGO	921242617	SAN DIEGO	
T06019773910	HOUSING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2601 GEARING DR 120 W CALLE	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T06019780659	GENE'S EXPRESS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	PRIMERA 5011 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300699	GENERAL DYNAMICS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAATION OPEN - SITE	5011 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	921231407	SAN DIEGO	
T06019707311	GENERAL DYNAMICS-CONVAIR DIV	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	3302 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921011137	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302627	GENESEE SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	4303 GENESEE AV 3949 W POINT	SAN DIEGO	921174902	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302125	GENIE CAR WASH	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	LOMA BL	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607300146	GOVERNOR DRIVE EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3918 GOVERNOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921222521	SAN DIEGO	
T0619795751	GRAMERY UNOCAL GRAN HAVANA	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9294 GRAMERCY DR.	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T06019710732	LOUNGE GREENWOOD	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	502 J ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608119357	MEMORIAL PARK & MORT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4300 IMPERIAL AV STATE ROUTE HWY	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
SL209224197	GRIT HILL DISPOSAL	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE	52 & MAST BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92145	SAN DIEGO	
T0608109789	H G FENTON HAWTHORNE RENT IT	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	10210 CAMINO SANTA FE	SAN DIEGO	92112	SAN DIEGO	
T06019760427	SRV HEALTH CENTER	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	1473 G ST	SAN DIEGO	92101-730	SAN DIEGO	
T0607361960	TEXACO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - VERIFICATION	2777 HEALTH CENTER DR 16399 W	SAN DIEGO	921232708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301770	HEWLETT PACKARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	MONITORING OPEN - SITE	BERNARDO DR 16399 W	SAN DIEGO	921271801	SAN DIEGO	
T0607390714	HEWLETT PACKARD HILLCREST SMOG & REPAIR	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	921271801	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300594		LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE	3864 01ST AV NONE MONUMENT	SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
T0608187483	HOFER PROPERTY HOUSTON CLIFFORD	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	RD	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000451	TRUST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1845 ISLAND AV	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
T0608147264	IGT EXPRESS GAS IMPERIAL AVENUE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1050 CARDIFF ST	SAN DIEGO	921145020	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302696	APARTMENTS	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2701 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
T0608163856	ISP ALGINATES	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2145 E BELT ST	SAN DIEGO	921132213	SAN DIEGO	
T0608138779	ISP ALGINATES	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2145 E BELT ST 4839 CLAIREMONT	SAN DIEGO	921132213	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19750859	IVORY CLEANERS	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	DR	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	

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SL0607371414	JANKOVICH & SONS INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	920 GULL STREET	SAN DIEGO	92107	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300342	JAWLAT KHAYAT - TANKS ONLY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	7490 BEAGLE ST	SAN DIEGO	921114319	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300935	JESSIE E MCKILLOP JOHN HANSEN HOUSE	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	OPEN - REMEDIATION	6554 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921152707	SAN DIEGO	
T06019778236	MOVING JOHN HANSEN HOUSE	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	405 15TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019771011	MOVING JOHNSON TRUCK	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	405 15TH	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608164552	REPAIR & PAINT JUVENILE PROBATION CENTER	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1931 NEWTON AV 2901	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608194794	JUVENILE PROBATION CENTER	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	MEADOWLARK DR 5795 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0608108776	KEARNY VILLA TECH	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -		SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303145	KENNETH GOLDEN KENSINGTON AUTO CENTER	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	3485 NOELL ST	SAN DIEGO	921102019	SAN DIEGO	
T06019737127	KYOCERA AMERICA INC	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	4142 ADAMS AV 11620 SORRENTO VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	92116-250	SAN DIEGO	
T0608130389	LAS AMERICAS DEVELOPMENT	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE	4211 CAMINO DE LA PLAZA	SAN DIEGO	921211011	SAN DIEGO	
T06019784721	LENNAR-INTERGULF (PACIFIC) LLC	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE		SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0607327952	LENNAR-INTERGULF (PACIFIC) LLC	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1405 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921012412	SAN DIEGO	
T06019787498	LIBERTY CLEANERS	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1405 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	92101-241	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19746508	LIBERTY CLEANERS	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	301 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
T06019712843	LIBRARY TOWER LINDBERGH FIELD-EAST TERMINAL	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	325 12TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608156588	LLOYD PEST CONTROL CO INC	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	3663 N HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608115063	CO INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAION	935 SHERMAN ST	SAN DIEGO	921104016	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608117472	LOMA PORTAL HD START PRESCHOOL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	2905 CADIZ ST	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001095	LOMA RIVIERA UNOCAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4049 POINT LOMA BL	SAN DIEGO	921105641	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300743	M C MATTHEWS SERV MADISON EXPRESS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	2990 WEBSTER AV	SAN DIEGO	921131347	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301494	GAS MARINE CORPS AIR STATION (MCAS)	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION	8848 NAVAJO RD	SAN DIEGO	921192106	SAN DIEGO	
SL0607342027	MIRAMAR HANGER 1, SOUTHSIDE	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REOPEN CASE	PO BOX 452001 BLDG 6317	SAN DIEGO	92145-2001	SAN DIEGO	
SL607392765	MARSTON CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN - SITE	11040 RANCHO CARMEL DRIVE	SAN DIEGO	92128	SAN DIEGO	
T06019770242	MARTINEZ RANCH MAURICIO & SONS, INC.	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	2160 CACTUS RD 2420 SHELTER	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
SL189014174	MCAS MIRAMAR UST	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE	ISLAND DR	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T0608137208	BASE PERMIT MCAS MIRAMAR UST	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE MCAS MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302755	BASE PERMIT MCAS MIRAMAR UST	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	REMEDICATION OPEN -	NONE BLDG 426 NONE MCAS	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T06019705940	BASE PERMIT MCAS MIRAMAR UST	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN - SITE	MIRAMAR NONE MCAS	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T0607340242	BASE PERMIT MCAS MIRAMAR UST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301031	BASE PERMIT MCAS MIRAMAR UST	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	REMEDICATION OPEN -	NONE TANK 936 NONE MCAS	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
T06019741848	BASE PERMIT	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	REMEDICATION OPEN - SITE	MIRAMAR	SAN DIEGO	921455000	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19796101	METRO VOLKSWAGON	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1954 KETTNER BLVD	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T06019726480	METRO VOLKSWAGON METROPOLITAN	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	1954 KETTNER BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301350	TRANSIT DEV BOARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION	100 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017602	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T0607302576	METROPOLITAN TRANSIT DEV BOARD	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	921112218	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302673	METROPOLITAN TRANSIT DEV BOARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	921112218	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302683	METROPOLITAN TRANSIT DEV BOARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	921112218	SAN DIEGO	
T06019748225	METROPOLITAN TRANSIT DEV BOARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	92111-221	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300875	METROPOLITAN TRANSIT DEV BOARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	921112218	SAN DIEGO	
T06019790208	METROPOLITAN TRANSIT DEV BOARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	4620 RUFFNER ST	SAN DIEGO	92111-221	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301954	TRANSIT DEV BOARD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN -	100 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017602	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303171	MIC GASTATION, INC. MIDDLE OF MISSION	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	REMEDICATION OPEN - SITE	4592 CLAIREMONT DR	SAN DIEGO	921175539	SAN DIEGO	
T0608195511	GORGE/TWAIN MIRA MESA UNOCAL	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	92120	SAN DIEGO	
T0619704457	#31165-6396	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	8901 MIRA MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92126-271	SAN DIEGO	
T06019732802	MIRAMAR SHELL MISSION BAY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	9840 MIRAMAR RD	SAN DIEGO	92126	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300386	AUTOMOTIVE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN	1125 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921103810	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301815	MISSION BAY MOBIL MISSION CENTER	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	2780 GARNET AV	SAN DIEGO	921093821	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399067	TEXACO MISSION GORGE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	5465 MISSION CENTER RD	SAN DIEGO	921081339	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300113	TEXACO SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN - SITE	6075 MISSION GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	921204007	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000296	MISSION RESTAURANT MISSION TRAILS GOLF	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	2801 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92104	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300718	COURSE MISSION VALLEY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN -	7380 GOLFCREST PL	SAN DIEGO	921191611	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300054	MOBIL 18-G6F	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION	5494 MISSION CENTER RD	SAN DIEGO	921081334	SAN DIEGO	

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SL607392800	MISSION VALLEY TERMINAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	9950 SAN DIEGO MISSION ROAD	SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391724	MOBIL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8380 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	921111302	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303070	MOBIL OIL CORPORATION	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	120 W SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0608196473	MOBIL SERVICE STATION (18-A4X) MONTGOMERY FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	10496 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92124	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302461	ATCT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	4298 PONDEROSA AV	SAN DIEGO	921231525	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19715245	MOORE PRINTED CIRCUITS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	6740 NANCY RIDGE DR	SAN DIEGO	92121-223	SAN DIEGO	
T0608154448	MR. DAVE ALLSBROOK	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	636 01ST AV	SAN DIEGO	921016813	SAN DIEGO	
T0608197618	MTS-PORT DISTRICT SITE CLOSED	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE 08TH AV & HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608103247	MV WEST LIGHT RAIL EXTENSION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE MORENA BL, SEGMENT	SAN DIEGO	92108	SAN DIEGO	
SL607392737	NATIONAL STEEL AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	HARBOR DRIVE AND 28TH STREET	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302480	NAVAJO ROAD EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6953 NAVAJO RD	SAN DIEGO	921191503	SAN DIEGO	
T0608185714	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 43	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607390913	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 45	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607382917	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T0608191830	CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 57 NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 58	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607344829	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 63	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607310264	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 76	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391320	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 77	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607313584	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 78	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301834	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 79	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399206	INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 82	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607312452	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC) - FUEL FACILITY - TANK 83	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300792	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)- FUEL FACILITY - BLDG 75	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0608121803	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)-FUEL FACILITY - BLDG 113	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0608193349	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)-FUEL FACILITY - BLDG. 65	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0608169625	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)-FUEL FACILITY - HOOP ROAD	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0608136341	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)-FUEL FACILITY - RECLAMATION PLANT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	
T0607385453	NAVAL BASE POINT LOMA - FLEET INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CENTER (FISC)-FUEL FACILITY-TANK 85	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	199 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	92152	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607300545	NAVAL OCEAN SYSTEMS CENTER	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE BLDG 138	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0607393155	NIELSEN CONSTRUCTION	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAATION	1465 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	921012420	SAN DIEGO	
T0607391317	NORTHERN TRUST OF CA, N.A.	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1313 ROSECRANS ST	SAN DIEGO	921062609	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302266	NUGO INC #5007	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	2940 LYTTON ST	SAN DIEGO	921104811	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19795356	NUTEK AUTO REPAIR	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	3231 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92104	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19797143	OCEAN CLEANERS	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	1186 GARNET AV	SAN DIEGO	92109	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302626	OIL CHANGERS #504	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	2448 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921041108	SAN DIEGO	
T0608155101	OLD TOWN TROLLEY OMS 17, CAL	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	2115 KURTZ ST	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301950	MILITARY DEPT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7401 MESA COLLEGE DR	SAN DIEGO	921114905	SAN DIEGO	
T0608117584	ONE HOUR CLEANERS OPERATIONS CENTER	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	10472 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	921241320	SAN DIEGO	
T0619763854	PHASE II OTAY MESA ROAD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8651 LONESTAR RD.	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T0608166754	WIDENING PACIFIC BEACH CAR	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	NONE OTAY MESA RD	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301930	WASH/SHELL PACIFIC BEACH CAR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2075 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921094650	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300738	WASH/SHELL PACIFIC BELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2075 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921094650	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301312	SNDGCA03/M2151	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	7847 LINDA VISTA RD	SAN DIEGO	921115104	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301421	PACIFIC NISSAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	4433 MISSION BAY DR	SAN DIEGO	921095731	SAN DIEGO	
T0608118596	PACIFIC PLATING	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIAATION	2182 HANCOCK ST	SAN DIEGO	921102011	SAN DIEGO	
T0608167536	PACIFIC SERVICES DRY CLEANERS	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4085 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	921102029	SAN DIEGO	

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SL209324207	PACIFIC STEEL INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1700 CLEVELAND AVE	SAN DIEGO	91950	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301718	PALM AVENUE EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3302 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	921541662	SAN DIEGO	
T06019790728	PARK & PARK, INC.	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	16998 W BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	921271606	SAN DIEGO	
T0607329186	PARK TOWERS PARSLEY-KENNEDY	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	850 ISLAND AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301327	INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3148 MIDWAY DR	SAN DIEGO	921104539	SAN DIEGO	
T06019776661	PEP BOYS- MANNY, JOE & JACK	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1002 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	921017234	SAN DIEGO	
T0608185239	PEP BOYS- MANNY, JOE & JACK	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	1002 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	921017234	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301748	PETER'S AUTO SERVICE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	799 S EUCLID AV	SAN DIEGO	921145206	SAN DIEGO	
T06019755673	PLAVAN COMMERCIAL FUELING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	9174 REHCO RD	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	
T0608114409	PORT OF SAN DIEGO PRECISION ENGINE	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	527 W HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000445	CONTROLS CORP.	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	11661 SORRENTO VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	
T0619720726	PRESTIGE STATIONS INC #703	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	3205 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92104	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302349	PRESTIGE STATIONS INC #9750	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2505 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921104141	SAN DIEGO	
T0607358180	PROPOSED FIRE STATION #32	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7180 SKYLINE DR	SAN DIEGO	92114	SAN DIEGO	
T0608112785	PS PUBLIC STORAGE	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	510 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017610	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302935	PS PUBLIC STORAGE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	510 16TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921017610	SAN DIEGO	
T06019769955	PUBLIC AUTO SERVICE RANCHO BERNARDO	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE PACIFIC HY 12472 RANCHO	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302372	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	BERNARDO RD	SAN DIEGO	921282144	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607381833	RANCHO BERNARDO TEXACO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	12507 RANCHO BERNARDO RD	SAN DIEGO	921282317	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19783918	RANCHO JEEP	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	8118 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19770857	RANCHO OLDSMOBILE INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8104 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303231	RANCHO PENASQUITOS EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	12929 RANCHO PENASQUITOS BL	SAN DIEGO	921292922	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302636	RAOUL SANMARTIN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6047 CREIGHTEN WY	SAN DIEGO	92114	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302443	READI CARE REGAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION	4725 MERCURY ST	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0608189412	RECYCLING/FRMR SHELL STA	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4180 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0608146059	ROSE TOYOTA RYDER TRUCK RENTAL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5957 FAIRMOUNT AV	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300284	INC	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	5345 OVERLAND AV	SAN DIEGO	921231203	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000797	SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - ASSESSMENT & INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION	1501 IMPERIAL AV 7121 PARK RIDGE	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607321504	SAN CARLOS UNOCAL #5757 SAN DIEGO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION	BL 100 HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92120	SAN DIEGO	
SL209104185	CONVENTION CENTER (TIDELANDS DUMP)	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	(8TH AVENUE & HARBOR DRIVE)	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608147291	SAN DIEGO COUNTY (VARIOUS)	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5555 OVERLAND AV	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301751	SAN DIEGO EQUIPMENT RENTALS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6990 MISSION GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	921202420	SAN DIEGO	
T06019719833	SAN DIEGO FENCE SAN DIEGO FOREIGN	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7920 ENGINEER RD	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0608188866	AUTO RECYCLE SAN DIEGO GAS &	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	146 S 30TH ST NONE 14TH ST &	SAN DIEGO	921131315	SAN DIEGO	
T0608102760	ELECTRIC	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	IMPERIAL	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608115094	SAN DIEGO HOUSING COMMISSION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2883 BOSTON AV	SAN DIEGO	921133709	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19765460	SAN DIEGO MARRIOTT HOTEL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	333 W HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101-770	SAN DIEGO	
T0608195831	SAN DIEGO TROLLEY, INC	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	1535 NEWTON AV	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608133034	SAN DIEGO UNIFIED PORT DIST	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1875 WATER ST	SAN DIEGO	921132131	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302792	SAN YSIDRO EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	108 W SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	921732517	SAN DIEGO	
T06019782913	SAPPHIRE TOWER SCRIPPS/MIRAMAR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1256 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302124	CAR WASH CHEVR SDA SECURITY	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN -	9650 MIRAMAR RD	SAN DIEGO	921264530	SAN DIEGO	
T0607390928	SYSTEMS, INC. SDCTY-CHOLLAS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN - SITE	2054 STATE ST	SAN DIEGO	921011701	SAN DIEGO	
T06019700614	OPERATIONS SDCTY-CHOLLAS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2740 CAMINITO CHOLLAS	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300640	OPERATIONS SDCTY-FIRE REPAIR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2740 CAMINITO CHOLLAS	SAN DIEGO	921055039	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302628	FACILITY SDCTY-FIRE REPAIR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	3870 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	921231702	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302510	FACILITY SDCTY-FIRE STATION	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	3870 KEARNY VILLA RD	SAN DIEGO	921231702	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300251	SDCTY-FIRE STATION #29	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN - SITE	179 W SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	921732555	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302664	SER,BROWN FIELD SDCTY-GEN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301153	SER,BROWN FIELD SDCTY-GEN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN -	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300719	SER,BROWN FIELD SDCTY-GEN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN -	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300766	SER,BROWN FIELD SDCTY-GEN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN -	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300601	SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T0607300588	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300589	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300600	SDCTY-GEN SER,BROWN FIELD	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	1424 CONTINENTAL ST	SAN DIEGO	921731708	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303015	SDCTY-POLICE WESTERN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	5215 GAINES ST	SAN DIEGO	921102639	SAN DIEGO	
T0608132946	SDCTY-ROSE CANYON OPERATIONS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3775 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921175233	SAN DIEGO	
T0608167515	SDCTY-ROSE CANYON OPERATIONS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3775 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921175233	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301973	SDCTY-ROSE CANYON OPERATIONS	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3775 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921175233	SAN DIEGO	
T0608119896	SDCTY-WATER,POINT LOMA WPCF	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1902 GATCHELL RD	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19729097	SDG & E PARKING LOT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - REMEDICATION	9190 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T06019791303	SDG & E PROPERTY	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	0 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019761425	SDG&E ENVIRONMENTAL DEPT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1348 SAMPSON ST	SAN DIEGO	92113-364	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19730585	SDG&E ENVIRONMENTAL DEPT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1348 SAMPSON ST	SAN DIEGO	92113-364	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19714174	SDG&E GRANT HILL SUBSTATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	646 30TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06081105275	SDG&E/UNION OIL	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	145 MARKET ST	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608115157	SDGE/STATION	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	45 09TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608179307	SDGE/STATION SDUSD -	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDICATION OPEN - SITE	45 09TH AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302301	MAINTENANCE	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	1826 IRVING AV	SAN DIEGO	921131121	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T10000000450	SDUSD - MAINTENANCE YARD	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1826 IRVING AV	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0607383097	SDUSD - TRANSPORTATION BASE II	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4710 CARDIN ST	SAN DIEGO	921111417	SAN DIEGO	
SL209274202	SESI PROPERTY	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - INACTIVE OPEN - SITE	900 CACTUS ROAD	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T0607326769	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1330 MORENA BL 11815 CARMEL	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T06019791477	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	MOUNTAIN RD	SAN DIEGO	92128	SAN DIEGO	
T0607378338	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	7647 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0619762635	SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	9490 MIRA MESA BL 3901 CLAIREMONT	SAN DIEGO	92126	SAN DIEGO	
T0607387436	SHELL OIL SHELL SERVICE STATION	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	DR	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	
T0619734414	SHERMAN	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2290 MOORE ST	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0619768165	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SHIPYARD SEDIMENT	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	450 24TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92102	SAN DIEGO	
SL0607358879	CLEANUP SKYLINE	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	SAN DIEGO BAY	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607303028	CONVENIENCE STORE 7520	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - VERIFICATION MONITORING	7346 E SKYLINE DR	SAN DIEGO	921144615	SAN DIEGO	
T0608102657	SMITH FAMILY TRUST	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	REMEDICATION OPEN -	701 MARKET ST 2696 MISSION	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608138856	SMOG PROS #1761	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	REMEDICATION OPEN - SITE	VILLAGE DR	SAN DIEGO	921233635	SAN DIEGO	
SL209174192	SOLAR TURBINES	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2201 HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0608166561	SOLAR TURBINES INCORPORATED	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	4200 RUFFIN RD	SAN DIEGO	921231822	SAN DIEGO	
T0608128107	SONY MANUFACTURING COMPANY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	16450 W BERNARDO DR	SAN DIEGO	921271804	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608167669	SORRENTO VALLEY PET CEMETARY	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	10801 SORRENTO VALLEY RD	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	
T0619725279	SOUTH BAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2000 LEON AV	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302232	SOUTH BAY SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1881 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	921541152	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001223	SOUTH BAY SHELL	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1881 PALM AV	SAN DIEGO	921541152	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000787	SOUTH BAY TERRACES SOUTHERN WINE &	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	2939 ALTA VIEW DR	SAN DIEGO	92139	SAN DIEGO	
T06019727528	SPIRITS SOUTHWEST COACHES	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	9389 WAPLES ST 1902 NATIONAL	SAN DIEGO	921213903	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19709625	INC SPEEDY CLEAN	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	AVE	SAN DIEGO	92113-211	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19716106	SPECIALISTS, INC. ST CLAIR ENTERPRISE	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	3388 PALM AV 301 E SAN YSIDRO	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300249	INC/ARCO	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	REMEDIATION	BL	SAN DIEGO	921732721	SAN DIEGO	
SL060737199	STATE BOARD	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN OPEN -	111 FIRST 2510 SHELTER	SAN DIEGO		SAN DIEGO	
T0607303203	STD OIL MARINA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION OPEN - VERIFICATION	ISLAND DR	SAN DIEGO	921063114	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301883	STELLA MARIS CORP	LUST CLEANUP SITE	MONITORING OPEN - VERIFICATION	6899 FRIARS RD	SAN DIEGO	921081121	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301476	STELLA MARIS CORP	LUST CLEANUP SITE CLEANUP	MONITORING OPEN - SITE	6899 FRIARS RD	SAN DIEGO	921081121	SAN DIEGO	
T0607339981	STEVE'S AUTO BODY	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1516 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	921012406	SAN DIEGO	
T0608184175	STEVE'S AUTO BODY SUNBELT TOWING	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	1516 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	921012406	SAN DIEGO	
T06019714951	INC. SUNFLOWER	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	REMEDIATION OPEN - SITE	4370 PACIFIC HY 9755 DISTRIBUTION	SAN DIEGO	921103106	SAN DIEGO	
SL0607363006	PROPERTY SUNROAD CENTRUM	PROGRAM SITE CLEANUP	ASSESSMENT	AVENUE 0 SPECTRUM	SAN DIEGO	92121	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19728706	RESIDENTIAL	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN	CENTER BL	SAN DIEGO	92131	SAN DIEGO	

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T0607301102	SWAIN OIL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4421 GLACIER AV	SAN DIEGO	92120	SAN DIEGO	
T0608125476	SYCAMORE CANYON FACILITY	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	11393 POMERADO RD	SAN DIEGO	92131	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19744941	SYCAMORE ESTATES, SITE K	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	0 EDGEWOOD PL	SAN DIEGO	92145	SAN DIEGO	
SL209054180	TELEDYNE RYAN AERONAUTICAL (TDY)	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2701 NORTH HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101-1027	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302835	TEXACO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	5103 WARING RD	SAN DIEGO	921202705	SAN DIEGO	
T0619722482	TEXACO MARKETING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1145 S 28TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92113-370	SAN DIEGO	
T0607393005	TEXACO REFIN & MARKTNG #4133	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6125 BALBOA AV	SAN DIEGO	921113105	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302836	TEXACO REFINING & MARKETING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	314 E SAN YSIDRO BL	SAN DIEGO	921732722	SAN DIEGO	
T0607357151	TEXACO REFINING & MARKETING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	7785 CLAIREMONT MESA BL	SAN DIEGO	921111532	SAN DIEGO	
T0619790351	TEXACO REFINING AND MARKETING	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3711 CAMINO DEL RIO W	SAN DIEGO	92110-440	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301332	TEXACO USA	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	6605 MISSION GORGE RD	SAN DIEGO	921202308	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302833	TEXACO USA (TERMINAL)	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	9966 SAN DIEGO MISSION RD	SAN DIEGO	921081721	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303081	TEXACO, W POINT LOMA BL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4201 W POINT LOMA BL	SAN DIEGO	921105637	SAN DIEGO	
T06019722081	THAO AUTO REPAIR	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3752 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	92103	SAN DIEGO	
T06019789591	THAO AUTO REPAIR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3752 PARK BL	SAN DIEGO	921033639	SAN DIEGO	
T10000000305	THOMAS JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF LAW	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1123 ISLAND AV	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302180	THRIFTY CAR RENTAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2112 KETTNER BL	SAN DIEGO	921011737	SAN DIEGO	
T0607336262	THRIFTY OIL COMPANY #118	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - REMEDIATION	4202 CLAIREMONT MESA BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92117	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T06019707750	TOM RUSSELL CHEVRON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	3222 MISSION VILLAGE DR	SAN DIEGO	92123	SAN DIEGO	
T0608165985	TOMS CLEANERS TONY'S AUTO BODY & PAINT SHOP	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN -	6784 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921151602	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301800		LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE	107 S 47TH ST	SAN DIEGO	921132001	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19712881	TOPS CLEANERS	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	855 MORENA BLVD	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0608175867	TOSCO IDLE PIPELINE	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	45 08TH AV 3380 N HARBOR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
SLT9S0194226	TOW BASIN	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE	DRIVE	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019703949	TRIANGLE PROPERTY TRIP	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT	65 13TH ST	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
T0608106121	LANDFILL/CACTUS RD PROPER	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE W CACTUS S OTAY MESA R	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0608104149	TRIPLE S HORSE RANCH	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	1550 SUNSET AV 6619 LINDA VISTA	SAN DIEGO	92154	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301230	TST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIAION OPEN - SITE	RD	SAN DIEGO	92111	SAN DIEGO	
T0608145350	U.S. BORDER PATROL PISTOL RANG	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	1481 HERITAGE RD	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T0608166608	UCSD MEDICAL CENTER	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	200 W ARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921038235	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301572	UCSD MEDICAL CENTER	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	200 W ARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	921038235	SAN DIEGO	
T0607313562	UCSD THORNTON HOSPITAL	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - VERIFICATION	9300 CAMPUS POINT DR	SAN DIEGO	92093	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301137	ULTRAMAR STATION #1-739	LUST CLEANUP SITE	MONITORING OPEN - VERIFICATION	4342 INGRAHAM ST	SAN DIEGO	921094402	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301179	ULTRAMAR STATION #1-740	LUST CLEANUP SITE	MONITORING OPEN - SITE	1083 MORENA BL	SAN DIEGO	921103914	SAN DIEGO	
T0608128993	ULTRAMAR STATION #1-741	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	3150 ADAMS AV 350 CAMINO DE LA	SAN DIEGO	921161637	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302276	UNION TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT	REINA	SAN DIEGO	921083003	SAN DIEGO	

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GEOTRACKER ID	SITE / FACILITY NAME	SITE / FACILITY TYPE	STATUS	ADDRESS (OR PARTIAL ADDRESS)	CITY	ZIP	COUNTY	SITE CODE
T0608125637	UNIVERSAL RADIATOR SHOP	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2005 IMPERIAL AV	SAN DIEGO	921023824	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19728128	UNIVERSAL RADIATOR SHOP	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	2005 IMPERIAL AV 3252 UNIVERSITY AV	SAN DIEGO	92102-382	SAN DIEGO	
T06019771688	UNIVERSITY #1 EXXON	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	AV	SAN DIEGO	92104-203	SAN DIEGO	
T06019724301	UNOCAL UNOCAL SERV STAT	PROGRAM SITE	REMEDIATION OPEN - SITE	5140 COLLEGE AV 12860 RANCHO	SAN DIEGO	92115-241	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301694	#6834-31209 UNOCAL SERV	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	PENASQUITOS BL 121 E SAN YSIDRO	SAN DIEGO	921292935	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399261	STATION #641231171 UNOCAL SERV	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION CLEANUP	BL 1076 ROSECRANS	SAN DIEGO	92173	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001091	STN#30416-1927 UNOCAL SERVICE STN	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	ST	SAN DIEGO	921063045	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001093	#2196 UNOCAL SVC STATION	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	3795 06TH AV	SAN DIEGO	921034316	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001092	#6898-31236 UNOCAL SVC STATION	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	5040 EL CAJON BL	SAN DIEGO	921153342	SAN DIEGO	
T06019746316	#7009-31271 USN-	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	976 ESCONDIDO AV	SAN DIEGO	920835244	SAN DIEGO	
T0608118586	FISC/HEADQUARTERS USN-NAS NI/FUEL	PROGRAM SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN - SITE	937 N HARBOR DR	SAN DIEGO	92101	SAN DIEGO	
T06019708151	FARM USN-NAVSTA/UST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	NONE BLDG 426	SAN DIEGO	921355000	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300544	PERMIT USN-NAVSTA/UST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION OPEN -	NONE BLDG 3280 NONE NEX SRVICE	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T0607300115	PERMIT USN-NAVSTA/UST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION OPEN - SITE	STATION	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T10000001098	PERMIT USN-NAVSTA/UST	LUST CLEANUP SITE	ASSESSMENT OPEN -	0 BLDG	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302658	PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION OPEN -	NONE BLDG NONE NAS NORTH	SAN DIEGO	92136	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302046	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION OPEN -	ISLAND NONE NAS NORTH	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302111	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDIATION	ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608123059	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0608192642	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301050	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE BLDG 39	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302342	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0608107631	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399233	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301540	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302238	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302486	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	NONE BLDG 484	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301487	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302084	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0607302085	USN-NI/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	NONE NAS NORTH ISLAND	SAN DIEGO	92135	SAN DIEGO	
T0608155331	USN-SUBBASE/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	NONE BLDG SUBBASE	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T0619744063	USN-SUBBASE/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	0 BLDG SUBBASE BASE PE	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T0607301611	USN-SUBBASE/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	NONE BLDG 2	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T06019779731	USN-SUBBASE/BASE PERMIT	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE REMEDIATION	NONE BLDG 2	SAN DIEGO	92106	SAN DIEGO	
T06019779731	VACANT LOT VALLEY CREST	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4000 HOME AV	SAN DIEGO	92105	SAN DIEGO	
T0607399212	LANDSCAPING INC VERNON TAYLOR	LUST CLEANUP SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	8484 MIRAMAR PL	SAN DIEGO	921212528	SAN DIEGO	
T06019789024	TRUSTEE	PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4105 MISSION BL	SAN DIEGO	92109	SAN DIEGO	

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T0608168930	VIETNAM VETERANS OF SD	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	4141 PACIFIC HY	SAN DIEGO	92110	SAN DIEGO	
T0607303223	WARINR RD UNION 76 #4373-30643	LUST CLEANUP SITE	REMEDICATION	5194 WARING RD	SAN DIEGO	921202706	SAN DIEGO	
T06019738232	WEBSTER AVENUE LOTS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	0 WEBSTER	SAN DIEGO	92113	SAN DIEGO	
SLT19785340	WESTVIEW CLEANERS	CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE	OPEN - SITE ASSESSMENT	13350 CAMINO DEL SUR	SAN DIEGO	92129	SAN DIEGO	

Appendix E
Hydrology and Water Quality Study

**SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN
PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY STUDY**

PREPARED FOR:

City of San Diego
Development Services Department
1222 First Avenue, MS 501
San Diego, CA 92101
Contact: Myra Herrmann

PREPARED BY:

ICF International
9775 Businesspark Avenue, Suite 200
San Diego, California 92131
858/578-8964

February 2012

ICF International. 2012. San Diego River Park Master Plan Project, Program Environmental Impact Report, Hydrology and Water Quality Study. February (ICF 00341.08.) San Diego, CA. Prepared for City of San Diego, San Diego, California.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
cfs	cubic feet per second
Construction General Permit	General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity
CPIOZ	Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone
CWA	Clean Water Act
DO	dissolved oxygen
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIRMs	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
HA	Hydrologic Area
HAS	Hydrologic Sub Area
JURMPs	Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Plans
LID	Low Impact Development
mg/l	milligrams per liter
MHPA	Multi-Habitat Planning Area
MHPA	Multi-Habitat Planning Area
MMRP	Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Plan
MSCP	Multiple Species Conservation Program
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PCWQCA	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969
PDO	Planned District Ordinance
RCA	River Corridor Area
RIA	River Influence Area
River	San Diego River
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAG	Stakeholder Advisory Group
SDCWA	San Diego County Water Authority
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board

T+SWD	Transportation and Storm Water Department
TMDL	total maximum daily load
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WQOs	Water Quality Objectives
WURMP	Watershed Urban Runoff Management Plan

Chapter 1

Environmental Setting

The primary source for existing conditions information is the City of San Diego, 2005, San Diego River Park Draft Master Plan, Appendix B, Hydrology and Water Quality Inventory.

1.1 Historical Hydrology Conditions

The San Diego River (River) flows from its headwaters in the Cleveland National Forest 52 miles to its delta at the Pacific Ocean. Historically the water in the River was completely supplied by precipitation in the watershed. Flow in the River varied from year-round in wet years to intermittent in dry years when flow would disappear during the summer months. Unrestricted river flows transported sediment from its source downstream to the Pacific Ocean, helping to replenish San Diego beaches. While major floods were rare, when they occurred the River could change course and terminate at either San Diego Bay or present day Mission Bay. Flows during these extreme wet weather events could exceed 100,000 cubic feet per second (cfs).

The River has been altered from this original state to include four dams: Old Mission Dam (completed in 1816), Lake Cuyamaca Dam (completed in 1880s), and El Capitan and San Vicente, which were completed in the mid-1900s to facilitate water supply for San Diego. Water Diversions included pumping water from the River at Presidio Park up to a reservoir in what is now Mission Hills, and diverting water via flume from Lake Cuyamaca to San Diego. As the City of San Diego grew water was imported from the Colorado River and Sacramento/San Joaquin River Delta to supply the growing population. These facilities provided for an increase in water supply, but major flooding still occurred. To control the flood the Army Corps of Engineers channelized several sections of the River, primarily in the City of San Diego, by removing meanders and paving/armoring the riverbanks so water could move downstream faster. However, flooding still occurred because of the channelized River and increases in impermeable surfaces, nonpoint source runoff, and imported water.

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Introduction

The City of San Diego imports approximately 90% of its water supply. This water enters the River from residential and commercial runoff, irrigation runoff, treated effluent of the sewage treatment facility in Santee, and during flooding events from reservoir overflow. The imported water is suspected to be a significant water source to the River and is the major cause of year-round flow in the lower San Diego River reaches.

The changes in the hydrology of the River have negatively impacted water quality. The increase in impermeable surfaces and the increases in imported water use by San Diego's population have increased bank erosion. Further exacerbating this condition are El Capitan and San Vicente dams. These dams have captured sediments that were historically carried downstream to the delta and the ocean. In addition, urban runoff transports a variety of pollutants to the River including oils/grease,

gasoline, bacteria, trash, nutrients, sediment, and pesticides. The detrimental effects of urban runoff on the San Diego River have been observed and documented in a number of studies. The lower San Diego River has been designated as water quality limited for phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, and total dissolved solids. In addition, evaluation of the water quality based on surveys of a stream's biological organisms (biological assessments) from 1997-2001, indicate the lower San Diego River exhibited degraded biological and physical integrity.

1.2.2 Hydrology¹

The San Diego River is located in the Lower San Diego hydrologic unit (907.10). The River receives water from both local precipitation and runoff of imported water. The additional imported water allows the River to flow year-around, where previously, when precipitation from the watershed was the River's only source, it was intermittent in dry years.

Traditional River hydrology, including stream flow velocity, sediment transport, and aquatic habitat diversity have been interrupted by the addition of dams and channelization of sections of the River. Sediment transport is directly related to stream flow velocity; the greater the stream flow velocity the greater the size of the sediment and amount of sediment transported downstream. These larger flows, or pulse flows, occur during large storm events. They allow the larger sediment to flow downstream, and they clear the system of fine sediment that can smother gravel and prevent fish and numerous invertebrates from feeding or reproducing. Due to the changes in the system, the addition of dams and channelization, there are fewer pulse flows. Also, sediment is trapped behind the dam and does not flow downstream. Because of these changes, the beach areas at the mouth of the River are not being replenished, and nutrients carried by the sediment are not able to make their way downstream. Additionally, the lack of variety of sediment sizes transported downstream limits the ability for riffle and pool habitats to form. Riffle habitats are areas of shallow, turbulent water passing through or over stones or gravel of a fairly uniform size. Small invertebrates and fish eggs can obtain the oxygen they need in riffle habitats on the River bed while being protected from predators. Relatively slower flows, a substrate mixture of stones and fine-grain sediments, and an accumulation of decaying terrestrial debris characterize pool habitats.

Dense vegetation in the River channel can fragment or degrade River habitats, slow River flows, and cause increased sediment deposition or flooding in those areas. Types of vegetation that could negatively affect the River's ecosystem or water quality include plants floating on the water's surface or terrestrial plants that are growing in shallow areas of the River channel. Floating plants, such as Water Primrose in particular, can disrupt the aquatic foodweb by causing excessive shading. Large quantities of shading can prevent growth of flora (ex. algae or macrophytes) and remove a food source from many invertebrates.

Channelizing rivers or restricting river meanders can also detrimentally affect aquatic and riparian habitats. Negative effects of channelizing rivers include removal of riparian vegetation and therefore habitat, loss of in-stream cover, altered riffle pool sequences, decreased stream sinuosity, altered substrate composition, increased bank erosion, increased suspended sediment, and increased stream velocity. Restoration of river meanders can improve water quality by allowing more time for natural cleansing processes. River meanders can also decrease flooding and improve (and increase) aquatic and terrestrial habitats by increasing the stream corridor width. When necessary artificial

¹ Source: 2005 Master Plan

structures or other aeration devices should be considered for improving water quality in areas where dissolved oxygen may be lower from urbanized runoff.

1.2.3 Water Quality²

Water quality is directly linked to land uses within the watershed and especially adjacent to the stream channel. Land use practices in the San Diego River watershed and Mission Valley in particular have had profound and adverse impacts on the health of the River. Urban development has converted natural vegetated groundcover to impervious surface materials such as roads, roofs, and parking lots. The natural vegetated surfaces slowed the rate of run-off, and increased absorption into the ground creating an effective filtration and purification process. When this natural system is eliminated by paving the ground surface pollutants are more likely to flow directly into surface water systems. As development increases, the sources of pollution increase as well, bringing proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, car maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, hazardous wastes, pet wastes and trash that can be washed directly into the River.

The San Diego River has been degraded by pollution from a variety of surface sources and is threatened by at least two subsurface sources, including the landfill between the River and Mission Bay and a benzene plume northeast of Qualcomm Stadium. The landfill is currently being studied and the Site Assessment is available at the City of San Diego Environmental Services Department. The Site Assessment includes the physical characteristics of the landfill as well as the types of waste deposited, the risks associated with the materials deposited, and recommendations associated with these risks.

1.2.4 Groundwater

The San Diego River is located within the service area of the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), and associated with two groundwater basins: the San Diego River Valley Groundwater Basin and the Mission Valley Groundwater Basin. The focuses here are the Mission Valley Basin and the western portion of the San Diego River Basin. The Mission Valley Basin is a shallow alluvial aquifer underlying an east-west trending valley that extends from the eastern terminus of Mission Gorge out to San Diego Bay in Coastal San Diego. This basin is bounded by the contacts of alluvium with the semi-permeable San Diego and Poway Formations and impermeable Linda Vista Formation. The southwestern boundary is the San Diego Bay. The San Diego River Valley Basin consists of alluvium deposited by the San Diego River and its tributaries. This basin is surrounded by contacts with semi-permeable rocks of the Eocene Poway Group, impermeable Cretaceous crystalline rock, and impermeable Jurassic to Cretaceous Santiago Peak volcanic rocks.

In the Mission Valley Basin the principle water bearing deposit is the Quaternary age alluvium consisting of medium to coarse-grained sand and gravel. This alluvium has an average thickness of about 80 feet and a maximum thickness of about 100 feet. The Mission Valley Basin is among some of the more productive of the aquifers lying within the jurisdictional boundaries of SDCWA. The average well production is about 1,000 gallons per minute and the average specific yield is about 15 percent. The San Diego Formation is found within this basin and is generally less than 100 feet thick east of the Rose Canyon fault system. West of the Rose Canyon fault, the San Diego Formation

² Source: 2005 Master Plan

becomes thicker, reaching a maximum thickness of about 1,000 feet. The primary source of recharge for this basin is infiltration of stream flow from the San Diego River.

The California Department of Water Resources estimated storage capacity of the basin to be on the order of 42,000 acre-feet in 1975. The SDCWA estimated a total storage capacity of about 40,000 acre-feet in 1997, indicating a gradual decline in storage capacity over time. SDCWA estimated that water was pumped from the basin at the rate of about 500 acre-feet per year in 1997. Impairments to the Mission Valley Groundwater Basin include magnesium and sulfate from domestic use. Chloride and total dissolved solids concentrations are high for domestic and irrigation use. Seawater intrusion is suspected (California Department of Water Resources 2004a.)

The proposed actions of the San Diego River Park will likely have no negative impact to groundwater resources. Increasing the length of the River by increasing meander and broadening the riparian channel may lead to increased groundwater recharge. None of the proposed actions are reliant upon groundwater quality and quantity, its effects on habitat and wildlife, and the potential for groundwater recharge are warranted.

The eastern portion of the San Diego River Park is located in the San Diego River Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin number 9-15). The San Diego River Valley Basin has a surface area of 15.4 square miles or 9,890 acres, and is composed of alluvium deposited by the River and its tributaries. This basin is surrounded by contacts with semi-permeable rocks of the Eocene Poway Group, impermeable Cretaceous crystalline rock, and impermeable Jurassic to Cretaceous Santiago Peak volcanic rocks. As in the Mission Valley Basin, Quaternary alluvial deposits forms the principle water-bearing unit in the San Diego River Valley Basin (California Department of Water Resources 2004b)

The most productive portions of the Quaternary Alluvium are the well-sorted sands located in the buried River channels and the layer of coarse gravel near the base of the aquifer. These more productive parts yield up to 2,000 gpm. The thickness is typically about 70 feet, but exceeds 200 feet near Lakeside. Primary recharge occurs from stream runoff from the San Diego River and San Vicente Creek. Other sources of recharge include dam releases (El Capitan and Vicente Dams) and underflow past the dams, as well as stream-flow from Forester Creek and other small creeks, precipitation falling on the valley floor, and discharges from municipal wastewater-treatment plants. Restrictive structures include a bedrock constriction that raises groundwater levels where the San Diego River discharges at Mission Gorge (California Department of Water Resources 2004b).

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 Clean Water Act

There are several sections of the Clean Water Act (CWA) that pertain to regulating impacts on waters of the United States. Section 101 specifies the objectives of this act, which are implemented largely through Title III (Standards and Enforcement) and Section 301 (Prohibitions). The discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the United States is subject to permitting specified under Title IV (Permits and Licenses) of this act and, specifically, under Section 404 (Discharges of Dredge or Fill Material) of the CWA. Section 401 (Certification) specifies additional requirements for permit review, particularly at the state level.

Section 404 of the CWA regulates the placement of fill materials into the waters of the United States and is administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Section 401 of the CWA requires applicants for a federal permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant to obtain water quality certification (or a waiver). Water quality certification requires an evaluation of water quality considerations associated with dredging or the placement of fill material into waters of the United States. Water quality certifications are issued by one of the nine geographically separated regional water quality control boards (RWQCBs) in California. Under the CWA, the RWQCB must issue or waive Section 401 water quality certification for the project to be permitted under Section 404. The Master Plan would be under the jurisdiction of the San Diego RWQCB.

The 1972 amendments to the federal Water Pollution Control Act established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program to control discharges of pollutants from point-source discharges, or discharges that one can point to as a known source of pollutants.

The 1987 amendments to the CWA created a new section of the act devoted to stormwater permitting (Section 402[p]). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has granted the State of California primacy in administering and enforcing the provisions of the CWA and NPDES within state boundaries.

The State of California adopts water quality standards to protect beneficial uses of state waters as required by Section 303(d) of the CWA and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969 (PCWQCA). Section 303(d) of the CWA established the total maximum daily load (TMDL) process to guide the application of state water quality standards (see the discussion of state water quality standards below). To identify candidate water bodies for TMDL analysis, a list of water-quality limited segments was generated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). These stream or river segments are impaired by the presence of pollutants such as sediment and are more sensitive to disturbance due to this impairment. According to the most recent Section 303(d) list for the San Diego region, the San Diego River (Lower Valley Reach) is impaired for fecal coliform, low dissolved oxygen, phosphorus, and total dissolved solids (San Diego RWQCB 2007).

2.1.2 Federal Flood Insurance Program

Congress, alarmed by the increasing costs of disaster relief, passed the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. The intent of these acts is to reduce the need for large, publicly funded flood control structures and disaster relief by restricting development on the floodplain.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to provide subsidized flood insurance to communities that comply with FEMA regulations (i.e., limit development in floodplains). FEMA issues Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for communities participating in the NFIP. These maps delineate flood hazard zones in the community.

2.1.3 Executive Order 11988

Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) addresses floodplain issues related to public safety, conservation, and economics. It requires federal agencies that intend to construct, permit, or fund projects within floodplains to

- avoid incompatible floodplain development,
- be consistent with the standards and criteria of the NFIP, and
- restore and preserve natural and beneficial floodplain values.

2.1.4 Executive Order 11990

Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands) requires each federal agency, if financing, undertaking, or assisting in construction or improvements, to provide leadership and to take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in carrying out the agency's responsibilities for acquiring, managing, and disposing of federal lands and facilities. Federal agencies must do so when conducting federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulation, and licensing activities.

2.2 State Regulations

2.2.1 The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The PCWQCA established the SWRCB and divided the state into nine regional basins, each with its own water quality control board. The SWRCB is the primary state agency responsible for protecting the quality of the state's surface water and groundwater supplies.

PCWQCA authorizes SWRCB to draft state policies regarding water quality. It also authorizes SWRCB to issue waste discharge requirements for discharges to state waters. PCWQCA requires the SWRCB, or one of the nine RWQCBs under the SWRCB, to adopt water quality control plans (basin plans) for the protection of water quality. A basin plan must

- identify the beneficial uses of the water to be protected,

- establish water quality objectives for the reasonable protection of the beneficial uses, and
- establish a program of implementation for achieving the water quality objectives.

These plans also provide the technical basis for determining waste discharge requirements, taking enforcement actions, and evaluating clean water grant proposals. Basin plans are updated and reviewed every 3 years.

NPDES permits issued to control pollution must implement requirements of the applicable regional basin plans. Additional information is provided below under Local Regulations.

2.2.2 California Department of Fish and Game – Streambed Alteration Agreement

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) is responsible for conserving, protecting, and managing California's wildlife and native plant resources. (CDFG 2009) Under Fish and Game Code (Section 1602) CDFG is to be notified of any proposed activity that may substantially modify a river, stream, or lake. Notification is required by any entity (including person, business, state or local agency, or public utility) that proposes any activity that will do the following: (CDFG 2009)

- Substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream, or lake;
- Substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or
- Deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.

This applies to any work undertaken in or near a river, stream, or lake, and may also apply to work undertaken within the floodplain of a body of water. (CDFG 2009).

If CDFG determines the activity may substantially adversely affect fish and wildlife resources a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be prepared. This includes reasonable conditions necessary to protect those resources. The Agreement must comply with CEQA. The entity may proceed with the activity in accordance with the final Agreement.

2.3 Local Regulations

2.3.1 San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board – Region 9

Although the San Diego RWQCB is a regulator under the State of California, the following regulations apply specifically to the San Diego area. In addition, regulations under the City of San Diego are also included in this section.

Surface Water Beneficial Uses

San Diego River (Hydrologic Unit Basin Number 7.12)

Potential Uses: Municipal and Domestic Supply

Existing Uses: Industrial Service Supply; Contact Water Recreation; Non-contact Water Recreation; Warm Freshwater Habitat; Wildlife Habitat, and Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species.

San Diego River (Hydrologic Unit Basin Number 7.11)

Exempt Uses: Municipal³

Existing Uses: Agricultural Supply; Industrial Service Supply; Contact Water Recreation; Non-contact Water Recreation; Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (San Diego River Ecological Reserve); Warm Freshwater Habitat; Wildlife Habitat; and Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species.

Mouth of the San Diego River (Hydrologic Unit Basin Number 7.11)

Exempt Uses: Municipal⁴

Existing Uses: Contact Water Recreation; Non-contact Water Recreation; Commercial and Sports Fishing; Estuarine Habitat; Wildlife Habitat; Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species, Marine Habitat, Migration of Aquatic Organisms; Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development; Shellfish Harvesting.

Groundwater Beneficial Uses**Mission San Diego (HSA 7.11)⁵**

Existing Uses: Agricultural Supply; Industrial Service Supply; and Industrial Process Supply

Potential Uses: Municipal

Santee (HSA 7.12)

Existing Uses: Municipal; Agricultural Supply; Industrial Service Supply; and Industrial Process Supply

Water Quality Objectives

Water Quality Objectives for the Hydrological Unit Basin Numbers 7.11 and 7.12 are shown in Table 1. These objectives are applicable to both inland surface water and groundwater.

³ Water Body has been exempted by the Regional Board from the municipal use designation under the terms and conditions of State Board Resolution No. 88-63, *Sources of Drinking Water Policy*. (San Diego RWQCB 1994 with amendments prior to April 26, 2007)

⁴ Water Body has been exempted by the Regional Board from the municipal use designation under the terms and conditions of State Board Resolution No. 88-63, *Sources of Drinking Water Policy*. (San Diego RWQCB 1994 with amendments prior to April 26, 2007)

⁵ These beneficial uses do not apply westerly of the easterly boundary of the right-of-way of Interstate 5 and this area is excepted from the sources of drinking water policy. (San Diego RWQCB 1994 with amendments prior to April 26, 2007)

Table 1. Water Quality Objectives

Inland Surface Waters		Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Constituent (mg/L or as noted)												
			TDS	Cl	SO ₄	%Na	N&P	Fe	Mn	MBAS	B	Odor	Turb NTU	Color Units	F
San Diego Hydrologic Unit		907.00													
Lower San Diego	HA	7.10	1,000	400	500	60	^a	0.3	0.05	0.5	1.0	None	20	20	-
Mission San Diego	HSA	7.11	1,500	400	500	60	^a	1.0	1.00	0.5	1.0	None	20	20	-
Santee	HSA ^b	7.12	1,000	400	500	60	^a	1.0	1.00	0.5	1.0	None	20	20	-
Santee	HSA ^c	7.12	1,500	400	500	60	^a	1.0	1.00	0.5	1.0	None	20	20	-
<p>Source: San Diego RWQCB 1994 with 2007 Amendments. HA – Hydrologic Area HAS – Hydrologic Sub Area ^a Concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus, by themselves or in combination with other nutrients, shall be maintained at levels below those which stimulate algae and emergent plant growth. Threshold total Phosphorus (P) concentrations shall not exceed 0.05 mg/l in any stream at the point where it enters any standing body of water, nor 0.025 milligrams per liter (mg/l) in any standing body of water. A desired goal in order to prevent plant nuisances in streams and other flowing waters appears to be 0.1 mg/l total P. These values are not to be exceeded more than 10% of the time unless studies of the specific body in question clearly show that water quality objective changes are permissible and changes are approved by the Regional Board. Analogous threshold values have not been set for nitrogen compounds; however, natural ratios of nitrogen to phosphorus are to be determined by surveillance and monitoring and upheld. If data are lacking, a ratio of N: P=10:1 shall be used. Note - Certain exceptions to the above water quality objectives are described in Chapter 4 in the sections titled Discharges to Coastal Lagoons from Pilot Water Reclamation Projects and Discharges to Surface Waters. ^b Sycamore Canyon Subarea, a portion of the Santee Hydrologic Subarea, includes the watersheds of the following north-south trending canyons: Oak Creek, Spring Canyon, Little Sycamore Canyon, Quail Canyon, and Sycamore Canyon. The Sycamore Canyon subarea extends eastward from the Mission San Diego HSA to the confluence of the San Diego River and Forester Creek, immediately south of the Santee Lakes. ^c These objectives apply to the Lower Sycamore Canyon portion of the Santee Hydrologic Subarea described as all of the Sycamore Canyon watershed except that part which drains north of the boundary between sections 28 and 33, Township 14 South, Range 1 West.</p>															

The CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments Requiring TMDLs indicates that the San Diego River (Lower) is impaired for four pollutants/stressors. These are shown in the table below (Table 2) along with the sources of the pollutant, the estimated size affected, and the proposed TMDL Completion.

Table 2. 303(d) List of Impaired Waters in the Master Plan Study Area

Name	Calwatershed Number	Pollutant/Stressor	Potential Sources	Estimated Size Affected	Proposed TMDL Completion
San Diego River (Lower)	90711000	Fecal Coliform <i>Lower 6 miles.</i>	Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Wastewater Nonpoint/Point Source	16 Miles	Indicator Bacteria TMDL approved in April 2011
		Low Dissolved Oxygen <i>Impairment transcends adjacent Calwatershed 90712</i>	Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Wastewater Nonpoint/Point Source	16 Miles	2019
		Phosphorus <i>Impairment transcends adjacent Calwatershed 90712</i>	Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Wastewater Nonpoint/Point Source	16 Miles	2019
		Total Dissolved Solids <i>Impairment transcends adjacent Calwatershed 90712</i>	Urban Runoff/Storm Sewers Flow Regulation/Modification Natural Sources Unknown Nonpoint Source Unknown Point Source	16 Miles	2019
Source: SDRWQCB 2007 and 2011					

San Diego River is included in the Bacteria TMDLs for beaches and creeks, completed in December 2007. The TMDL identifies thresholds for bacteria for different weather conditions. The TMDL requires a reduction of bacteria inputs in an effort to improve water quality in the impaired water bodies. More recently the San Diego RWQCB revised the TMDL for Indicator Bacteria for Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (February 2010) (SDRWQCB, 2010). The purpose of the report is to revise the 2007 TMDL and prioritize the Bacteria TMDL for twenty waterbodies (approximately 1,740 square miles of watershed) in the region. The TMDL contains extensive tables and assigns load allocation by watershed and waterbody and is available on the SWRCB website (http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb9/water_issues/programs/tmdls/docs/bacteria/updates_022610/2010-0210_Final_Technical_Report.pdf).

In order to address these water quality concerns, a scheme for prioritizing implementation of bacteria reduction strategies in waterbodies within watersheds was developed in conjunction with the Stakeholder Advisory Group (SAG). The prioritization scheme is largely based on the following criteria:

- Level of beach (marine or freshwater) swimmer usage;
- Frequency of exceedances of Water Quality Objectives (WQOs); and
- Existing programs designed to reduce bacteria loading to surface waters.

Impaired waters were given a priority number of 1, 2, or 3 with 1 being the highest priority. Priority 1 waters also included waterbodies likely meeting WQOs and likely to be removed from the List of Water Quality Limited Segments. San Diego River (HSA 907.11 and 907.12) is Priority level 3.

Municipal Permit (Order No. R9-2007-0001)

In January of 2007, under the authority of the Clean Water Act amendment and the federal NPDES Permit regulations, the Water Quality Board re-issued the order to the 18 cities within San Diego County, the County of San Diego, the Port of San Diego, and the San Diego Regional Airport Authority (Copermittees). Commonly referred to as the “Municipal Permit,” this order requires that all Copermittees within the San Diego region must prepare Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Plans (JURMPs). Each JURMP must contain a component addressing land use planning for new development and redevelopment, construction, existing development, education, illicit discharge detection and elimination, public participation, effectiveness assessment and fiscal analysis. In addition, the Municipal Permit requires that Copermittees collaborate on the development of a Watershed Urban Runoff Management Plan (WURMP) for each watershed, which addresses high priority stormwater quality issues found within the various watersheds (City of San Diego 2011a).

Construction Stormwater Program

A General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit) is required for discharges who disturb one or more acres of soil or whose project disturb less than one acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development in total disturbs one or more acres. This permit requires a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan be created. Also, linear projects that disturb five or more acres of land must obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit, rather than the Small Linear Underground/ Overground Permit required when disturbing at least one acre but less than five.

2.3.2 City of San Diego

Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program

This document is a total account of how the City of San Diego plans to protect and improve water quality of rivers, bays and the ocean in the region in compliance with the RWQCB Order No R9-2007-01. The document describes how the City incorporates stormwater BMPs into land use

planning, development review and permitting, City capital improvement program project planning and design, and the execution of construction contracts (City of San Diego 2011d).

Watershed Urban Runoff Management Programs

The City of San Diego participated in the drafting of five WURMPs that document high priority stormwater quality issues found within the following watersheds: San Dieguito, Los Peñiquitos, San Diego River, San Diego Bay, and Tijuana. These WURMPs identify and prioritize water quality-related issues within each watershed that can be potentially attributed to discharges from the municipal storm drain systems. The reports describe the watershed in detail, characterize the water quality impairments (provide a baseline of data for future analysis), and set up an action plan explaining how the municipalities will collaborate to improve water quality (City of San Diego 2011a). The San Diego River WURMP was prepared by the City of San Diego, in collaboration with the cities of El Cajon, Poway, Santee, and the County of San Diego (Project Clean Water 2011).

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program

The Transportation and Storm Water Department (T+SWD), Storm Water Division manages the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program for the City's efforts to reduce pollutants in urban runoff and stormwater to the maximum extent practicable. To do so, the Storm Water Division activities include but are not limited to, public education, employee training, water quality monitoring, source identification, code enforcement, watershed management, and Best Management Practices development/ implementation within the City of San Diego jurisdictional boundaries (City of San Diego 2011b).

Storm Water Standards Manual

The Storm Water Division and the Development Services Department cooperated to develop the Storm Water Standards Manual (effective Dec. 2, 2002) in accordance with the Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan requirements approved by the RWQCB. This manual provides guidance to applicants for projects processed through the Development Services Department on how to comply with the permanent and construction stormwater quality requirements for new development in the City, which was recently amended to include Low Impact Development (LID) standards and hydromodification as needed by different projects (City of San Diego 2011c).

This section describes the impact analysis relating to hydrology and water quality for the Master Plan. It describes the methods used to determine the impacts of the project and lists the thresholds used to conclude whether an impact would be significant. Measures to mitigate (i.e., avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, eliminate, or compensate for) significant impacts accompany each impact discussion.

Issue 1: Would the Master Plan result in an increase in impervious surfaces and associated increased runoff? Would the Master Plan result in a substantial alteration to on-and off-site drainage patterns due to changes in runoff flow rates or volumes?

Impact Thresholds

Criteria in the City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds for hydrology and water quality applicable to the project state that significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality may result if the project causes any of the following:

- Increases the amount of impervious surface resulting in additional runoff to a point that would change downstream drainage patterns from the additional flow rate or volume.

Impact Analysis

Master Plan

Establishing the River Corridor Area (RCA), River Influence Area (RIA), and the 35-foot Path Corridor could result in an increase in stormwater runoff and alter existing downstream drainage patterns. Impacts to each of the areas are described below.

- RCA: Construction and operation of new recreation facilities could result in an increase in impervious surfaces and associates increase in runoff. Restoration activities and development of new recreation facilities could alter onsite drainage patterns by potentially increasing flow rates.
- RIA: Any additional development could lead to an increase in impervious surfaces; however, the Design Guidelines will require this development to incorporate measures to ensure runoff is minimized and measures are included below:
 - Improvements to Hydrologic Function: Remove barriers to keep from ponding and divert low-flow of River around the ponds. Broaden River channel and create meander to produce potential braiding of River. Expand native vegetation to increase filtration to improve water quality.
 - Stormwater: Creative drainage approaches are encouraged to be utilized that decrease the quantity of urban runoff and improve the quality of urban runoff. Surface stormwater should be pre-filtered through a system of bio swales, vegetation, or an integrated bio swale

system before entering the River Corridor Area. Permeable areas should be maximized, and stormwater should be directed to permeable areas to filter and recharge groundwater.

- 35-foot Pathway Corridor: This element of the program includes the largest increase in impervious surfaces that would result in the largest increase in stormwater runoff and potential water quality impacts. While specific trail facilities and alignments have not been determined, impacts from additional runoff from the additional impervious surfaces can be anticipated. The Path Corridor is to be outside of the Water Quality/Habitat Corridor in areas where the floodway is less than 100 feet wide and outside the Open Space/ Habitat Corridor and the Water Quality/ Habitat Corridor in portions of the floodway that are over 100 feet wide.

Master Plan Polices

Measures identified in the Master Plan would improve hydrology and water quality of the River. Implementation of these policies would reduce impacts to a degree, but cannot guarantee that all future project-level impacts would be avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Because the degree of impact and applicability, feasibility, and success of these measures cannot be accurately predicted for each specific project at this time, the program-level impact related to water quality and hydrology is considered significant and unavoidable.

- Master Plan Section 3.1.1, Restore and Maintain a Healthy River System. Increasing onsite filtration.
- Master Plan Section 3.1.3, Create a Connected Continuum, with a Sequence of Unique Places and Experiences. Reducing the amount of impervious surfaces through selection of materials, site planning, and the narrowing of street widths, where possible.
- Master Plan Section 3.2.4, Recommendations – Upper Valley Reach. Maintaining landscape design standards that minimize the use of pesticides and herbicides.
- Master Plan Section 4.3.1.1, River Corridor Area – Purpose. Preserving, restoring, or incorporating natural drainage systems into site design.
- Master Plan Section 4.3.1.2, Definitions and Boundaries – Path Corridor. Preserving native vegetation.
- Master Plan Section 4.3.2.2, Path Corridor. Manufactured slopes within the Path Corridor should preserve the natural character of the floodway; protect the function and values of ground water recharge, the water quality and wildlife movement and habitat.
- Master Plan Section 4.3.2.3, Storm Water Drainage and Water Quality Design. Development within the River Corridor Area shall comply with LDC Sections 142.0201 through 142.0230, (Storm Water Runoff and Drainage Regulations) and should implement the requirements of the City’s Storm Water Standards Manual and the San Diego River Watershed Management Plan. In addition, all projects should include innovative approaches to storm water drainage and water quality management that incorporates the design principles of sustainable development. These design principles include the following best management practices:
 - A. “Source control” to reduce the initial contribution of pollutants into a water way, such as implementing educational programs on source control, maintenance practices on source control, and/or integrated pest control management.

- B. "Site design" to reduce runoff and pollutants through the use of permeable surfaces, low water use landscaping, and open spaces which facilitate the reduction of runoff, pollutants and litter.
- C. "Treatment control" to maximize pollutant removal from runoff flows in creative systems which provide multiple functions, such as incorporating landscaping filters (bioswales and detention basins) to reduce flow velocities, to filtering runoff to control erosive processes.
- Master Plan Section 6.1.6, San Diego River Watershed Urban Runoff Management Plan. During construction in or near the River (within the RCA or the Path Corridor), conduct water quality monitoring including but not limited to turbidity monitoring.

San Diego Municipal Code

Mission Valley Planned District Ordinance /Navajo Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone

The River Sub-district of the Mission Valley Planned District Ordinance (PDO) has been amended to establish a RCA and RIA, and to identify allowed uses and development of regulations to implement the Master Plan. Individual private and public projects within the PDO River Sub-district are still required to undergo individual discretionary review process and apply for a Mission Valley Development Permit. Currently the PDO includes regulations regarding the protection of surface waters and development around surface waters. Similar to the PDO, the Navajo Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone (CPIOZ) would also implement similar practices to protect hydrology and water quality. The RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Pathway Corridor would not result in any changes to the planned area, and the development plans would only require that planned developments incorporate River Park features including drainage improvements and water quality improvements. As a result, there would be no impacts to hydrology and water quality.

Mission Trails Design District Overlay Zone

Similar to the Mission Valley PDO and Navajo CPIOZ, it is not anticipated that establishing a RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Path Corridor would result in an increase in impervious surface that would change downstream drainage patterns and impact water quality.

Community Plan Amendments

Mission Valley Community Plan

In the Mission Valley Community Plan compatible land uses within the 100-year floodway include natural open space system and passive recreation (i.e. fitness stations for joggers, pedestrian and bicycle paths – near the floodway edge, fishing platforms, and view and rest areas). Uses within the buffer may include light rail transit corridor, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and passive recreation. This plan also includes a flood facility. The objectives of the San Diego River portion of this community plan include:

- Protect existing and future development from flood hazards;
- Preserve and maintain the wetlands and riparian habitat areas along both sides of the River; and
- Enhance and maintain the aesthetic and recreational qualities of the River Corridor as part of an open space system.

This community plan is largely consistent with the Master Plan. However, the community plan would be amended to include additional goals and design criteria included in the Master Plan. It is not anticipated that any amendments to the Mission Valley Community Plan involving the establishment of the RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Path Corridor would result in changing downstream drainage patterns or impact water quality.

Tierrasanta Community Plan

The San Diego River generally follows the southeast boundary of the Tierrasanta Community. The two primary concerns associated with the River in this community plan are the threat of flooding and the recreational use of the River. The Master Plan would not cause impacts to flooding and would increase the recreational use of the River by providing additional access through the 35-foot Path Corridor and other recreational facilities to be provided. This community plan would be amended to include the goals and design criteria included in the Master Plan. It is not anticipated that any amendments to Tierrasanta Community Plan involving the establishment of the RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Path Corridor would result in changing downstream drainage patterns or impact water quality.

East Elliot Community Plan

While the previous plan for the area designated scattered unconnected areas of residential development surrounded by open space; this type of development is impractical and uneconomical due to the topography and proximity to the Sycamore Canyon Landfill. East Elliot is dominated by native vegetation including sage scrub, chaparral, native grassland, and oak and sycamore woodland and constitutes one of the largest and most biologically important remaining open space areas in San Diego. The majority of this area is designated for long-term open space use, due to the natural resources on site. Approximately 2,259 acres of the 2,862 acres are incorporated into the City's Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP). Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA) open space management guidelines included in the MSCP are designated to foster preservation and enhancement of the natural open space areas which cover a majority of this planning area. While the MSCP guidelines include passive recreation with more active uses limited to areas outside sensitive habitat and biological areas. Hydrology and water quality elements are not specifically mentioned, but it is not anticipated that any amendments to East Elliot Community Plan involving the establishment of the RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Path Corridor would result in changing downstream drainage patterns or impact water quality.

Navajo Community Plan

This community plan calls for the River area to be designated as open space. According to the Community Plan future development adjacent to the River the development is to utilize the River as an element and development should not turn its back to the River as has been done in the past. The Master Plan would include large areas of open space (RCA) and would incorporate Design Guidelines in the RIA. The Master Plan would also include an increase in recreation, which is not mentioned in the Navajo Community Plan. This community plan would be amended to include the goals and design criteria included in the Master Plan. However, it is not anticipated that any amendments to Navajo Community Plan involving the establishment of the RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Path Corridor would result in changing downstream drainage patterns or impact water quality.

Significance of Impact

HYD/WQ-1: Implementation of the Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines within the RCA could result in significant construction and operational impacts on hydrology, water quality, and the course and flow of floodwaters.

Mitigation Framework

HYD/WQ-1: Prior to approval of Reach Recommendations or development projects implementing the Design Guidelines within the RCA, the City shall determine, based on review of the project application, that future projects are sited and designed to minimize impacts on absorption rates, drainage patterns, and surface runoff rates and floodwaters in accordance with the Master Plan and current City and RWQCB regulations identified below. Future design of projects as noted below in accordance with the RWQCB and LDC shall be based on the recommendations of a detailed hydraulic analysis.

San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

- Comply with all NPDES permit(s) requirements, including the development of a SWPPP if the disturbed soil area is one acre or more, or a Water Quality Control Plan if less than one acre, in accordance with the City's Storm Water Standards.
- If a future project includes in-water work, it shall require acquiring and adhering to a 404 Permit (from USACE) and a Stream Bed Alteration Agreement (from CDFG).
- Comply with the San Diego RWQCB water quality objectives (Table 5.7-1 of the DEIR) and bacteria TMDL (Table 5.7-3 of the DEIR).

To prevent flooding future projects shall be designed to incorporate any applicable measures from the City of San Diego LDC. Flood control measures that may be incorporated into future projects include but are not limited to the following:

- Prior to issuance of building permits or approval of any project within or in the vicinity of a floodway or Special Flood Hazard Area, all proposed development within a Special Flood Hazard Area is subject to the following requirements and all other applicable requirements and regulations of FEMA and those provided in Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 1 of the LDC.
- In all floodways, any encroachment, including fill, new construction, significant modifications and other development is prohibited unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that encroachments will not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge except as allowed under Code of Federal Regulations Title 44, Chapter 1, Part 60.3(c) (13).
- If the engineering analysis shows that development will alter the floodway or floodplain boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Area, the developer must obtain a Conditional Letter of Map Revision from FEMA.
- Fill placed in the Special Flood Hazard Area for the purpose of creating a building pad must be compacted to 95% of the maximum density obtainable with the Standard Proctor Test Fill method issued by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Granular fill slopes must have adequate protection for a minimum flood water velocity of five feet per second.

- The applicant shall denote on the improvement plans “Subject to Inundation” all areas lower than the base elevation plus 2 feet.
- If the project proposes to construct nonresidential structures within the flood fringe of a Special Flood Hazard Area for the San Diego River as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map no work is allowed within the regulatory floodway. All structures built within the Special Flood Hazard Area must be constructed with the lowest floor elevated a minimum of two feet above the base flood elevation at that location. Otherwise the structures must be flood proofed to a minimum of two feet above the base flood elevation.
- If the structures will be elevated on fill such that the lowest adjacent grade is at or above the base flood elevation, the applicant must obtain a Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F) prior to occupancy of the building. The developer or applicant shall provide all documentation, engineering calculations, and fees required by FEMA to process and approve the LOMR-F.
- In accordance with Chapter 14, Article 3, Division 1 of the LDC channelization or other substantial alteration of rivers or streams shall be limited to essential public service projects, flood control projects or projects where the primary function is the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat. The channel shall be designed to ensure that the following occur:
 - Stream scour is minimized
 - Erosion protection is provided
 - Water flow velocities are maintained as specified by the City Engineer
 - There are neither significant increases nor contributions to downstream bank erosion and sedimentation of sensitive biological resources; acceptable techniques to control stream sediment include planting riparian vegetation in an near the stream and detention or retention basins
 - Wildlife habitat and corridors are maintained
 - Groundwater recharge capability is maintained or improved
- Within the flood fringe of a Special Flood Hazard Area permanent structures and fill for permanent structures, roads and other development are allowed only if the following conditions are met:
 - The development or fill will not significantly adversely affect existing sensitive biological resources on site or off site.
 - The development is capable of withstanding flooding and does not require or cause the construction of off-site flood protective works including artificial flood channels, revetments, and levees nor will it cause adverse impacts related to flooding of properties located upstream or downstream, nor will it increase or expand a (FIRM) Zone A.
 - Grading and filling are limited to the minim amount necessary to accommodate the proposed development, harm to the environmental values of the floodplain is minimized including peak flow storage capacity, and wetlands hydrology is maintained.
 - The development neither significantly increases nor contributes to downstream bank erosion and sedimentation nor causes an increase in flood flow velocities or volume.

- There will be no significant adverse water quality impacts to downstream wetlands, lagoons or other sensitive biological resources, and the development is in compliance with the requirements and regulations of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System as implemented by the City of San Diego.
- The design of the development incorporates the findings and recommendations of both a site specific and coastal watershed hydrologic study.

Significance after Mitigation

At this time, no specific projects have been proposed, and therefore it is not possible to identify feasible mitigation measures to reduce project-level impacts. It is infeasible in this program level EIR to provide specific mitigation that would reduce any further impacts to a less than significant level.

Issue 2: What modifications to the natural drainage system would be required for implementation of the Master Plan? Would there be an effect on the drainage basins within the San Diego River watershed with implementation of the Master Plan?

Impact Thresholds

Criteria in the City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds for Hydrology applicable to the project state that significant impacts related to altered drainage patterns may result under the following conditions:

- (1) A project-related increase in runoff from the site would increase on- or off-site flooding hazards (pursuant to mapped FEMA floodplains and requirements in City Council Policy 600-14, which restrict development within flood hazard areas);
- (2) construction of impervious surfaces (generally one acre or more) adversely affects groundwater recharge capacity in areas utilizing well water;
- (3) a substantial change to stream flow velocities or quantities; and
- (4) substantial changes in drainage patterns on downstream properties. If these modifications occur there may be significant impacts on environmental resources such as biological communities and archaeological resources; and
- (5) a determination by a drainage study that the project would result in adverse impacts on downstream properties or environmental resources.

Impact Analysis

Master Plan

RCA: The Master Plan would require the RCA to include elements for recreational opportunities. These could modify natural drainage. Any increase in impervious surfaces that could lead to reduced infiltration and therefore impact groundwater recharge are considered minimal, as most of the groundwater recharge occurs in the River. Restoration opportunities in the RCA include returning

the highly modified River system to a more natural system. The specific locations and restoration activities have not been determined at this time.

RIA: Could include new drainage facilities (culverts, outlets, and detention basins), however at this time locations and specific impacts associated with these facilities are unknown. Generally, these features would be designed and placed in areas to avoid erosion and sedimentation and not impact the floodplain.

35-foot Corridor: There is a potential for increase flows and volumes from an increase in impervious surface. As mentioned in Impact 1, mitigation and BMPs would be required to ensure this facility would not impact natural drainage areas and protect water quality and the floodplain.

Downstream impacts from the Master Plan are difficult to identify as this is a system-wide Program terminating at the mouth of the River (Dog Beach, Ocean Beach). Impacts from activities in each reach are not known, as the activities in each reach have not been selected. However, it is assumed that all construction activities would adhere to the required permits, and operation of any structures would only improve the hydrologic and water quality component of the River.

San Diego Municipal Code Amendment

Mission Valley Planned District Ordinance/Navajo Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone

The River Sub-district of the Mission Valley PDO has been amended to establish a RCA and RIA, and to identify allowed uses and development of regulations to implement the Master Plan. Individual private and public projects within the PDO River Sub-district would be required to undergo individual discretionary review process and apply for a Mission Valley Development Permit. Currently the PDO includes regulations regarding the protection of surface waters and development around surface waters. Similar to the PDO, the Navajo CPIOZ would also implement similar practices to protect hydrology and water quality. The RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Pathway Corridor would not result in any changes to the future planning area, and development plans would be required to incorporate River Park features including drainage improvements and water quality improvements. As a result, there would be no permanent impacts to the natural drainage system. In addition, there is likely to be increased flows from the 35 foot Pathway Corridor. Mitigation will ensure no impacts to downstream resources from any increase in flows with implementation of Mitigation Framework Measures 1 and 2.

Community Plan Amendments

Mission Valley Community Plan

In the Mission Valley Community Plan compatible land uses within the 100-year floodway include natural open space system and passive recreation (i.e. fitness stations for joggers, pedestrian and bicycle paths – near the floodway edge, fishing platforms, and view and rest areas). Uses within the buffer may include light rail transit corridor, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and passive recreation. This plan also includes a flood facility. The objectives of the San Diego River portion of this community plan include:

- Protect existing and future development from flood hazards;
- Preserve and maintain the wetlands and riparian habitat areas along both sides of the River; and

- Enhance and maintain the aesthetic and recreational qualities of the River Corridor as part of an open space system.

This community plan is largely consistent with the Master Plan. However, this community plan would be amended to include additional goals and design criteria included in the Master Plan. It is not anticipated that any amendments to the Mission Valley Community Plan involving the establishment of the RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Path Corridor would result in changing downstream drainage patterns or increase downstream flooding.

Tierrasanta Community Plan

The San Diego River generally follows the southeast boundary of the Tierrasanta Community. The two primary concerns associated with the River in this community plan are the threat of flooding and the recreational use of the River. The Master Plan would not cause impacts to flooding and would increase the recreational use of the River by providing additional access through the 35-foot Path Corridor and other recreational facilities to be provided. This community plan would be amended to include the goals and design criteria included in the Master Plan. It is not anticipated that any amendments to the Tierrasanta Community Plan involving the establishment of the RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Path Corridor would result in changing downstream drainage patterns or increase flooding.

East Elliot Community Plan

While the previous plan for the area designated scattered unconnected areas of residential development surrounded by open space; this type of development is impractical and uneconomical due to the topography and proximity to the Sycamore Canyon Landfill. East Elliot is dominated by native vegetation including sage scrub, chaparral, native grassland, and oak and sycamore woodland and constitutes one of the largest and most biologically important remaining open space areas in San Diego. This majority of this area is designated for long-term open space use, due to the natural resources on site. Approximately 2,259 acres of the 2,862 acres are incorporated into the City's MSCP. MHPA open space management guidelines included in the MSCP are designated to foster preservation and enhance of the natural open space areas which cover a majority of this planning area. Guidelines include passive recreation with more active uses limited to areas outside sensitive habitat and biological areas. Hydrology and water quality elements are not specifically mentioned, but it is not anticipated that any amendments to East Elliot Community Plan involving the establishment of the RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Path Corridor would result in changing downstream drainage patterns or increase flooding.

Navajo Community Plan

This community plan calls for the River area to be designate as open space. According to the Community Plan future development adjacent to the River the development is to utilize the River as an element and development should not turn its back to the River as has been done in the past. The Master Plan would include large areas of open space (RCA) and incorporate Design Guidelines in the RIA. The Master Plan would also include an increase in recreation, which is not currently mentioned in the Navajo Community Plan. This community plan would be amended to include the goals and design criteria included in the Master Plan. However, it is not anticipated that any amendments to Navajo Community Plan involving the establishment of the RCA, RIA, and 35-foot Path Corridor would result in changing downstream drainage patterns or increase flooding.

Significance of Impact

See Significance of Impact HYD/WQ-1.

Mitigation Framework/Significance after Mitigation

Although exact drainage pattern impacts from each individual project are unknown at this time, it is assumed that each project shall adhere to each permit requirement, and the design and function of each project shall not impact downstream drainage patterns in conjunction with implementation of Mitigation Framework HYD/WQ-1. However, because the degree of future impacts and applicability, feasibility, and success of future mitigation measures cannot be adequately known for each specific future project at this program level of analysis, the program-level impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

Issue 3: Would the proposal result in alterations to the course or flow of flood waters?

Impact Thresholds

Criteria in the City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds for Hydrology applicable to the project state that significant impacts related to altered drainage patterns may result under the following conditions:

- A project-related increase in runoff from the site would increase on- or off-site flooding hazards (pursuant to mapped FEMA floodplains and requirements in City Council Policy 600-14, which restrict development within flood hazard areas).

Impact Analysis

Master Plan

RCA: The facilities and habitat/water quality buffer areas would limit development within the floodplain, and therefore encroachment would be limited. While specific actions have not been determined for specific projects and features in the Master Plan, projects features could create additional or protect the existing floodplain, which could ultimately potentially reduce flooding impacts. It is important to note that when designing future projects in the floodplain, to make sure that modifications would not modify timing of high flows such that they would cause increased flooding downstream. This would be achieved through ensuring projects are designed using standards included in the local Hydrologic Manual.

RIA: Could include new drainage facilities (culverts, outlets, and detention basins), however at this time locations and specific impacts associated with these facilities are unknown. Generally, these features would be designed and placed in areas to avoid erosion and sedimentation and to not impact the floodplain, but rather increase the size of the floodplain to offset program components and ensure flooding does not occur resulting in a change in downstream drainage patterns.

35-foot Corridor: There is a potential for an increase in flows and volumes from this component. As mentioned in Impact 1, implementation framework measures including construction and permanent BMPs would be required to ensure this facility would not impact natural drainage patterns.

San Diego Municipal Code

Mission Valley Planned District Ordinance/Navajo Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone

See the previous discussions under Issue 2 and 3.

Community Plan Amendments

Mission Valley Community Plan

See the previous discussions under Issue 2 and 3

Tierrasanta Community Plan

See the previous discussions under Issue 2 and 3

East Elliot Community Plan

See the previous discussions under Issue 2 and 3

Navajo Community Plan

See the previous discussions under Issue 2 and 3

Significance of Impact

See Significance of Impact HYD/WQ-1.

Mitigation Framework/Significance after Mitigation

Although exact flooding impacts from each individual project are unknown at this time, it is assumed that future projects will be reviewed for compliance with the City's stormwater regulations and conform to all applicable plans and policies, therefore assuring that the design and function of each project will not impact downstream drainage patterns. In addition, implementation of Mitigation Measure HYD/WQ-1 would reduce potential flooding impacts to below a level of significance.

Issue 4: Would the Master Plan create discharges into surface or ground water, or in any alteration of surface or ground water quality, including, but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen, or turbidity? Would there be increases in pollutant discharges including downstream sedimentation?

Impact Thresholds

Criteria in the City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds for water quality applicable to the Master Plan state that significant impacts related to erosion and sedimentation may result if the Master Plan would:

- (1) grade, clear, or grub more than 1 acre of land, especially into slopes over a 25% grade and drain into a sensitive water body or stream; and

- (2) result in non-compliance with the City's Water Quality Standards manual and BMP requirements.

Impact Analysis

Master Plan

RCA: There is an increased risk of water quality contamination from activities in this portion of the Master Plan, as this area is closest to the River itself. While specific locations for the passive recreation facilities have not been identified, the construction of such facilities and to a lesser degree the operation of these facilities could impact water quality. Grading and exposed soil could lead to increased risk of sedimentation. The Master Plan includes the designation and development of water quality corridors to be used to improve filtration of runoff. If sedimentation were to occur it could impact both dissolved oxygen (DO) and temperature of the River. Dissolved oxygen could be impacted if there is an increase in nutrients causing an increase in algae and thus other aquatic organisms. As this organic matter decomposes DO is used and the DO level in the water body is reduced. Other factors that can impact DO include sedimentation which can lead to an increase in temperature and thus lowering DO (higher water temperatures contain lower amounts of DO). Temperature could also be impacted by limiting movement of water, allowing it to remain in the same place for several days, where it has the potential to increase in temperature.

RIA: Runoff from surrounding uses could include a variety of pollutants including oil, grease, and metals from construction equipment and cars.

35-foot corridor: The increase in impervious surface area and the associated increase in runoff could result in increased sedimentation and convey additional pollutants from the River Pathway. Because other pollutants are known to cling to sediment, sediment transported from this facility could include bacteria (from pet waste) and from recreational use such as oil from bicycles. Use of pet signage, and providing trash cans and baggies (as available at Dog Beach), would help to limit the amount of bacteria present for transport by sediment. In addition, use of BMPs such as swales along the side of the path to catch and filter sediment and other contaminants before it reaches the River would reduce impacts to water quality.

Pollutant Discharge

Impervious surfaces associated with the Master Plan would result in increased runoff, adding to local non-point source pollution. While most of the anticipated increase in impervious surfaces would be in areas restricted from motorized vehicles, runoff from these surfaces would not include significant amounts of the pollutants usually associated with cars (oil and grease, metals, rubber and asbestos). Other pollutants typically associated with increased runoff include herbicides and fertilizers and fecal matter from pets and wildlife. The San Diego River is impaired for bacteria, and increases in bacteria levels would result in a significant impact.

Although specific details are not known at this time for potential future development associated with the Master Plan (35-foot Path Corridor, RCA passive recreation facilities, and RIA development), this development could cause erosion due to exposed graded surfaces, excavation, stock piling, or boring, and would potentially contribute to the sediment load in surface waters, specifically the San Diego River. Deposition of sediments downstream may be significant if they are introduced into flood control channels or wetlands. As this Master Plan includes the San Diego River

Floodplain and there are wetlands located downstream, deposition would be significant, as it could increase turbidity, clog streambeds, degrade aquatic habitat, and interfere with flow.

Within the Master Plan, specific policies and design criteria have been incorporated to limit pollutant discharge to receiving waters and the discharge of identified pollutants to an already impaired water body. Specific policies and design criteria that address potential water quality impacts include the following:

- Source control best management practices that are designed to reduce the initial contribution of pollutants into a water way, such as implementing educational programs on source control, maintenance practices on source control, and/or integrated pest control management.
- A site design best management practice that incorporates permeable surfaces, low water use landscaping, and open spaces which facilitate the reduction of runoff and pollutants.
- Treatment control best management practices that maximize pollutant removal from runoff flows in creative systems which provide multiple functions, such as incorporating landscaping filters (bioswales and detention basins) to reduce flow velocities, to filtering runoff to control erosive processes.

The above policies and design criteria, along with adherence to federal, state, and local regulations would serve to reduce significant impacts to a degree, but cannot guarantee that all future project level impacts will be avoided or mitigated to a less than significant level. Therefore impacts associated with pollutant discharge may be significant at the program level. The Mitigation Framework has been identified to reduce these program level impacts.

Alteration of Surface or Groundwater Quality

Implementation of the Master Plan would include both water quality improvement opportunities and the risk of degradation. The RCA would include areas designed to function as water quality/habitat corridors. In wider portions of the River (where the floodway is greater than 100') an open space/habitat corridor will also be included. These corridors are situated between the Path Corridor and the River and would assist in filtering out contaminants. They would provide at minimum a 100' buffer during normal flow conditions.

Surface water quality concerns include contaminants entering surface water through an increase in stormwater flow that does not allow for natural settlement and filtering to take place. These contaminants could result from erosion along the path or additional passive recreation features in the buffer areas. Groundwater contamination could take place if contaminants from surface contaminates percolated through soils into the groundwater. The following would be included to reduce potential water quality impacts from operation of the improvements:

- San Diego River WURMP: is required by the San Diego RWQCP and adheres to the NPDES MS4 permit which requires period water quality monitoring to ensure compliance. In addition, the plan requires the following:
 - Develop and expand methods to assess and improve water quality;
 - Integrate watershed principles into land use planning;
 - Enhance public understanding of water pollutions sources; and
 - Encourage and develop stakeholder participation.

The WURMP, in conjunction with adherence to federal, state, and local regulations, would serve to reduce significant impacts to a degree, but cannot guarantee that all future project-level impacts would be avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance. Therefore, the combined impacts associated with alteration of surface and groundwater quality would be significant at the program level. The Mitigation Framework has been identified to reduce these program-level impacts. Strict compliance with the stormwater standards would ensure that there would be no impact and no subsequent mitigation would be required.

Master Plan Policies

Implementation of the following policies would reduce impacts to a degree, but cannot guarantee that all future project level impacts would be avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Because the degree of impact and applicability, feasibility, and success of these measures cannot be accurately predicted for each specific project at this time, the program-level impact related to water quality is considered significant and unavoidable.

- Master Plan Section 4.3.2.3, Storm Water Drainage and Water Quality Design. Development within the River Corridor Area shall comply with LDC Sections 142.0201 through 142.0230, (Storm Water Runoff and Drainage Regulations) and should implement the requirements of the City's Storm Water Standards Manual and the San Diego River Watershed Management Plan. In addition, all projects should include innovative approaches to storm water drainage and water quality management that incorporates the design principles of sustainable development. These design principles include the following best management practices:
 - "Source control" to reduce the initial contribution of pollutants into a water way, such as implementing educational programs on source control, maintenance practices on source control, and/or integrated pest control management.
 - "Site design" to reduce runoff and pollutants through the use of permeable surfaces, low water use landscaping, and open spaces which facilitate the reduction of runoff, pollutants and litter.
 - "Treatment control" to maximize pollutant removal from runoff flows in creative systems which provide multiple functions, such as incorporating landscaping filters (bioswales and detention basins) to reduce flow velocities, to filtering runoff to control erosive processes.

San Diego Municipal Code

Mission Valley Planned District Ordinance/Navajo Community Plan Implementation Overlay Zone

See above Master Plan discussion.

Community Plan Amendments

Mission Valley Community Plan

See above Master Plan discussion.

Tierrasanta Community Plan

See above Master Plan discussion.

East Elliot Community Plan

See above Master Plan discussion.

Navajo Community Plan

See above Master Plan discussion.

Significance of Impact

HYD/WQ-2: The WURMP, in conjunction with adherence to federal, state, and local regulations, would serve to reduce significant impacts to a degree, but cannot guarantee that all future project-level impacts would be avoided or mitigated to below a level of significance. Therefore, the combined impacts associated with alteration of surface and groundwater quality would be significant at the program level. The Mitigation Framework has been identified to reduce these program-level impacts. Strict compliance with the stormwater standards would ensure that there would be no impact, and no subsequent mitigation would be required.

Mitigation Framework

HYD/WQ-2: For each future discretionary project requiring mitigation, site-specific measure will be identified that reduce significant project level impacts to less than significant or the project level impact may remain significant and unavoidable when no feasible mitigation exists. Where mitigation is determined to be necessary and feasible, these measures will be included in a Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program (MMRP) for the project.

Below is a summary of general measures that may be implemented to preclude impacts. These measures may be updated, expended and refined when applied to specific future projects based on project-specific design and changes in existing conditions, local, state, and federal laws.

- Future projects must be sited and designed to minimize impacts to receiving waters, in particular the discharge of identified pollutants to an already impaired water body. Prior to approval of any entitlements for a future project, the City must ensure that any impacts to receiving waters will be precluded and, if necessary, mitigated in accordance with the requirements of the City of San Diego stormwater standards and other appropriate agencies (San Diego RWQCB). To prevent erosion, siltation, and transport of urban pollutants, future projects must be designed to incorporate any applicable stormwater improvement, both off- and on site in accordance with the City of San Diego Stormwater Standards Manual. Stormwater improvements and water quality projection measures that may be required of future projects, include:
 - Increasing onsite filtration,
 - Preserving, restoring, or incorporating natural drainage systems into site design,
 - Directing concentrated flows away from MHPA and open space areas. If not possible, drainage must be directing into sediment basins, grassy swales, or mechanical trapping devices prior to draining into the MHPA or open space areas.
 - Reducing the amount of impervious surfaces through selection of materials, site planning, and narrowing of street widths where possible.
 - Increasing the use of vegetation in drainage design,

- Maintaining landscape design standards that minimize the use of pesticides and herbicides
- To the extent feasible, avoiding development of areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss.
- To the extent feasible, avoiding development of areas particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss.
- Use of pet signage, and providing trash cans and baggies (as available at Dog Beach), would help to limit the amount of bacteria present for transport by sediment. In addition use of BMPs such as swales along the side of the path to catch sediment and other contaminants before it reaches the River would limit the impacts

San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board, Municipal Code Compliance

- Future development projects should be sited and designed to minimize impacts on receiving waters, in particular the discharge of identified pollutants to an already impaired water body.
- Prior to permit approval City must ensure any impacts on receiving waters are precluded or mitigated in accordance with the City of San Diego, San Diego RWQCB, and other appropriate agencies.
- In accordance with the City of San Diego Stormwater Standards Manual, development must be designed to incorporate stormwater improvements, both off- and on-site.
- The San Diego River WURMP is required by the San Diego RWQCB and adheres to the NPDES MS4 permit, which requires periodic water quality monitoring to ensure compliance. In addition, the WURMP requires the following:
 - Develop and expand methods to assess and improve water quality.
 - Integrate watershed principles into land use planning.
 - Enhance public understanding of water pollutions sources.
 - Encourage and develop stakeholder participation.

Significance after Mitigation

Although exact water quality impacts from each individual project are unknown at this time, it is assumed that each project would adhere to each permit requirement, and the design and function of each project would not impact downstream water quality conditions, in accordance with implementation of Mitigation Framework HYD/WQ-2. However, because the degree of future impacts and applicability, feasibility, and success of future mitigation measures cannot be adequately known for each specific future project at this program-level of analysis, the program-level impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

Issue 5: Would the Master Plan when considered in combination with past, current, and future projects in the affected watersheds, result in cumulative significant impacts on the hydrology and water quality?

Impact Thresholds

Criteria in the City of San Diego's 2011 Significance Determination Thresholds for Hydrology and Water Quality applicable to the Master Plan state that significant impacts related to pollutant discharges may result if the project would result in non-compliance with the City's Water Quality Standards manual and BMP requirements.

Impact Analysis

Significance of Impact

Because the degree of future impacts and applicability, feasibility, and success of future mitigation measures cannot be adequately known for each specific future project at this program level of analysis, the cumulative program-level impacts related to hydrology and water quality remains significant and unavoidable at the programmatic level. However, since the combination of all future projects will over time likely increase the hydrologic function and water quality of the River, it is anticipated that the projects cumulative impacts will be beneficial.

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Chapter 4 References

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Master Plan Hydrology and Water Quality Inventory

APPENDIX C - HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY INVENTORY

INTRODUCTION

The San Diego River Park Plan proposes enhancements to the natural hydrologic processes of the river. These improvements will also fulfill other recreational, cultural, and wildlife objectives. Changes to river processes have created poor water quality, low habitat diversity, increased erosion, flow restrictions, flooding issues, and excessive invasive vegetative growth. Improvements to flow and water quality would begin to address these problems while also providing a valuable recreational resource.

HISTORY OF THE SAN DIEGO RIVER

The San Diego River has been dramatically altered by human activity. Historically, the river flowed unimpeded from its headwaters in the Cleveland National Forest within California to its delta at the Pacific Ocean. River flows varied throughout the year and from year to year. In wet years, the river had strong year-round flows, while in dry years flows disappeared completely during the summer months. Major flooding occurred infrequently; when it did occur the river was so powerful that it could change courses and terminate at either San Diego Bay or present day Mission Bay Park. The source of water was limited to precipitation inputs within the watershed. Unrestricted river flows transported sediments from the river's headwaters to the Pacific Ocean where the sediments helped replenish San Diego's beaches. Unimpeded flows in extreme wet weather events could exceed 100,000 cubic feet per second (cfs).

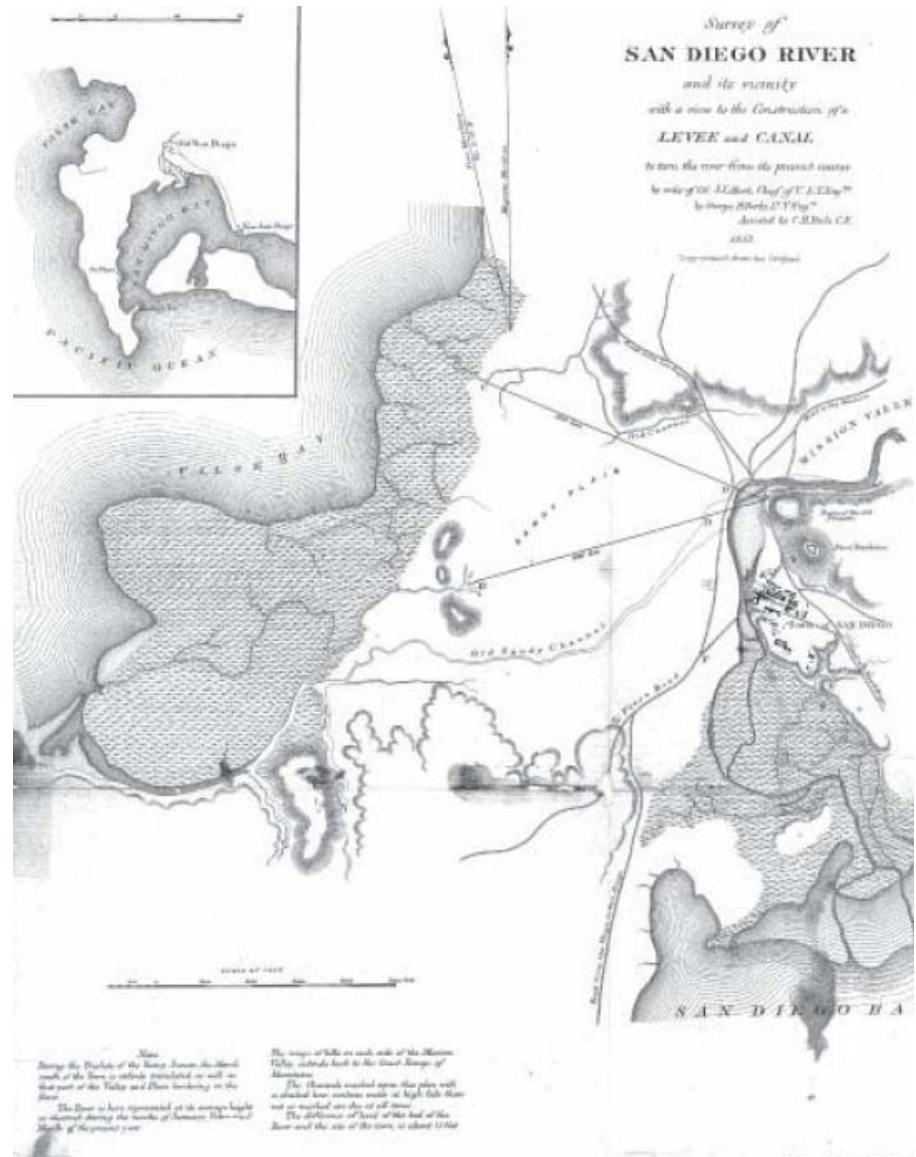


1916 Flood at Old Town San Diego Source: San Diego Historical Society



Mission Valley Agriculture in 1916 Source: San Diego Historical Society

Beginning in the early 1800s and continuing to present day, humans have attempted to control the river's flows by constructing dams or levees, and by channeling the river. Old Mission Dam, located in what is now the Mission Trails Regional Park, was completed in 1816. It was the first dam on the river and was used by Spanish missionaries. The dam at Lake Cuyamuca was built in the 1880's, and two additional dams, the El Capitan and the San Vicente, were built in the mid-1900s to facilitate increased water supply for the growing San Diego population. Water was pumped from the San Diego River at Palm Canyon in present day Presidio Park up to one of the earliest reservoirs in San Diego in what is now Mission Hills. Water was also diverted via flume from Lake Cuyamuca to the growing community of San Diego. Such projects were critical to inhabiting this desert environment. The region also began importing water from outside sources including the Colorado River and the Sacramento River/San Joaquin River Delta. These dams decreased the San Diego River's flows by storing water that would have normally flowed into the river. However, major floods still occurred despite the decreased river flows. Thus, to control flooding, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers channelized numerous sections of the river, concentrating primarily on the sections in the City of San Diego. Channelizing the river consisted of straightening the river to remove meanders and paving/armoring the riverbanks so that water could flow downstream faster.



San Diego River Survey 1853

Despite the efforts to control flooding, it still occurs in San Diego because the quantity of water in the river has increased over time. Impermeable surfaces, nonpoint source runoff, the channelized river, and imported water are primary contributors to this increase. Impermeable surfaces such as roads, parking lots, and buildings prevent rainwater from infiltrating into the ground, causing large quantities of water to run-off directly into the river via storm water collection systems.

The City of San Diego imports approximately 90% of its water supply. This water enters the river from residential and commercial runoff, irrigation run-off, treated effluent of a sewage treatment facility in Santee, and during flooding events from reservoir overflow. The imported water is suspected to be a significant water source to the river and is the major cause of year-round flow in the lower San Diego River reaches.

The water quality of the San Diego River, like its flows, has been affected by a number of factors, including dams, increases in impermeable surfaces, and increases in imported water use by the growing population of San Diego. The El Capitan and San Vicente dams have caused increased riverbank erosion by capturing sediments that were historically carried to the delta and the ocean. Urban runoff transports a host of pollutants to the river, including oils and grease, gasoline, bacteria, trash, nutrients, sediments, and pesticides. The detrimental effects of urban runoff on the water quality of the San Diego River have been observed and documented in a number of studies (Anchor 2003). The lower San Diego River has been designated as water quality limited for phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, fecal coliform, and total dissolved solids. Furthermore, evaluations of water quality based on surveys of a stream's biological organisms (biological assessments) performed from 1997 to 2001, indicate that the lower San Diego River exhibited degraded biological and physical integrity (RWQCB 2003, Anchor 2003).



Pre-Sanitary fill site
Source: 7-7-52 WCC2 City of San Diego



First Day of Rubbish Disposal at Mission Bay Sanitary Fill Site
Source: 7-24-52 WCC3 City of San Diego

KEY RIVER PROCESSES

The quantity and velocity of a river's waters can affect the river channel itself, the availability of nutrients to the biota, and the aquatic habitat diversity. River flows can alter the physical river channel by transporting or depositing sediments downstream, and by eroding the riverbanks. Sediments transported to habitats downstream can provide additional nutrients to the biota in these habitats. The size of sediments transported correlates to water velocity with larger-sized particles typically being transported only during storm events, when flows are likely to be highest. Pulse flows (high flows occurring during storm events) are particularly important since they can transport particulate nutrients and larger-sized sediments while flushing the riverbeds of fine sediments. Fine sediments can degrade aquatic ecosystems by covering a river's gravel bottom, and thereby preventing fish and numerous invertebrates from feeding or reproducing.



First San Diego River Improvement Project

Transport of a variety of sediment sizes is important in creating a diverse aquatic ecosystem with both riffle and pool habitats. Riffle habitats are areas "of shallow, turbulent water passing through or over stones or gravel of a fairly uniform size" (Horne and Goldman 1994). Small invertebrates and fish eggs can obtain the oxygen they need in riffle habitats on the river bed while being protected from predators. Relatively slower flows, a substrate mixture of stones and fine-grain sediments, and an accumulation of decaying terrestrial debris characterize pool habitats (Horne and Goldman 1994). Different environmental conditions allow different biota to exist in pool habitats than those existing in riffle habitats.

Dense vegetation in the river channel can fragment or degrade river habitats, slow river flows, and cause increased sediment deposition or flooding in those areas. Types of vegetation that could negatively affect the river's ecosystem or water quality include plants floating on the water's surface or terrestrial plants that are growing in shallow areas of the river channel. Floating plants, such as Water Primrose in particular, can disrupt the aquatic foodweb by causing excessive shading. Large quantities of shading can prevent growth of flora (ex. algae or macrophytes) and remove a food source for many invertebrates (NRC 1992).

Channelizing rivers or restricting river meanders can also detrimentally affect aquatic and riparian habitats. Negative effects of channelizing rivers include removal of riparian vegetation and therefore habitat, loss of in-stream cover, altered riffle pool sequences, decreased stream sinuosity, altered substrate composition, increased bank erosion, increased suspended sediment and increased stream velocity. Restoration of river meanders can improve water quality by allowing more time for natural cleansing processes. River meanders can also decrease flooding and improve (and increase) aquatic and terrestrial habitats by increasing the stream corridor width. When necessary, artificial structures or other aeration devices should be considered for improving water quality.

WATER QUALITY AND LAND USE

Water quality is directly linked to land uses within the watershed and especially adjacent to the stream channel. Land use practices in the San Diego River watershed and Mission Valley in particular have had profound and adverse impacts on the health of the river. Urban development has converted natural vegetated groundcover to impervious surface materials such as roads, roofs, and parking lots. The natural vegetated surfaces slowed the rate of run-off, and increased absorption into the ground creating an effective filtration and purification process. When this natural system is eliminated by paving the ground surface pollutants are more likely to flow directly into surface water systems. As development increases, the sources of pollution increase as well, bringing proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, car maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, hazardous wastes, pet wastes and trash that can be washed directly into the river.

The San Diego River has been degraded by pollution from a variety of surface sources and is threatened by at least two subsurface sources, including the landfill between the river and Mission Bay and a benzene plume northeast of Qualcomm Stadium. The landfill is currently being studied and a Site Assessment is available at the City of San Diego Environmental Services Department.

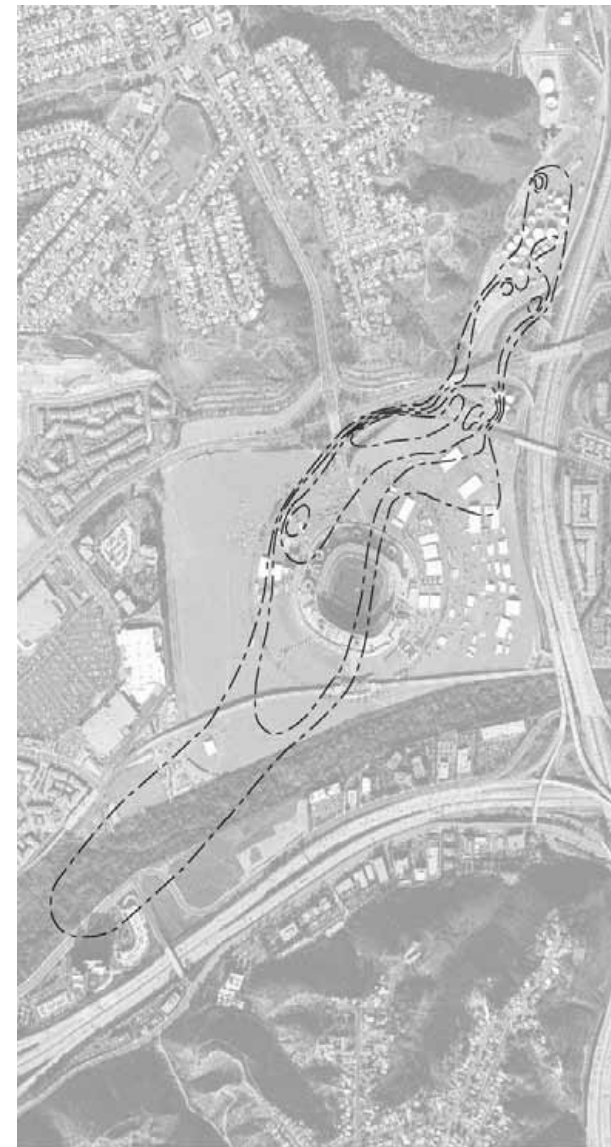
GROUNDWATER

The San Diego River is located within the service area of the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), and associated with two groundwater basins: the Santee/El Monte Groundwater Basin and the Mission Valley Groundwater Basin. The focus here is the Mission Valley Basin, which is a shallow alluvial aquifer underlying an east-west trending valley that extends from the eastern terminus of Mission Gorge out to San Diego Bay in Coastal San Diego. The basin is bounded by the contacts of alluvium with the semi-permeable San Diego and Poway Formations and the impermeable Linda Vista Formation. The southwestern boundary is the San Diego Bay.

The principal water bearing deposit is the Quaternary age alluvium consisting of medium to coarse-grained sand and gravel. This alluvium has an average thickness of about 80 feet and a maximum thickness of about 100 feet. The Mission Valley Basin is among some of the more productive of the aquifers lying within the jurisdictional boundaries of SDCWA. The average well production is about 1,000 gallons per minute and the average specific yield is about 15 percent. The San Diego Formation is found within this basin and is generally less than 100 feet thick east of the Rose Canyon fault system. West of the Rose Canyon fault, the San Diego Formation becomes thicker, reaching a maximum thickness of about 1,000 feet. The primary source of recharge for this basin is infiltration of stream flow from the San Diego River.

The California Department of Water Resources estimated storage capacity of the basin to be on the order of 42,000 acre-feet in 1975. San Diego County Water Authority estimated a total storage capacity of about 40,000 acre-feet 1997, indicating a gradual decline in storage capability over time. SDCWA estimated that water was pumped from the basin at the rate of about 500 acre-feet per year in 1997. Impairments to the Mission Valley Groundwater Basin include magnesium and sulfate from domestic use. Chloride and total dissolved solids concentrations are high for domestic and irrigation use. Seawater intrusion is suspected (California Department of Water Resources 2004).

The proposed actions of the San Diego River Park will likely have no negative impact to groundwater resources. Increasing the length of the river by increasing meander and broadening the riparian channel may lead to increased groundwater recharge. None of the proposed actions are reliant upon groundwater resources for implementation. However further study of groundwater quality and quantity, its effects on habitat and wildlife and the potential for groundwater recharge are warranted.



MTBE Isocentration Contours
Source: Levine Fricke – Mission Valley Terminal

Appendix F
Transportation Assessment

TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
**SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK
MASTER PLAN PROJECT**
San Diego, California
July 2012

LLG Ref. 3-09-1901

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TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
SAN DIEGO RIVER PARK MASTER PLAN PROJECT
San Diego, California
July 2012

1.0 INTRODUCTION

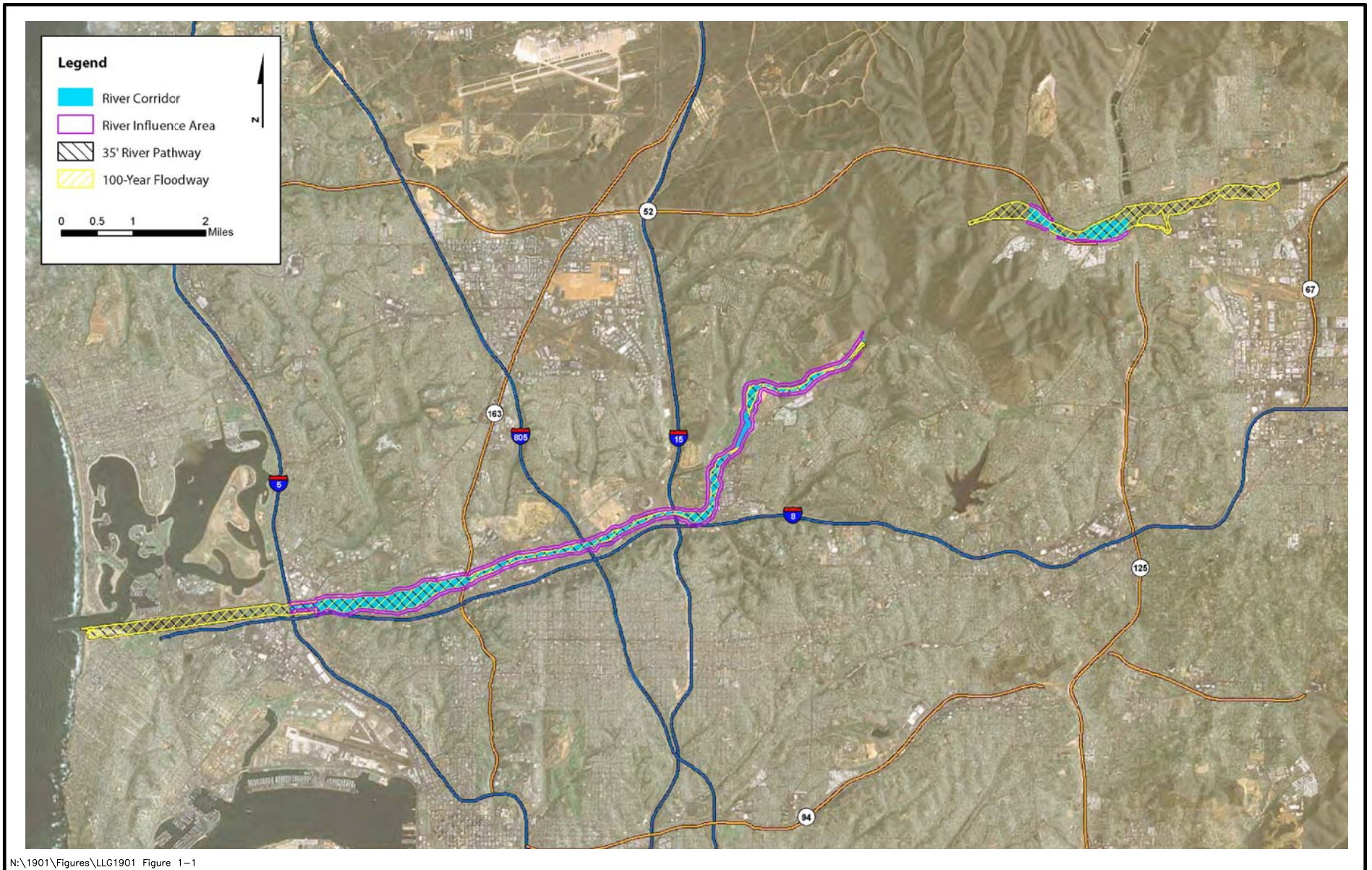
The San Diego River Park Master Plan project proposes the implementation of an overlay zone that will include a River Corridor and a River Influence Area. The River Corridor Area is defined as the existing 100 year floodway (as mapped by FEMA) plus a 35' Path Corridor on both sides of the floodway. Uses within the River Corridor Area are limited to passive recreation facilities. The River Influence Area consists of the first 200 feet adjacent to the River Corridor Area on both sides of the River. Land uses include urban development and vacant land adjacent to the River Corridor Area. The River Influence Area is established to address how the built environment should relate to the River and includes issues such as access to the River, view corridors into the River Corridor Area, and building and parking configuration/orientation.

The purpose of this report is to address the potential impacts of implementing the design guidelines for the River Park trail and to examine a multi-modal view of the San Diego River Park's potential circulation issues. An inventory of vehicular, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit circulation is provided, an effort that made use of previous studies that have been conducted in areas along or adjacent to the River corridor. It is important to note that the San Diego River Park corridor and study area is influenced by circulation patterns that are not fully contained within the Master Planning Area such as Interstates 5, 8, 805 and 15, SR 163 and Friars Road.

Figure 1-1 shows the San Diego River Park Master Plan overlay zone.

Included in this Transportation Assessment are the following:

- Existing Conditions Discussion
- Vehicular Circulation Discussion
- Analysis Approach and Methodology
- Significance Criteria
- Analysis of Existing Street Segment Conditions
- Trip Generation / Distribution / Assignment
- Analysis of Existing + Project Street Segment Conditions
- Analysis of Year 2030 Project Segment Conditions
- Planned Roadway Improvements
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation
- Transit Circulation
- Parking Assessment
- Significance of Impacts / Mitigation Measures



N:\1901\Figures\LLG1901 Figure 1-1

Figure 1-1

San Diego River Park Master Plan Overlay Zone

2.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Transportation System

Effective evaluation of the traffic impacts associated with the Master Plan requires an understanding of the existing transportation system in the project study area. Existing transportation conditions in the study area include roadway geometrics, traffic control, and daily traffic flow.

2.1.1 Roadways

Functional classification is the process by which streets and highways are grouped into classes, or systems, according to the type of service they are intended to provide. Based on the City of San Diego design manual, the current hierarchical system of roadways consists of the following basic classifications:

- Six-Lane Primary Arterials should be 98 feet wide in 142 feet of Right-of-Way (R/W), providing six through lanes, bike lanes, a raised median, and left-turn lanes. An additional 10 feet of roadway and R/W are needed at approaches intersecting 4 and 6-lane streets to provide dual left-turn lanes.
- Six-Lane Major Streets should be 112 feet wide in 140 to 152 feet of R/W, providing six through lanes, bike lanes, a raised median, left-turn lanes and curbside parking. An additional 10 feet of roadway and R/W are needed at approaches intersecting 4 and 6-lane streets to provide dual left-turn lanes.
- Four-Lane Major Streets should be 76 feet wide in 120 feet of R/W, providing four through lanes, bike lanes, a raised median, and left-turn lanes. An additional 10 feet of roadway and R/W are needed at approaches intersecting 4 and 6-lane streets to provide dual left-turn lanes.
- Four-Lane Collectors with a Two-Way Left-Turn Lane should be 82 feet wide in 110 to 122 feet of R/W, providing four through lanes, bike lanes, left-turn lanes, and curbside parking.
- Two-Lane Collectors with a Two-Way Left-Turn Lane should be 54 feet wide in 78 to 94 feet of R/W and provide two through lanes, bike lanes, and curbside parking.
- Two-Lane Collectors with Bike Lanes should be 46 feet wide in 70 to 96 feet of R/W and provide two through lanes, bike lanes, and curbside parking.
- Two-Lane Collectors should be 36 feet wide in 60 to 86 feet of R/W and provide two through lanes and curbside parking.

The San Diego River Corridor is characterized by interstate highway crossings and by several major roads running parallel and perpendicular to the River Corridor. Interstate highways include I-5, SR 163, I-805 and I-15 all cross the river within a six-mile segment. In addition, the following arterial roadways addressed in this transportation assessment cross the river: Sunset Cliffs Boulevard, West Mission Bay Drive, Morena Boulevard, Fashion Valley Road, Mission Center Road, Camino Del

Este, Qualcomm Way, Ward Road, San Diego Mission Road and Friars Road. Based on the above information, the following roadway segments were analyzed:

Sunset Cliffs Boulevard

- West Point Loma Boulevard to Nimitz Boulevard
- Quivira Bike Path to West Mission Bay Drive

West Mission Bay Drive

- Ingraham Street to Sea World Drive
- Sea World Drive to Interstate 8
- Interstate 8 to Sports Arena Boulevard

Morena Boulevard

- Interstate 8 to Linda Vista Road

Fashion Valley Road

- Hotel Circle North to Friars Road

Mission Center Road

- Camino de la Reina to Hazard Center Drive
- Hazard Center Drive to Mission Center Court

Camino Del Este

- Camino del Rio N to Camino de la Reina
- Camino del la Reina to Station Village Lane

Qualcomm Way

- Camino del Rio N to Rio San Diego Drive

Ward Road

- Camino del Rio N to Rancho Mission Road

San Diego Mission Road

- Rancho Mission Road to Nazareth Drive

Friars Road

- Rancho Mission Road to Santo Road
- Santo Road to Riverdale Street

Bi-directional existing daily traffic counts were obtained from the City of San Diego's Machine *Count Traffic Volumes – City Streets (1/1/2003 to 3/28/2008)* document.

2.1.2 Bicycles

Per the Caltrans Highway Design Manual and the City of San Diego Bicycle Master Plan, bikeways can be classified into the following four categories:

- *Class I Bike Path* – Typically called a bike path, this provides for bicycle travel on a paved right-of way completely separated from any street or highway.
- *Class II Bike Lane* – These facilities are often referred to as bike lanes. Bike lanes provide a striped and stenciled lane for one-way travel on a street or highway. When properly designed, bike lanes help improve the visibility of bicyclists.
- *Class III Bike Route* – Generally referred to as a bike route, it provides for shared use with pedestrian or motor vehicle traffic and is identified only by signing. This is recommended when there is enough right-of-way for bicyclists and motorists to safely pass.
- *Shared Roadway (No Bikeway Designation)* - Most bicycle travel in the state now occurs on streets and highways without bikeway designations. This probably will be true in the future as well. In some instances, entire street systems may be fully adequate for safe and efficient bicycle travel and signing and striping for bicycle use may be unnecessary.

The City of San Diego has a developed network of designated Class I, II, and III bikeways.

Based on the above description, the following bikeways are provided in the study area:

- A Class II Bike Lane is provided along Friars Road and Mission Gorge Road.
- Class I and Class II Bike Routes exist along portions of Sea World Drive.
- A Class I Bike Path / Trail is designated along Friars Road (from near Fashion Valley Road) and Sea World Drive, crossing the River at Sunset Cliffs Boulevard and continuing to the Ocean.
- A Class I Bike Path / Trail is located in Mission Trails Regional Park, adjacent to the River for approximately 1.5 miles.

2.1.3 Pedestrians

Per the City of San Diego Pedestrian Management Plan, pedestrian facilities can be classified into the following seven categories:

- Route Type 1: District Sidewalks are walks along roads that support heavy pedestrian levels in mixed-use concentrated urban areas.
- Route Type 2: Corridor sidewalks are walks along roads that support moderate density business and shopping districts with moderate pedestrian levels. They range from wide walks along boulevards to small walks along a heavily auto oriented roadway.

- Route Type 3: Connector sidewalks tend to have low pedestrian levels and are along roads with moderate to high average vehicular traffic. Connector sidewalks tend to be long and generally do not have accessible land uses directly adjacent to the sidewalk.
- Route Type 4: Neighborhood sidewalks are walks along roads that support low to moderate density housing with low to moderate pedestrian levels. Neighborhood streets and their associated walkways are generally lower volume streets, with low to moderate widths, single lanes and posted or prima facie speed limits of 25 miles per hour.
- Route Type 5: Ancillary Pedestrian Facilities are facilities away from or crossing over streets such as plazas, paseos, promenades, courtyards or pedestrian bridges and stairways.
- Route Type 6: Paths are paved facilities with exclusive right-of-ways that act as corridors and have little or no vehicular cross flows. Many of these paths are exclusive to pedestrians and bicycles and are not associated with streets.
- Route Type 7: Trails are separated from roads and support activities such as hiking, biking and walking primarily through parks and open space. They differ from paths in that they are not paved with concrete or asphalt. Trails are not included in this study.

Based on the above information, the proposed 35 foot pedestrian / bicycle pathway is classified as a Route Type 6 pedestrian facility.

2.1.4 *Transit*

Several transit lines service the River Corridor connecting the River with most major destinations within San Diego. Options include bus service, trolley, and commuter rail.

The San Diego Trolley Stops at many stations along the River Corridor, including transit centers at Old Town, Morena / Linda Vista, Fashion Valley, Hazard Center, Mission Valley and Qualcomm Way. The Old Town Transit Center offers convenient access to the San Diego Trolley, the Coaster and ten bus routes.

Both local and express routes run through the study area. Mission Valley is the community within the study area with the highest amount of bus service and trolley service.

The North County Transit District (NCTD) provides the Coaster Commuter Rail service that links communities and travelers from Oceanside to San Diego, with additional stops in Carlsbad, Encinitas, Solana Beach, Sorrento Valley and Old Town.

Amtrak provides the regional Pacific Surfliner Route rail service from San Diego to San Luis Obispo. In the San Diego region, there are stations at San Diego, Old Town, Solana Beach and Oceanside.

3.0 ANALYSIS APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Analysis Approach

This traffic analysis assesses the street segments in the project area. The study area street segments were analyzed for the following scenarios to determine the potential impacts to the road network:

- Existing
- Existing + Project
- Year 2030 without Project
- Year 2030 + Project

For each scenario, street segment analyses were completed. The following discussion explains the analysis methodology.

3.2 Analysis Methodology

To assess the study street segments in the project area, a qualitative grading system termed level of service (LOS) was utilized. LOS is the term used to denote the different operating conditions which occur on a given roadway segment under various traffic volume loads. It is a qualitative measure used to describe a quantitative analysis taking into account factors such as roadway geometries, signal phasing, speed, travel delay, freedom to maneuver, and safety. This report contains an analysis of the street segments. Level of service provides an index to the operational qualities of a roadway segment. Level of service designations range from A to F, with LOS A representing the best operating conditions and LOS F representing the worst operating conditions. Level of service designation is reported differently for roadway segments as described below.

Street segment analysis was based upon the comparison of average daily traffic volumes (ADTs) to the City of San Diego's Roadway Classification, Level of Service, and ADT Table. This table provides segment capacities for different street classifications, based on traffic volumes and roadway characteristics.

4.0 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

According to the City of San Diego's *Significance Determination Thresholds* report dated January 2011, a project is considered to have a significant impact if the new project traffic has decreased the operations of surrounding roadways by a City defined threshold. For projects deemed complete on or after January 1, 2007, the City defined threshold by roadway type or intersection is shown in *Table 4-1*.

The impact is designated either a "direct" or "cumulative" impact. According to the City's *Significance Determination Thresholds* report,

"*Direct* traffic impacts are those projected to occur at the time a proposed development becomes operational, including other developments not presently operational but which are anticipated to be operational at that time (near term)."

"*Cumulative* traffic impacts are those projected to occur at some point after a proposed development becomes operational, such as during subsequent phases of a project and when additional proposed developments in the area become operational (short-term cumulative) or when affected community plan area reaches full planned buildout (long-term cumulative)."

It is possible that a project's near term (direct) impacts may be reduced in the long term, as future projects develop and provide additional roadway improvements (for instance, through implementation of traffic phasing plans). In such a case, the project may have direct impacts but not contribute considerably to a cumulative impact."

For intersections and roadway segments affected by a project, level of service (LOS) D or better is considered acceptable under both direct and cumulative conditions."

If the Master Plan traffic on a facility exceeds the thresholds in *Table 4-1*, then the project may be considered to have a significant "direct" or "cumulative" project impact. A significant impact can also occur if a project causes the Level of Service to degrade from D to E, even if the allowable increases in *Table 4-1* are not exceeded. A feasible mitigation measure will need to be identified to return the impact within the City thresholds, or the impact will be considered significant and unmitigated.

**TABLE 4-1
CITY OF SAN DIEGO
TRAFFIC IMPACT SIGNIFICANT THRESHOLDS**

Level of Service with Project ^b	Allowable Increase Due to Project Impacts ^a					
	Freeways		Roadway Segments		Intersections	Ramp Metering
	V/C	Speed (mph)	V/C	Speed (mph)	Delay (sec.)	Delay (min.)
E	0.010	1.0	0.02	1.0	2.0	2.0 ^c
F	0.005	0.5	0.01	0.5	1.0	1.0 ^c

Footnotes:

- a. If a proposed project's traffic causes the values shown in the table to be exceeded, the impacts are determined to be significant. The project applicant shall then identify feasible improvements (within the Traffic Impact Study) that will restore/and maintain the traffic facility at an acceptable LOS. If the LOS with the proposed project becomes unacceptable (see note b), or if the project adds a significant amount of peak-hour trips to cause any traffic queues to exceed on- or off-ramp storage capacities, the project applicant shall be responsible for mitigating the project's direct significant and/or cumulatively considerable traffic impacts.
- b. All LOS measurements are based upon Highway Capacity Manual procedures for peak-hour conditions. However, V/C ratios for roadway segments are estimated on an ADT/24-hour traffic volume basis (using Table 2 of the City's Traffic Impact Study Manual). The acceptable LOS for freeways, roadways, and intersections is generally "D" ("C" for undeveloped locations). For metered freeway ramps, LOS does not apply. However, ramp meter delays above 15 minutes are considered excessive.
- c. The impact is only considered significant if the total delay exceeds 15 minutes.

General Notes:

1. Delay = Average control delay per vehicle measured in seconds for intersections, or minutes for ramp meters.
2. LOS = Level of Service
3. V/C = Volume to Capacity Ratio (capacity at LOS E should be used)
4. Speed = Arterial speed measured in miles per hour for Congestion Management Program (CMP) analyses

5.0 TRIP GENERATION / DISTRIBUTION / ASSIGNMENT

TRIP GENERATION

The City of San Diego trip rate for an undeveloped park is 5 ADT per acre. The size of the River Park is approximately 74 acres, calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &17.5 \text{ miles long} * 35 \text{ feet wide} \\ &= 3,234,000 \text{ SF} \\ &= 74.24 \text{ acres} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the trip generation is calculated to be 370 ADT (74.24 acres * 5/acre).

TRIP DISTRIBUTION / ASSIGNMENT

A small amount of additional traffic is expected to be added to area roadways leading to/from the River Park. Since the park stretches over such a long distance, only a relatively small amount of project traffic would be added to any specific roadway. For the purpose of this analysis, one third (1/3) of the total project traffic (a conservative amount) was assumed to be added to any one roadway. This amount is based on the very large size of the park which does not have a single point of access and results in project traffic spread among many roads.

TABLE 5-1
STREET SEGMENT OPERATIONS

Segment	Functional Classification	Existing LOS E Capacity ^a	Existing			Existing + Project			Δ^e	Year 2030 Without Project			Year 2030 + Project			Δ
			ADT ^b	LOS ^c	V/C ^d	ADT	LOS	V/C		ADT	LOS	V/C	ADT	LOS	V/C	
Sunset Cliffs Boulevard West Point Loma Boulevard to Nimitz Boulevard	Major Arterial (4 Lanes)	40,000	36,870	E	0.922	37,000	E	0.925	0.003	62,000	F	1.550	62,130	F	1.553	0.003
West Mission Bay Drive Ingraham Street to Sea World Drive	Prime Arterial (6 Lanes)	60,000	61,790	F	1.030	61,920	F	1.032	0.002	87,000	F	1.450	87,130	F	1.452	0.002
Sea World Drive to Interstate 8	Major Arterial (4 Lanes)	40,000	63,030	F	1.576	63,160	F	1.579	0.003	79,000	F	1.975	79,130	F	1.978	0.003
Interstate 8 to Sports Arena Boulevard	Major Arterial (4 Lanes)	40,000	29,060	C	0.727	29,190	C	0.730	0.003	53,000	F	1.325	53,130	F	1.328	0.003
Morena Boulevard Interstate 8 to Linda Vista Road	Major Arterial (4 Lanes)	40,000	36,810	E	0.920	36,940	E	0.924	0.004	37,000	E	0.925	37,130	E	0.928	0.003
Fashion Valley Road Hotel Circle North to Friars Road	Collector (4 Lanes)	30,000	13,130	B	0.438	13,260	B	0.442	0.004	23,000	D	0.767	23,130	D	0.771	0.004

Table continued on following page...

**TABLE 5-1
STREET SEGMENT OPERATIONS**

Segment	Functional Classification	Existing LOS E Capacity ^a	Existing			Existing + Project			Δ^e	Year 2030 Without Project			Year 2030 + Project			Δ
			ADT ^b	LOS ^c	V/C ^d	ADT	LOS	V/C		ADT	LOS	V/C	ADT	LOS	V/C	
Mission Center Road Camino de La Reina to Hazard Center Drive	Major Arterial (6 Lanes)	50,000	34,870	C	0.697	35,000	C	0.700	0.003	34,000	C	0.680	34,130	C	0.683	0.003
	Hazard Center Drive to Mission Center Court	40,000	23,780	C	0.595	23,910	C	0.598	0.003	29,000	C	0.725	29,130	C	0.728	0.003
Camino de Este Camino del Rio N to Camino de la Reina	Collector (4 Lanes)	15,000	10,060	D	0.671	10,190	D	0.679	0.008	10,000	C	0.667	10,130	D	0.675	0.008
	Camino de la Reina to Station Village Lane	15,000	10,120	D	0.675	10,250	D	0.683	0.008	20,000	F	1.333	20,130	F	1.342	0.009
Qualcomm Way Camino del Rio N to Rio San Diego Drive	Major Arterial (6 Lanes)	50,000	28,370	C	0.567	28,500	C	0.570	0.003	40,000	C	0.800	40,130	D	0.803	0.003
Ward Road Camino del Rio N to Rio San Diego Drive	Collector (4 Lanes)	15,000	9,340	C	0.623	9,470	C	0.631	0.008	13,000	D	0.867	13,130	D	0.875	0.008

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**TABLE 5-1
STREET SEGMENT OPERATIONS**

Segment	Functional Classification	Existing LOS E Capacity ^a	Existing			Existing + Project			Δ^e	Year 2030 Without Project			Year 2030 + Project			Δ^e
			ADT ^b	LOS ^c	V/C ^d	ADT	LOS	V/C		ADT	LOS	V/C	ADT	LOS	V/C	
San Diego Mission Road Rancho Mission Road to Nazareth Drive	Collector (2 Lanes with TWLTL - 4 Lanes)	15,000	7,500	C	0.500	7,630	C	0.509	0.009	8,000	C	0.533	8,130	C	0.542	0.009
Friars Road Rancho Mission Road to Santo Road	Prime Arterial (6 Lanes)	60,000	49,960	C	0.833	50,090	D	0.835	0.002	56,000	E	0.933	56,130	E	0.936	0.003
Santo Road to Riverdale Street	Prime Arterial (6 Lanes)	60,000	46,340	C	0.772	46,470	C	0.775	0.003	50,000	C	0.833	50,130	C	0.836	0.003

Footnotes:

- a. Capacities based on County of San Diego Roadway Classification & LOS table.
- b. Average Daily Traffic
- c. Level of Service
- d. Volume to Capacity ratio
- e. Δ denotes a project-induced increase in the Volume to Capacity ratio due to project traffic.

6.0 ANALYSIS

Table 5-1 contains a summary of the near-term and long-term analysis with and without the addition of project traffic. This table shows that there are several roadways currently operating (or forecasted to operate) at a Level of Service (LOS) below City standards. However, this table also shows that the addition of project traffic would cause very small increases in v/c ratio.

Based on City of San Diego significance thresholds, the addition of project traffic would not result in any significant direct or cumulative impacts.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Based on the analysis of the segments and the established significance criteria, no significant impacts to area roadways are anticipated. Therefore, mitigation measures are not necessary. The following is a discussion of potential impacts to public access points, parking and alternative modes of transportation.

Issue: Would the Master Plan create alterations to present circulation movements in the area including effects on existing public access points?

A. IMPACT THRESHOLDS

In accordance with the City of San Diego Significance Determination Thresholds, the Master Plan would result in a significant impact if there would be an:

- Increase in traffic hazards for motor vehicles, bicyclists or pedestrians due to non-standard design feature (e.g., poor sight distance or driveway onto an access-restricted roadway).

B. IMPACT ANALYSIS

MASTER PLAN

The River Pathway would extend along the entire River. At certain locations the existing River Pathway crosses public streets primarily within the Lower Valley Reach (such as Mission Center Road, Qualcomm Way, and Camino del Este). Extension of the path into the other reaches in accordance with the Master Plan would also include locations where bicyclists and pedestrians need to cross a public street. The conflicts between pedestrians/bicyclists and vehicles at these road crossings could represent a potentially significant impact.

MASTER PLAN POLICIES

The Master Plan contains the following recommendations that would reduce the likelihood of impacts from pedestrian/bicyclist/vehicle conflicts.

- **Recommendation F for the Lower Valley Reach:** Construct bike and pedestrian crossings, and potentially include grade separations for the existing river pathway at

FSDRIP at public street intersections, including Mission Center Road, Camino del Este, and Qualcomm Way.

- **Master Plan Section 4.3.4.9, River Pathway and Trail Safety Elements.**
 - Place removable bollards at strategic access points along the river pathway to prevent vehicular access and yet allow access for emergency and maintenance vehicles.
 - Directional signs, such as trail markers, should be provided along the river pathway to direct users.
 - Lighting should be provided at appropriate areas to provide for surveillance of river pathway access points and picnic areas.
- **Master Plan Section 4.4.2.11, Street Intersections Adjacent to the River Corridor Area.** Street intersections adjacent to the River Corridor Area should be designed in a pedestrian-friendly manner. The following shall be considered:
 - Crosswalks of a different paving material and color than the street.
 - Bulb-outs incorporated at intersections to narrow crossing width and to provide traffic calming.
 - Crosswalks that have signals that count down time to cross.
 - Crosswalks raised to match the level of the connecting public sidewalk and to provide traffic calming.
- **Master Plan Section 4.4.12, Location of Public Sidewalks Parallel to River Corridor Area.**
 - Streets with on-street parking bays provide non-contiguous public sidewalks with some public sidewalk areas that connect to the street parking to function as an access point to the river pathway.
 - Streets without on-street parking provide non-contiguous sidewalks in the parkway.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MUNICIPAL CODE/COMMUNITY PLAN AMENDMENTS

The Municipal Code and Community Plan Amendments would implement the Master Plan. Therefore, the conclusions of the analysis presented above related to potential conflicts between pedestrians, bicyclists, and vehicles would apply to the Municipal Code and Community Plan Amendments.

C. SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT

TR-1: Implementation of the Master Plan could potentially result in significant impacts related to conflicts between pedestrians/bicyclists and vehicles associated with the River Pathway.

D. MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

TR-1: All subsequent projects developed in accordance with the Master Plan, including future projects implemented within the RCA/RIA in association with Reach Recommendations, shall mitigate impacts at the project level. However, considering the Master Plan does not include specific development projects, it is infeasible at the program-EIR level to identify project-specific mitigation. Measures that may be included at the project level to minimize potential impacts from pedestrian/bicyclist/vehicle conflicts include the following:

- Removable bollards shall be placed at strategic access points along the river pathway to prevent vehicular access and yet allow access for emergency and maintenance vehicles.
- Directional signs, such as trail markers, shall be provided along the river pathway to direct users.
- Lighting shall be provided at appropriate areas to provide for surveillance of river pathway access points and picnic areas.
- Crosswalks shall be of a different paving material and color than the street.
- Bulb-outs shall be incorporated at intersections to narrow crossing width and to provide traffic calming.
- Crosswalks shall have signals that count down time to cross.
- Crosswalks shall be raised to match the level of the connecting public sidewalk and to provide traffic calming.
- Streets with on-street parking bays shall provide non-contiguous public sidewalks with some public sidewalk areas that connect to the street parking to function as an access point to the River Pathway.
- Streets without on-street parking shall provide non-contiguous sidewalks in the parkway.

The following pedestrian circulation improvements as described in SANDAG's Planning and Design for Pedestrians shall also be considered to improve pedestrian circulation and overall access.

- Where the path crosses the auto lane, the path shall be clearly delineated by a contrasting color, pavement pattern, and/or be raised slightly to form a speed table.

E. SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Considering the Master Plan does not include specific development projects, it is infeasible at the program-EIR level to identify specific mitigation that would reduce impacts to below a level of significance. Therefore, impacts associated with potential vehicle, bicycle and pedestrian conflicts would be significant and unavoidable.

Issue: Would the Master Plan impact the availability of parking?

A. IMPACT THRESHOLDS

In accordance with the City of San Diego Significance Determination Thresholds (2011), generally if a project is deficient by more than 10% of the required amount of parking and at least one of the following criteria applies, then a significant impact may result.

- The project's parking shortfall or displacement of existing parking would substantially affect the availability of parking in an adjacent residential area, including the availability of public parking.
- The parking deficiency would severely impede the accessibility of a public facility, such as a park or beach.

B. IMPACT ANALYSIS

MASTER PLAN

The Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines do not include any specific locations for parking areas. In general, Reach Recommendations, including the Path Corridor, overlooks, benches, and lighting, while improving access to the River Park, would not generate a substantial increase in the number of visitors to the River Park. As a result, specific parking area locations are not included in the Master Plan. The Design Guidelines include guidelines for the design of parking facilities that would be part of developments but do not include requirements for parking supply. In addition, parking supply for developments in the RIA would be determined by applicants for future developments in accordance with City standards. As a result, no significant impact on parking supply is expected with implementation of the Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines in the RCA/RIA.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MUNICIPAL CODE/COMMUNITY PLAN AMENDMENTS

Municipal Code and Community Plan Amendments would implement the Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines of the Master Plan. Therefore the conclusions of the analysis presented above would apply to the Municipal Code and Community Plan Amendments.

C. SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT

There would be no impact.

D. MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

No mitigation is required.

Issue: Would the Master Plan conflict with the adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation modes (e.g., bus turnouts, trolley extensions, bicycle lanes, bicycle racks)?

A. IMPACT THRESHOLDS

In accordance with the City's Significance Determination Thresholds (2011), a project may have a significant impact if it would result in a conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation models (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks).

B. IMPACT ANALYSIS

MASTER PLAN

The Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines propose features that support alternative transportation modes (see below). With implementation of these measures and guidelines future visitors to the park would have access to multiple modes of transportation; therefore, implementation of the Master Plan would not conflict with any adopted policies regarding alternative transportation:

- **Section 4.3.2.4:** The RCA Path Corridor would include a pedestrian/bicycle pathway that would extend along the length of the River. The River Pathway would accommodate bicyclists and include necessary support facilities such as bicycle racks.
- **Reach Recommendation J for Estuary Reach:** Create a pedestrian/bicycle connection between San Diego River Park and San Diego Bay.
- **Reach Recommendation H for Lower Valley Reach:** Create the river pathway connection from Fenton Parkway (on the south side of Mission Valley Library) to I-15 and pursue opportunities to provide a pedestrian/bicycle connection, over the river, from Qualcomm Way to Mission City Parkway.
- **Reach Recommendation F for Confluence Reach:** Create a connection between the San Diego River Park pathway and the Mission San Diego de Alcalá.
- **Reach Recommendation F for Upper Valley Reach:** As Grantville Subarea B redevelops, construct the river pathway to connect to Mission Trails Regional Park.
- **Reach Recommendation G for Gorge Reach:** Study trail connections and alignments from the Equestrian Staging Area to the future river pathway below State Highway 52.
- **Reach Recommendation B for Plateau Reach:** Build the San Diego River Park pathway on the existing berm on the north side of the river through Carlton Oaks Golf Course and provide a path connection to West Hills Parkway.

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MUNICIPAL CODE/COMMUNITY PLAN AMENDMENTS

Municipal Code and Community Plan Amendments would implement the Reach Recommendations and Design Guidelines of the Master Plan. Therefore, the conclusions of the analysis presented above would apply to the Municipal Code and Community Plan Amendments.

C. SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT

There would be no impact.

D. MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

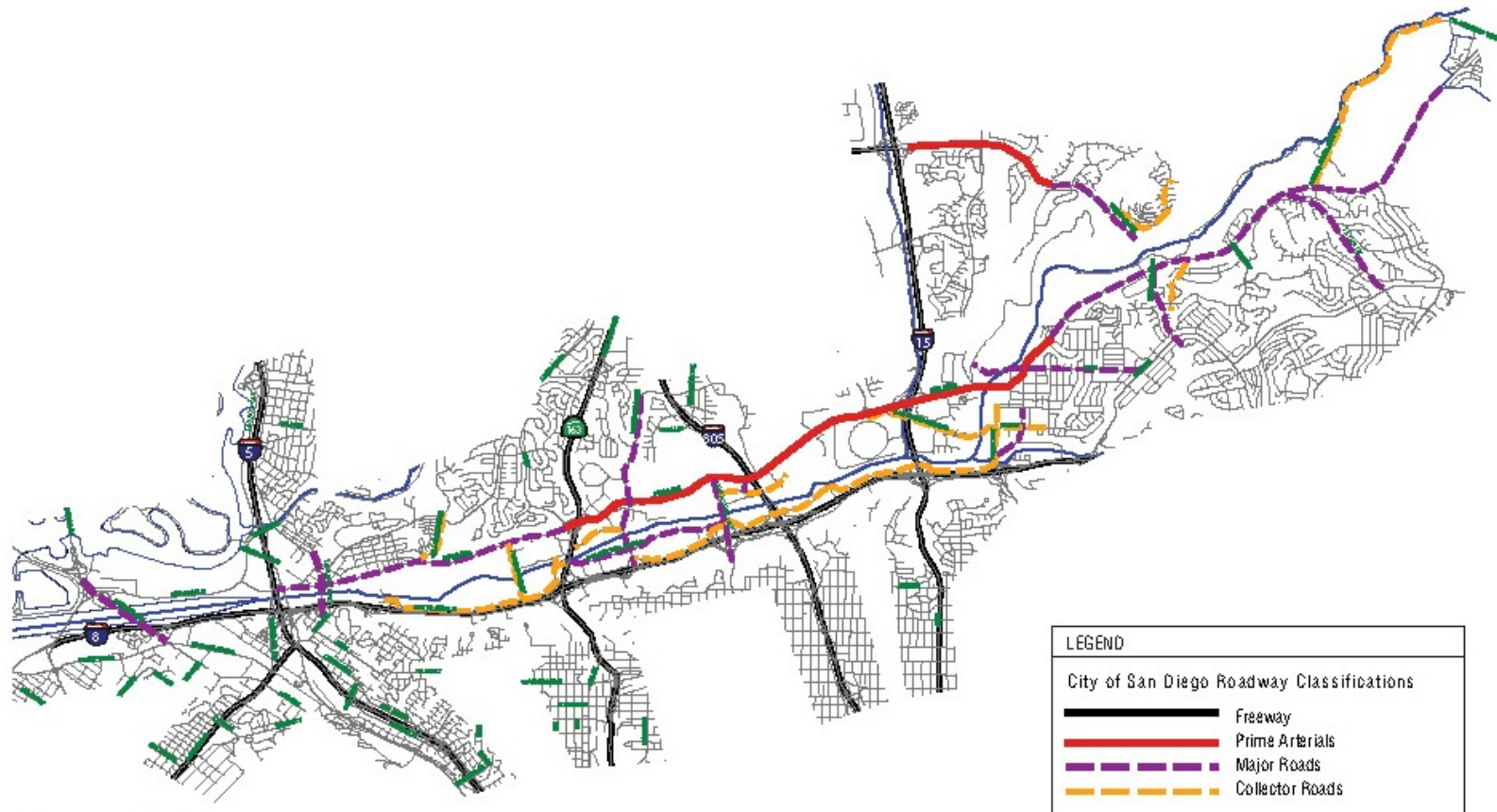
No mitigation is required.

Master Plan Transportation Inventory

APPENDIX H - TRANSPORTATION INVENTORY

APPROACH

This appendix examines a multi-modal view of the San Diego River Park’s potential circulation issues; the inventory studies vehicular, pedestrian, bicycle and transit circulation. The Master Plan effort made use of previous studies that have been conducted in areas along or adjacent to the River corridor. It is particularly important to note that the San Diego River Park corridor and study area is influenced by circulation patterns that are not fully contained within the Master Planning Area, such as Interstates 5, 8, 805 and 15, SR163, and Friars Road.



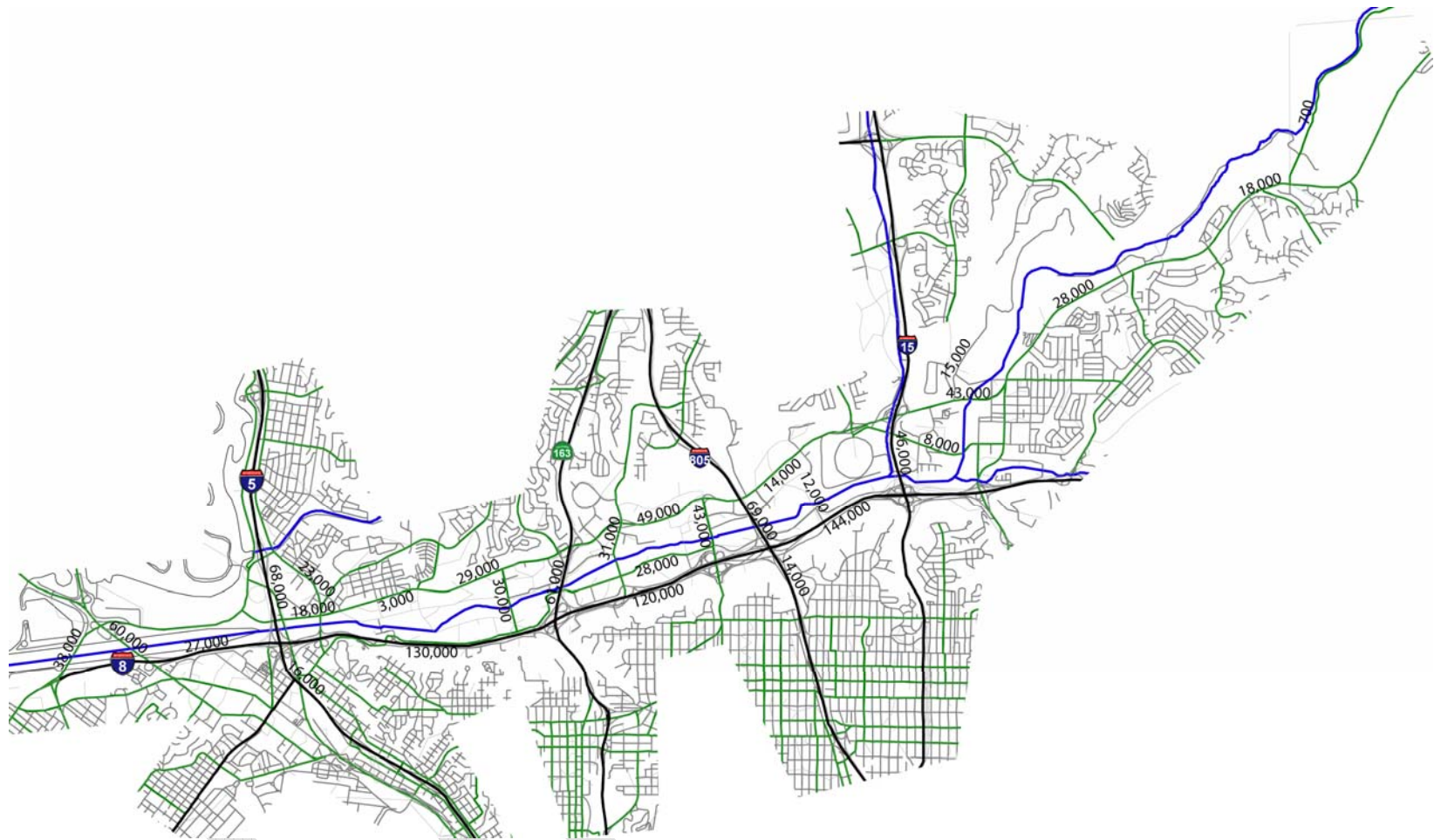
Existing Roadways

CORRIDOR DESCRIPTION

The San Diego River Corridor is characterized by frequent interstate highway crossings and by several major roads running roughly parallel to the river corridor. I-5, SR-163, I-805 and I-15 all traverse the river within a 6-mile segment. A large number of arterial roadways also cross the river; these roadways include Sunset Cliffs Boulevard, West Mission Bay Drive, Morena Road, Fashion Valley Road, Mission Center Road, Camino Del Este, Qualcomm Way, Ward Road, San Diego Mission Road and Friars Road.

Friars Road runs roughly parallel to and north of the river before it crosses the river and links with Mission Gorge Road to the south of the river. Direct roadway access to the river is somewhat limited, with indirect or local road access being typical for most of the river corridor. The main exception is the access to Dog Beach and nearer the ocean.

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Roadway Volume

VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

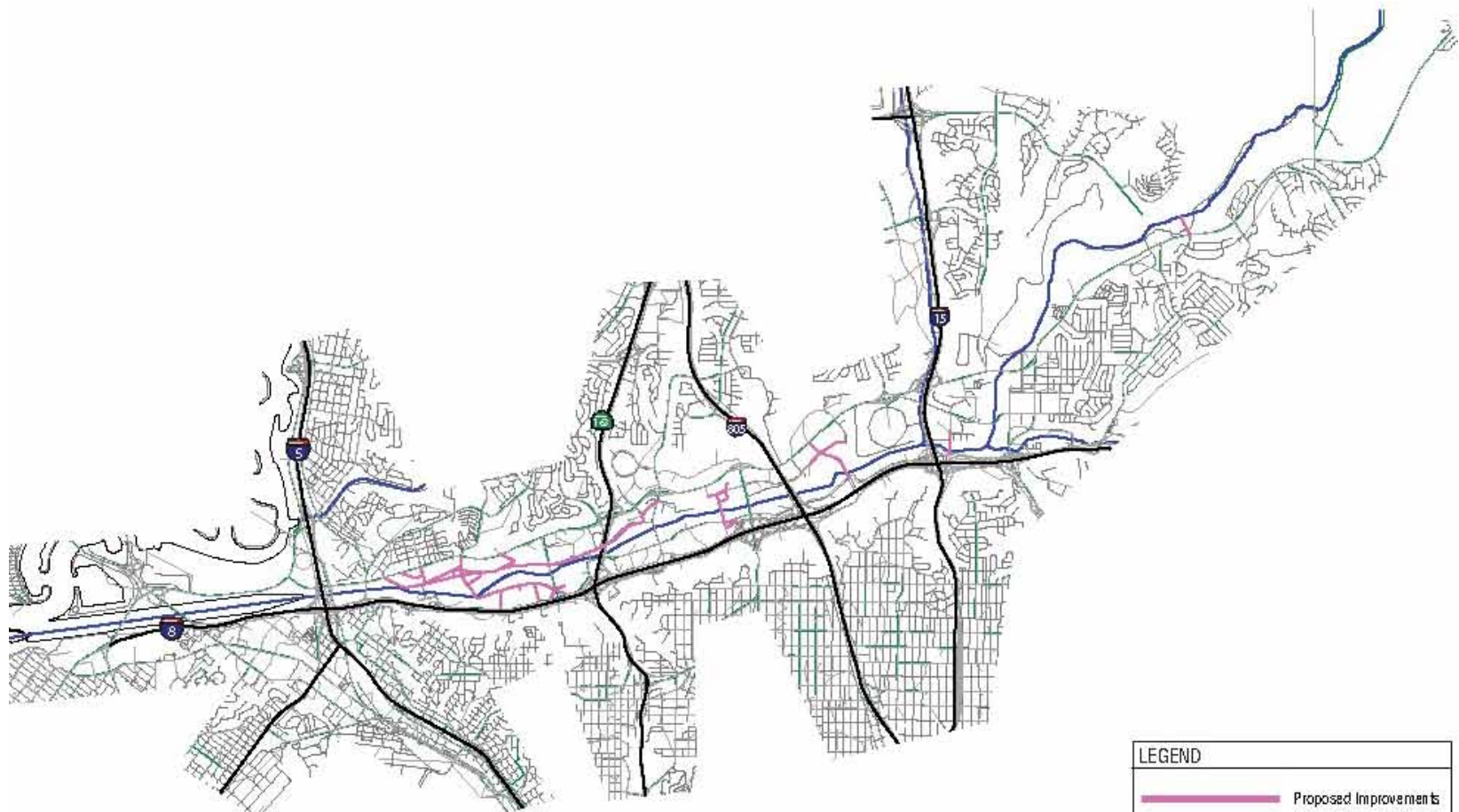
Roadway segments in the area generally operate at their optimal capacities, with the exception of Sports Arena Boulevard between I-8 and Midway Drive and Rosecrans/Camino Del Rio West between Midway and I-8/I-5 interchange. These segments and adjacent intersections are highly congested during peak hours. The most significant circulation observation is the peak period congestion on road segments at or near the freeway interchanges.

I-8 and many of its interchanges also exhibit substantial congestion during peak hours; congestion extends to adjacent surface streets as they try to serve the east-west traffic unable to use I-8. Given the proximity of freeways to the river corridor, many users' prime access to the river and its amenities would be via these roadways, making river access extremely difficult during peak traffic periods.

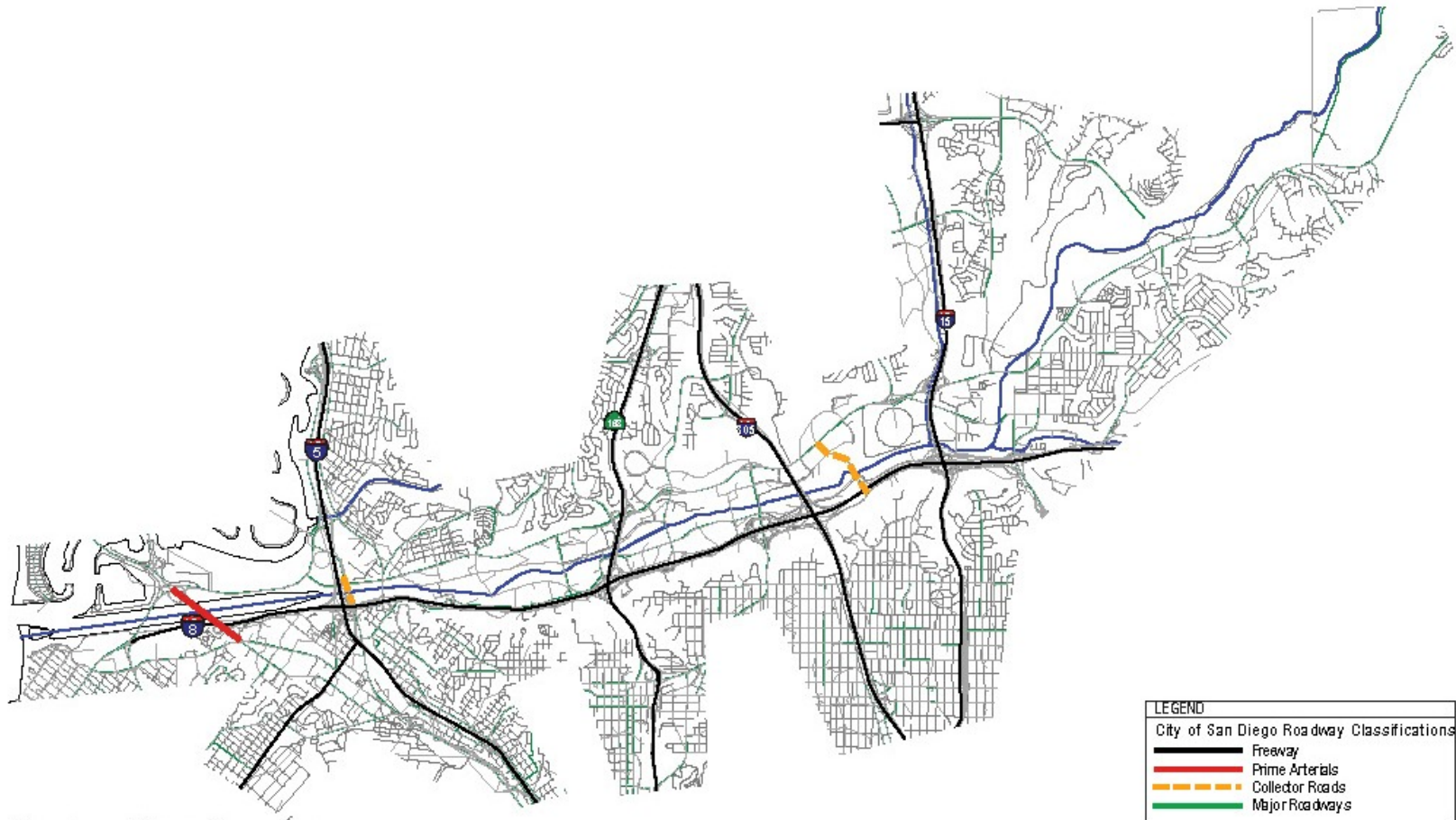
PLANNED ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

SANDAG's Regional Transportation Plan for 2030 directs improvements to many freeways and major roads that cross or are in the immediate vicinity of the river. These plans include:

- I-5
An additional 2 general traffic lanes and 2 HOV (High Occupancy Lanes) by 2020.
- I-805
Add 4 Managed Lanes (lanes on which the number of vehicles using the facility be limited, and/or where the direction of the lanes can be changed, e.g. HOV lanes or toll roads) by 2030
- SR-52
Add 2 general traffic lanes and 1 Managed Lane by 2030
- Friar's Road
Arterial modifications from Morena Boulevard to Fashion Valley Road



Planned Roadways



Roadway Class Changes

It should be noted that some proposed road improvements are not fully supported by the public and other are not funded. Proposals experiencing these constraints include:

- Via Las Cumbres which would connect Friars Road and Hotel Circle North near the Taylor/I-8 interchange
- Milley Way river crossing between I-805 and I-15
- Tierrasanta Boulevard connecting to Princess View
- Jackson Drive extending to the north

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CIRCULATION

Pedestrian access and facilities in the immediate vicinity of the river fall into two categories:

- Access via sidewalks adjacent to roads for vehicular access.
- Trails and dedicated facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and other non-motorized travel

BIKEWAYS

Several types of bicycle facilities are provided in the study area. These facilities include:

- Class I (Bike Path or Trail)
Completely separate right-of-way for the exclusive use of non-motorized travel.
- Class II (Bike Lane)
Lane painted on the pavement for one-way, bicycle-only travel. Crossings by pedestrians and motorists permitted.
- Class III (Bike Route)
Designated solely by signs or other such markings; shared with motorists and pedestrians.

A Class II Bike Lane is provided along Friars Road and Mission Gorge Road. A Class III Bike Route exists along a portion of Sea World Drive. A Class I Bike Path/Trail is also designated along Friars Road (from near Fashion Valley Road) and Sea World Drive, crossing the river at Sunset Cliffs Boulevard and continuing to the Ocean. Another Class I Bike Lane is in Mission Trails Regional Park, adjacent to the River for approximately 1.5 miles.

TRANSIT CIRCULATION

Several transit lines service the river corridor, connecting the river with most major destinations within San Diego. Options include bus service, trolley, and commuter rail.

The San Diego Trolley stops at many stations along the river corridor, including transit centers at Old Town, Morena/Linda Vista and Fashion Valley. The Old Town Transit Center offers convenient access to the San Diego Trolley, the Coaster and ten bus routes. The Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) provides the trolley service.

Both local routes and express routes run throughout the study area. Mission Valley is the community within the study area with the highest amount of bus service. The Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB) provides the bus service.

The North County Transit District (NCTD) provides the Coaster service that links communities and travelers from Oceanside to San Diego, with additional stops in Carlsbad (2), Encinitas, Solana Beach, Sorrento Valley and Old Town.

Amtrak provides the regional Pacific Surfliner Route rail service from San Diego to San Luis Obispo. In the San Diego region, there are stations at San Diego (Santa Fe), Old Town (on weekends), Solana Beach and Oceanside.

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