California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region

Linda S. Adams
Secretary for Environmental Protection

Over 50 Years Serving San Diego, Orange, and Riverside Counties
Recipient of the 2004 Environmental Award for Outstanding Achievement from USEPA

9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100, San Diego, California 92123-4340
(858) 467-2952 • Fax (858) 571-6972
http:// www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

Certified Mail – Return Receipt Requested
Article Number: 7010 1060 0000 4952 6733

September 8, 2010

In reply refer to:
754318: mporter

Tony Heinrichs
City of San Diego,
Storm Water Department
9370 Chesapeake Drive
San Diego, CA 92123

Dear Mr. Heinrichs:

SUBJECT: Action on Request for Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the Routine Maintenance of Storm Water Facilities, Maps 6 and 6a, Sorrento Valley, Water Quality Certification No. 10C-052

Enclosed is the Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (Certification) with acknowledgment of enrollment under State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2003-017-DWQ for Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Dredged or Fill Discharges that have received State Water Quality Certification for Routine Maintenance of Storm Water Facilities, Maps 6 and 6a project. A description of the project and project location can be found in the project information sheet, project location map, and project site maps, by the Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board), which are included as Attachments 1 through 4.

Any petition for reconsideration of this Certification must be filed with the State Water Resources Control Board within 30 days of certification action (23 CCR § 3867). If no petition is received, it will be assumed that you have accepted and will comply with all the conditions of this Certification.

Failure to comply with all conditions of this Certification may subject you to enforcement actions by the San Diego Water Board, including administrative enforcement orders requiring you to cease and desist from violations, or to clean up waste and abate existing or threatened conditions of pollution or nuisance; administrative civil liability in amounts of up to $10,000 per day per violation; referral to the State Attorney General for injunctive relief; and, referral to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution.

401 Certification 10C-052

The heading portion of this letter includes a San Diego Water Board code number noted after "In reply refer to:" In order to assist us in the processing of your correspondence please include this code number in the heading or subject line portion of all correspondence and reports to the San Diego Water Board pertaining to this matter.

If you have any questions regarding this notification, please contact Mike Porter directly at (858) 467-2726 or by email via mporter@waterboards.ca.gov.

Respectfully,

David W. Gibson
Executive Officer

Enclosure:

Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. 10C-052 for the Routine Maintenance of Storm Water Facilities, Maps 6 and 6a project, with 5 attachments.

E-copy:

Ms. Therese O'Rourke,
Section Chief
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Division
South Coast Branch, San Diego Section
Therese.Orourke@usace.army.mil

Dr. Stephen Neudecker,
Certified Senior Ecologist
Helix Environmental Planning
Steven@helixepi.com

Ms. Kelly Fisher
California Department of Fish and Game
South Coast Region
Habitat Conservation Planning – North
Kfisher@dfg.ca.gov

Mr. Eric Raffini
Wetlands Regulatory Office
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
R9-WTR8-Mailbox@epa.gov

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality
401 Water Quality Certification and Wetlands Unit
Stateboard401@waterboards.ca.gov

Ms. Jill Witkowski
Ms. Gabriel Solmer
San Diego Coastkeeper
jill@sdcoastkeeper.org
gabe@sdcoastkeeper.org

Ms. Livia Borak,
Legal Advisor
Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation
Livia@CERF.org

Mr. Jim Peugh
San Diego Audubon Society
Peugh@cox.net

Ms. Deborah Knight
Friends of Rose Canyon
rosecanyon@san.rr.com

Ms. Pamela Epstein
Sierra Club, San Diego Chapter
pepstein@sierraclubsandiego.org

Mr. Eric Bowlby, Executive Director
San Diego Canyonlands
eric@sdcanyonlands.org

Ms. Carrie Schneider
California Native Plant Society,
San Diego Chapter
Carrieschneider@cox.net

Ms. Karin Zirk
Mr. Billy Paul
Friends of Rose Creek
kzirk@earthlink.net
billybee2@sbcglobal.net

Cc: U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
6010 Hidden Valley Road
Carlsbad, CA 92011

Tech Staff Info & Use	
File No.	10C-052
WDID	9000002101
Reg. Measure ID	374969
Place ID	754795
Party ID	357778
Person ID	523619

Linda S. Adams
Acting Secretary for
Environmental
Protection

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

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Arnold
Schwarzenegger
Governor

Action on Request
for
Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification
and
Waste Discharge Requirements
for
Discharge of Dredged and/or Fill Materials

PROJECT: Routine Maintenance of Storm Water Facilities, Maps 6 and 6a, Sorrento Valley, City of San Diego
Water Quality Certification No. 10C-052

APPLICANT: Tony Heinrichs
City of San Diego,
Storm Water Department
9370 Chesapeake Drive
San Diego, CA 92123

WDID	9000002101
Reg. Meas.	374969
Place	754795
Party	357778
Person	523619

ACTION:

☑ Order for Low Impact Certification	☐ Order for Denial of Certification
☐ Order for Technically-conditioned Programmatic Certification	☐ Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements
☑ Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017 DWQ	☐ Enrollment in Isolated Waters Order No. 2004-004 DWQ

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The proposed project is the periodic removal of sediment, hydrophytic vegetation, trash, and debris from two concrete-lined storm water channels in Sorrento Valley. These man-made channels drain the industrial-business areas along Sorrento Valley Road, side streets, and a section of Interstate-5.

STANDARD CONDITIONS:

The following three standard conditions apply to all certification actions, except as noted under Condition 3 for denials (Action 3).

1. This certification action is subject to modification or revocation upon administrative or judicial review, including review and amendment pursuant to section 13330 of the California Water Code and section 3867 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (23 CCR).

2. This certification action is not intended and must not be construed to apply to any discharge from any activity involving a hydroelectric facility requiring a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license or an amendment to a FERC license unless the pertinent certification application was filed pursuant to 23 CCR subsection 3855(b) and the application specifically identified that a FERC license or amendment to a FERC license for a hydroelectric facility was being sought.

3. The validity of any non-denial certification action (Actions 1 and 2) must be conditioned upon total payment of the full fee required under 23 CCR section 3833, unless otherwise stated in writing by the certifying agency.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS:

In addition to the three standard conditions, the City of San Diego must satisfy the following:

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. The City of San Diego must, at all times, fully comply with the engineering plans, specifications and technical reports submitted to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Diego Water Board), to support this 401 Water Quality Certification and all subsequent submittals required as part of this certification and as described in Attachment 1. The conditions within this certification must supersede conflicting provisions within such plans submitted prior to the certification action. Any modifications thereto, would require notification to the San Diego Water Board and reevaluation for individual Waste Discharge Requirements and/or certification amendment.

2. During construction activities, the City of San Diego must maintain a copy of this certification at the project site so as to be available at all times to site personnel and agencies.

3. The City of San Diego must permit the San Diego Water Board or its authorized representative at all times, upon presentation of credentials:

    a. Entry onto project premises, including all areas on which wetland fill or wetland mitigation is located or in which records are kept.

    b. Access to copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this certification.

    c. Inspection of any treatment equipment, monitoring equipment, or monitoring method required by this certification.

    d. Sampling of any discharge or surface water covered by this Order.

4. The City of San Diego must notify the San Diego Water Board within **24 hours** of any unauthorized discharge, including hazardous or toxic materials, to waters of the U.S. and/or State; measures that were implemented to stop and contain the discharge; measures implemented to clean-up the discharge; the volume and type of materials discharged and recovered; and additional best management practice (BMPs) or other measures that will be implemented to prevent future discharges.

5. The City of San Diego must, at all times, maintain appropriate types and sufficient quantities of materials onsite to contain any spill or inadvertent release of materials that may cause a condition of pollution or nuisance if the materials reach waters of the U.S. and/or State.

6. In the event of any violation or threatened violation of the conditions of this certification, the violation or threatened violation must be subject to any remedies, penalties, process or sanctions as provided for under State law. For purposes of section 401(d) of the Clean Water Act, the applicability of any State law authorizing remedies, penalties, process or sanctions for the violation or threatened violation constitutes a limitation necessary to assure compliance with the water quality standards and other pertinent requirements incorporated into this certification.

7. In response to a suspected violation of any condition of this certification, the San Diego Water Board may require the holder of any permit or license subject to this certification to furnish, under penalty of perjury, any technical or monitoring reports the San Diego Water Board deems appropriate, provided that the burden, including costs, of the reports must bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.

8. In response to any violation of the conditions of this certification, the San Diego Water Board may add to or modify the conditions of this certification as appropriate to ensure compliance.

B. Project Conditions:

1. Prior to the start of the project, and annually thereafter, the City of San Diego must educate all personnel on the requirements in this certification, pollution prevention measures, spill response, and Best Management Practices implementation and maintenance.

2. The City of San Diego must comply with the requirements of State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges of dredged or fill material that have received State Water Quality Certification. These General Waste Discharge Requirement are accessible at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/cwa401/docs/generalorders/go_wdr401regulated_projects.pdf.

3. The City of San Diego must notify the San Diego Water Board in writing at least **5 days** prior to the actual project commencement.

4. Water containing mud, silt, or other pollutants from equipment washing or other activities, must not be discharged to waters of the United States and/or the State or placed in locations that may be subjected to storm flows. Pollutants discharged to areas within a stream diversion area must be removed at the end of each work day or sooner if rain is predicted.

5. Water Quality Certification 10C-052 expires on **September 1, 2013**, unless renewed by the San Diego Water Board or superseded by a programmatic Water Quality Certification for all channel maintenance projects.

C. Construction Best Management Practices:

1. Proposed construction Best Management Practices (BMPs), as described in the application, must include, but not be limited to:

    a) Minimize new ground disturbance to the maximum extent feasible, through efforts such as limiting grading to the minimum area required, and restricting vehicle access and maneuvering to designated areas (with an emphasis on using existing roads).

    b) Minimize maintenance operations during the rainy season (October 1 to April 30).

c) When maintenance cannot be avoided during the rainy season, prepare and implement a weather triggered action plan for activities to provide enhanced erosion and sediment control measures prior to predicted storm events (i.e., 40 percent or greater chance of rain).

d) Install sediment controls within storm water facilities, access paths and staging areas to prevent off-site sediment transport, including measures such as silt fence, fiber rolls, gravel bags, temporary sediment basins, stabilized construction access points (e.g., shaker plates), containment barriers (e.g., silt fence, fiber rolls and/or berms) for material stockpiles, and properly fitted covers for material transport vehicles. Remove temporary erosion control measures upon completion of maintenance.

e) BMP materials are to be stored on-site to provide "standby" capacity adequate enough to provide complete protection of exposed areas and prevent off-site sediment transport.

f) Provide appropriate training for personnel responsible for BMP installation and maintenance.

g) Monitor erosion control measures during the rainy season to ensure their effectiveness.

h) Implement sampling and analysis, monitoring and reporting, and post-construction management programs per National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and/or City requirements.

i) Control dust by including measures such as material stockpile and transport vehicle control (as noted above), regular watering or use of soil binders, and restriction of grading during high winds.

j) Store on-site hazardous materials at least 50 feet from storm drains and surface waters.

k) Store construction-related trash in areas at least 50 feet from storm drains and surface waters, and implement regular (at least weekly) removal of trash by a licensed operator for disposal at an approved site.

l) Cover and/or enclose storage facilities for hazardous materials and trash, and maintain accurate and up-to-date written hazardous material inventories.

m) Store hazardous materials off the ground surface (e.g., on pallets) and in their original containers, with the legibility of labels protected.

D. MITIGATION:

1. Biologic (habitat) mitigation for impacts to hydrophytic vegetation in these two concrete channels will not be required by the San Diego Water Board. However, mitigation is required for the temporal loss of pollution assimilation functions provided by the hydrophytic vegetation in those two channels that drain developed (industrial – business parks) impervious areas and a section of Interstate-5. Pollutants that are removed or transformed by the hydrophytic vegetation include petroleum hydrocarbons, metals (dissolved, metallic, and oxidized), pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and fine-grained sediment.

2. The loss of pollution assimilation functions will be mitigated by the retrofitting of three, existing storm drain inlets with Curb Inlet Filters along a 1,300-feet section of Sorrento Valley Road, which is in the same industrial/business neighborhood as the two project channels.

3. The type of media filtration must be submitted to the San Diego Water Board for review by **October 1, 2010**. The media filtration must be designed to remove most of petroleum hydrocarbons, metals (dissolved, metallic, and oxidized), pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and fine-grained sediment that are present in storm water and dry weather runoff. The San Diego Water Board reserves the right to reject proposed media filtration that is not protective of water quality and beneficial uses.

4. Retrofitted curb inlet filtration must be in-place and functional by **December 1, 2010**.

5. Retrofitted curb inlet filtration must be inspected, serviced, and maintained per manufacturer's specifications or by industry standards, whichever is more rigorous, in perpetuity.

6. Annual curb inlet filtration (pollutant mitigation) monitoring and maintenance reports are due **annually by October 1**.

7. The City of San Diego must create and maintain, in perpetuity, an internet website page that describes and graphically shows the mitigation locations for this project and any other permitted City of San Diego storm channel maintenance projects. The website must be published by **November 1, 2010**. The website must also include inspection, service, and maintenance records. The website must be available to the public.

E. P RE-PROJECT AND POST-PROJECT PHOTO DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURE:

The City of San Diego must conduct photo documentation of project areas before and after construction activities. Photo-documentation must be modeled after the State Water Resources Control Board Standard Operating Procedure 4.2.1.4: Stream Photo Documentation Procedure, included as Attachment 5. In addition, photo documentation must include Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for each of the photo points referenced. The City of San Diego must submit this information in a photo documentation report to the San Diego Water Board no later than **30 days** after project impacts. The report must include a compact disc that contains digital files of all the photos (jpeg file type or similar).

F. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM REPORTING:

The City of San Diego must submit Geographic Information System (GIS) shape files of the impact and mitigation areas within **30 days** of project impacts. All impact area shapefiles must be polygons. Two GPS readings (points) must be taken on each line of the polygon and the polygon must have a minimum of 10 points. GIS metadata must also be submitted.

G. REPORTING:

1. All information requested in this Certification is pursuant to California Water Code (CWC) section 13267. Civil liability may be administratively imposed by the San Diego Water Board for failure to furnish requested information pursuant to CWC section 13268.

2. All reports and information submitted to the San Diego Water Board must be submitted in both hardcopy and electronic format. The preferred electronic format for each report submission is one file in PDF format that is also Optical Character Recognition (OCR) capable.

3. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the San Diego Water Board must be signed and certified as follows:

    a. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer of at least the level of vice president.

    b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

    c. For a municipality, or a state, federal, or other public agency, by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

4. A duly authorized representative of a person designated in Items 3.a. through 3.c. above may sign documents if:

    a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Items 3.a. through 3.c. above.

    b. The authorization specifies either an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated activity.

    c. The written authorization is submitted to the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer.

5. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the San Diego Water Board must be signed and certified as follows:

    "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

6. The City of San Diego must submit reports required under this certification, or other information required by the San Diego Water Board, to:

    David W. Gibson
    Executive Officer
    California Regional Water Quality Control Board
    San Diego Region
    Attn: 401 Certification No. 10C-052
    9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
    San Diego, California 92123

7. Required Reports: The following list summarizes the reports, including spill notifications and emergency situations, required per the conditions of this Certification to be submitted to the San Diego Water Board.

Report Topic	Certification Condition	Due Date(s)
Unauthorized Discharges	A.5. Report within 24 hours.	Within 24 hours.
Impacts to Waters	B.3. Notify before impacting Waters of U.S. and State.	5 Days prior to impacts.
Mitigation	D.3. Submit media filtration proposal.	October 1, 2010
Mitigation	D.6. Submit annual inlet filters monitoring and maintenance report.	Annually by October 1st.
Mitigation	D.7. Publish on the internet a website documenting inlet filters monitoring and maintenance.	November 1, 2010
Photo Documentation	E. Provide photo documentation of project areas.	Within 30 days of project impacts.
GIS shapefiles	F. Submit GIS shapefiles of impacts and mitigation areas.	Within 30 days of project impacts.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT APPLICATION:

On July 13, 2010, receipt of the project application was posted on the San Diego Water Board web site to serve as appropriate notification to the public. One joint, public comment was received on August 31, 2010, from the San Diego Coast Keeper, Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation, Friends of Rose Canyon, Friends of Rose Creek, San Diego Audubon Society, San Diego Canyonlands, Sierra Club, and California Native Plant Society. The (one) comment recommended "maintaining the vegetation as planned".

SAN DIEGO WATER BOARD CONTACT PERSON:

Mike Porter
San Diego Water Board
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123
858-467-2726; mporter@waterboards.ca.gov

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION:

I hereby certify that the proposed discharge from the **Routine Maintenance of Storm Water Facilities, Maps 6 and 6a** (Sorrento Valley) (Certification No. 10C-052) will comply with the applicable provisions of sections 301 ("Effluent Limitations"), 302 ("Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations"), 303 ("Water Quality Standards and Implementation Plans"), 306 ("National Standards of Performance"), and 307 ("Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards") of the Clean Water Act. This discharge is also regulated under State Water Board Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ, "Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Dredged or Fill Discharges that have Received State Water Quality Certification (General WDRs)," which requires compliance with all conditions of this Water Quality Certification. Please note that enrollment under Order No. 2003-017 DWQ is conditional and, should new information come to our attention that indicates a water quality problem, the San Diego Water Board may issue individual waste discharge requirements at that time.

Except insofar as may be modified by any preceding conditions, all certification actions are contingent on (a) the discharge being limited and all proposed mitigation being completed in strict compliance with the applicants' project description and/or on the attached Project Information Sheet, and (b) on compliance with all applicable requirements of the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan).

DAVID W. GIBSON
Executive Officer
Regional Water Quality Control Board

9-8-2010
Date

Attachments:

1. Project Information
2. Distribution List
3. Location Map
4. Site Maps and Plans
5. Stream Photodocumentation Procedure

ATTACHMENT 1
PROJECT INFORMATION

Applicant:	Mr. Tony Heinrichs City of San Diego Storm Water Department 9370 Chesapeake Drive San Diego, CA 92123 Telephone: 858-541-4325 Fax: 858-541-4360 Email: THeinrichs@sandiego.gov
Applicant Representatives:	Dr. Stephen Neudecker, Certified Senior Ecologist Helix Environmental Planning 7578 El Cajon Boulevard Suite 200 La Mesa, CA 91942 Telephone: 619-462-1515 Facsimile: 619-462-0552 Email: SteveN@helixepi.com
Project Name:	Routine Maintenance of Storm Water Facilities, Maps 6 and 6a.
Project Location:	The project sites are located at 11689 Sorrento Valley Road and 3000 Industrial Court, City of San Diego, coastal – central San Diego County. Tax Assessor's Parcel Number 352-681-0100. Approximate latitude 32° 54' 55.33" north, longitude -117° 13' 54.26" east, and latitude 32° 54' 59.097" north, longitude -117° 14' 08.86" east
Type of Project:	Storm channel maintenance.
Project Description:	The proposed project is the periodic removal of sediment, hydrophytic vegetation, trash, and debris from two concrete-lined storm water channels.

Project Purpose:	Alleviate existing flooding risks due to diminished capacity in two storm drain channels cause by excess vegetation, debris, and sediment.
Federal Agency/Permit:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers §404, NWP 43, Mr. Terrence Dean.
Other Required Regulatory Approvals:	California Department of Fish and Game, §1602 Streambed Maintenance Agreement, Ms. Kelly Fisher.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Compliance:	Exempt per CEQA guidelines, section 15269(b)(c), City of San Diego.
Receiving Waters:	Unnamed constructed channels, tributary to Sorrento Creek and Los Penasquitos Lagoon, Penasquitos hydrologic unit, Miramar hydrologic area (906.10).
Affected Waters of the United States and State:	Temporary:

Wetland	0.06-acre, 624-linear feet
Streambed	None
Lake	None
Ocean	None

Dredge Volume:	None
Related Projects Implemented/to be Implemented by the Applicant(s):	This is one of approximately 70+ channel maintenance projects located across the City of San Diego. The City of San Diego has a pending application for a programmatic Water Quality Certification for the 70+ channel maintenance projects. The City of San Diego and the San Diego Water Board have agreed to process selected maintenance sites that require urgent maintenance in advance of processing the programmatic application.

Compensatory Mitigation:

Biologic (habitat) mitigation for impacts to hydrophytic vegetation in these two concrete channels will not be required by the San Diego Water Board. However, mitigation is required for the loss of pollution assimilation functions provided by the hydrophytic vegetation in those two channels that drain developed, impervious areas and a section of Interstate-5.

The loss of pollution assimilation functions will be mitigated by the retrofitting of three, existing storm drain inlets with Curb Inlet Filters along a 1300-feet long section of Sorrento Valley Road, which is in the same industrial/business neighborhood as the two project channels. The type of media filtration has not been selected or agreed on, but is permit-conditioned to be in-place and functional by December 1, 2010.

Best Management Practices:

1. Minimize new ground disturbance to the maximum extent feasible, through efforts such as limiting grading to the minimum area required, and restricting vehicle access and maneuvering to designated areas (with an emphasis on using existing roads).

2. Minimize maintenance operations during the rainy season (October 1 to April 30).

3. When maintenance cannot be avoided during the rainy season, prepare and implement a weather triggered action plan for activities to provide enhanced erosion and sediment control measures prior to predicted storm events (i.e., 40 percent or greater chance of rain).

4. Install sediment controls within storm water facilities, access paths and staging areas to prevent off-site sediment transport, including measures such as silt fence, fiber rolls, gravel bags, temporary sediment basins, stabilized construction access points (e.g., shaker plates), containment barriers (e.g., silt fence, fiber rolls and/or berms) for material stockpiles, and properly fitted covers for material transport vehicles. Remove temporary erosion control measures upon completion of maintenance.

5. BMP materials are to be stored on-site to provide "standby" capacity adequate enough to provide complete protection of exposed areas and prevent off-site sediment transport.

6. Provide appropriate training for personnel responsible for BMP installation and maintenance.

7. Monitor erosion control measures during the rainy season to ensure their effectiveness.

8. Implement sampling and analysis, monitoring and reporting, and post-construction management programs per National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and/or City requirements.

9. Control dust by including measures such as material stockpile and transport vehicle control (as noted above), regular watering or use of soil binders, and restriction of grading during high winds.

10. Store on-site hazardous materials at least 50 feet from storm drains and surface waters.

11. Store construction-related trash in areas at least 50 feet from storm drains and surface waters, and implement regular (at least weekly) removal of trash by a licensed operator for disposal at an approved site.

12. Cover and/or enclose storage facilities for hazardous materials and trash, and maintain accurate and up-to-date written hazardous material inventories.

13. Store hazardous materials off the ground surface (e.g., on pallets) and in their original containers, with the legibility of labels protected.

Public Notice: July 13, 2010 – San Diego Water Board website

Fees:

Total Due:	$4634.00	
Total Paid:	$640.00	(Check No. 28415)
Total Paid:	$3994.00	(Check No. 0001069453)

CIWQS:	Regulatory Measure:	374969
	Place:	754795
	Party:	357778

ATTACHMENT 2
DISTRIBUTION LIST

E-copies:

Ms. Therese O'Rourke,
Section Chief
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Division
South Coast Branch, San Diego Section
Therese.Orourke@usace.army.mil

Dr. Stephen Neudecker,
Certified Senior Ecologist
Helix Environmental Planning
Steven@helixepi.com

Ms. Kelly Fisher
California Department of Fish and Game
South Coast Region
Habitat Conservation Planning – North
Kfisher@dfg.ca.gov

Mr. Eric Raffini
Wetlands Regulatory Office
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX
R9-WTR8-Mailbox@epa.gov

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality
401 Water Quality Certification and Wetlands Unit
Stateboard401@waterboards.ca.gov

Ms. Jill Witkowski
Ms. Gabriel Solmer
San Diego Coastkeeper
jill@sdcoastkeeper.org
gabe@sdcoastkeeper.org

Ms. Livia Borak, Legal Advisor
Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation
Livia@CERF.org

Mr. Jim Peugh
San Diego Audubon Society
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Friends of Rose Canyon
rosecanyon@san.rr.com

Ms. Pamela Epstein
Sierra Club, San Diego Chapter
pepstein@sierraclubsandiego.org

Mr. Eric Bowlby,
Executive Director
San Diego Canyonlands
eric@sdcanyonlands.org

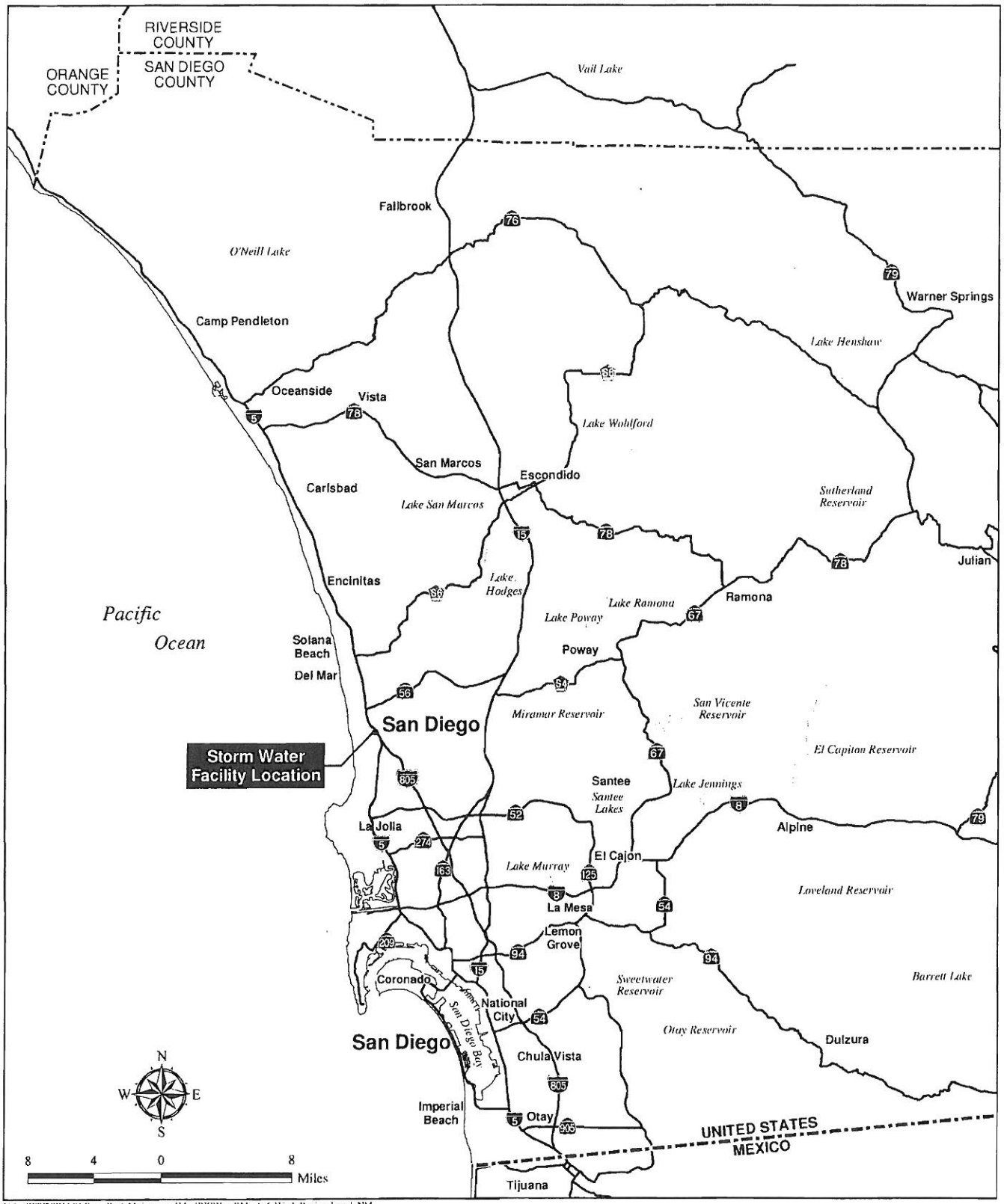
Ms. Carrie Schneider
California Native Plant Society,
San Diego Chapter
Carrieschneider@cox.net

Ms. Karin Zirk
Mr. Billy Paul
Friends of Rose Creek
kzirk@earthlink.net
billybee2@sbcglobal.net

Cc: U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
6010 Hidden Valley Road
Carlsbad, CA 92011

ATTACHMENT 3

LOCATION MAP

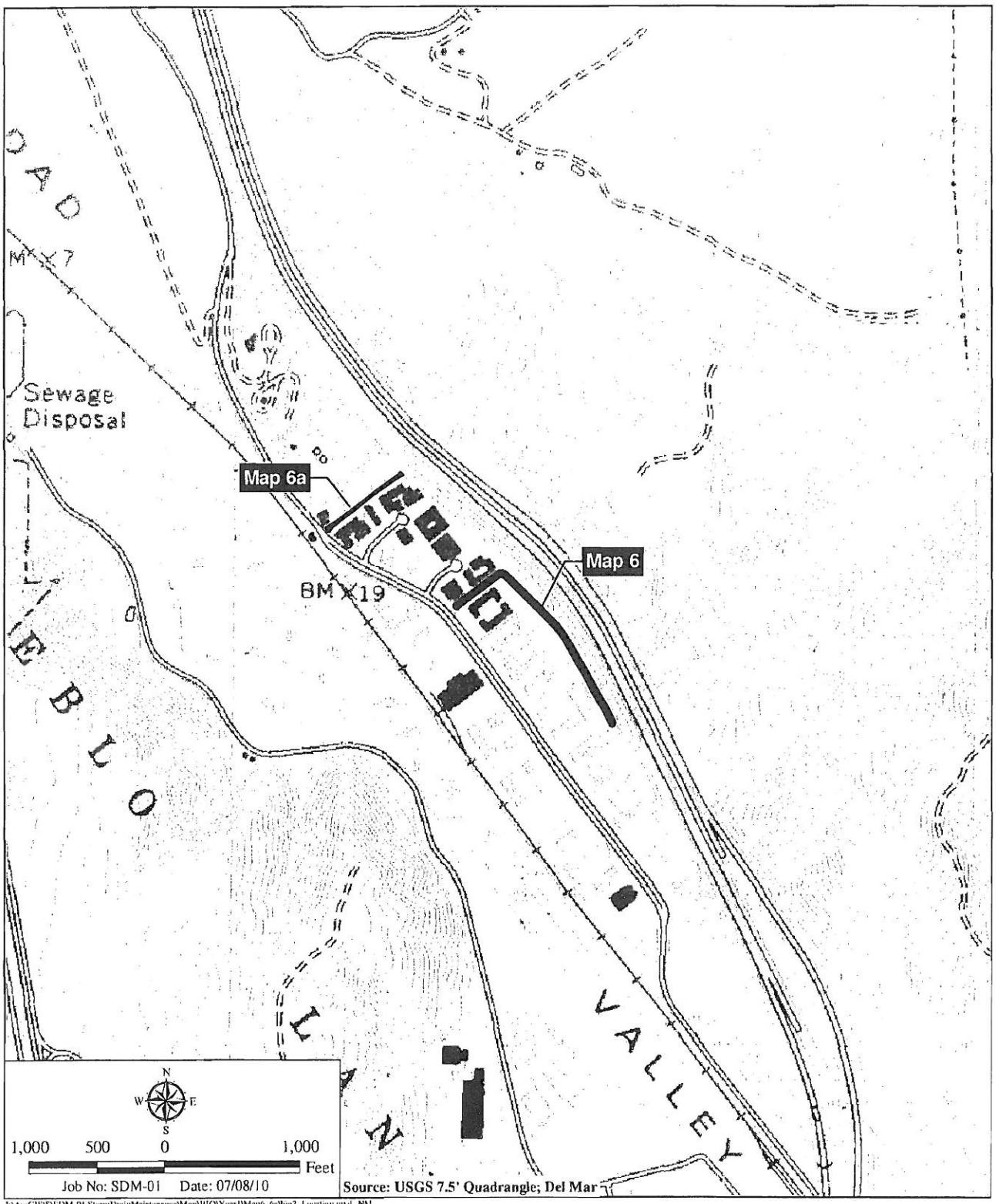


I:\ArcGIS\S\SDM-01 StormDrainMaintenance\Map\BIO\Year1\Map6_6a\Fig1_Regional.mxd -NM

Regional Location Map

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Figure 1



Project Location Map

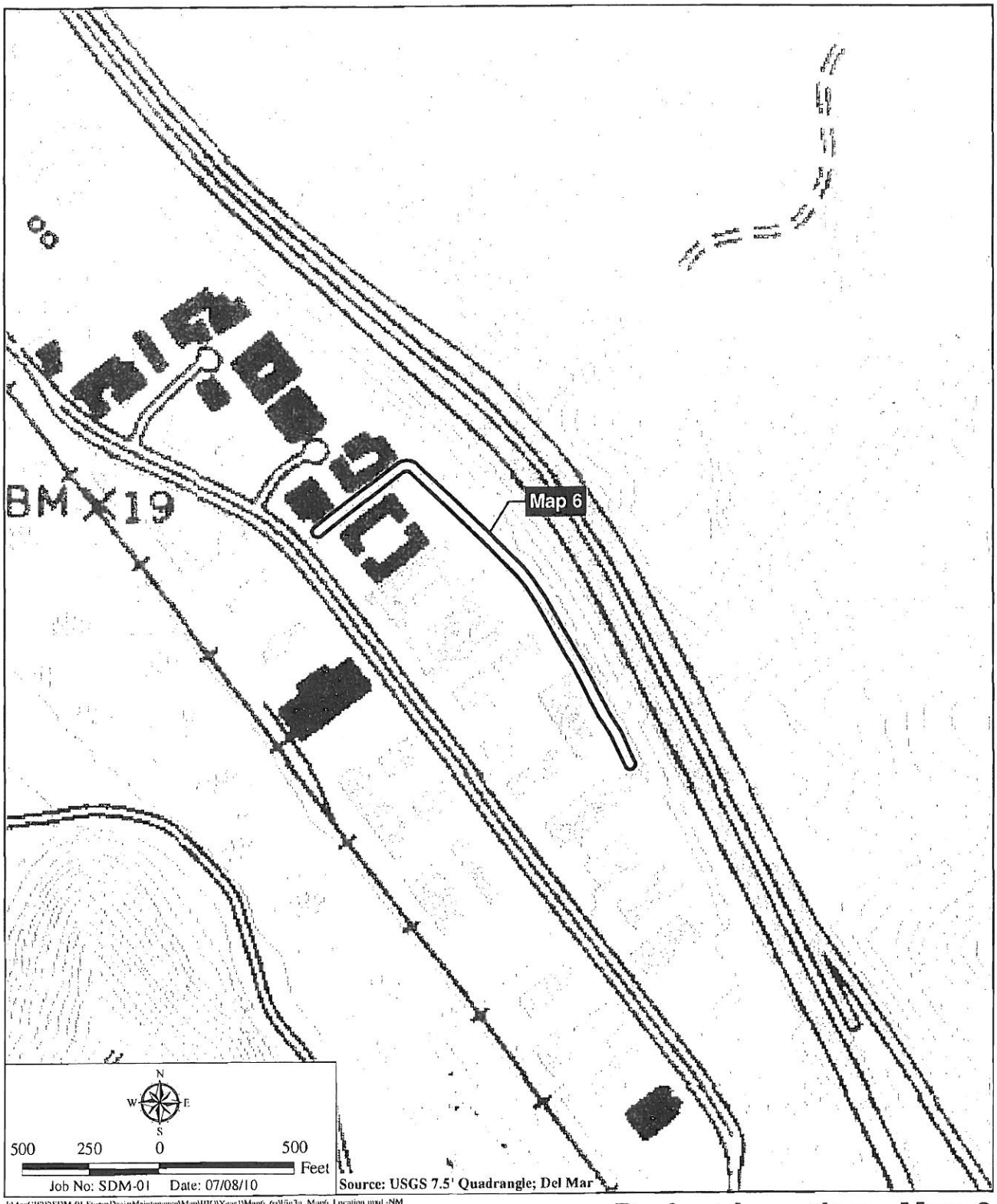
CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

HELIX

Figure 2

ATTACHMENT 4

SITE MAPS



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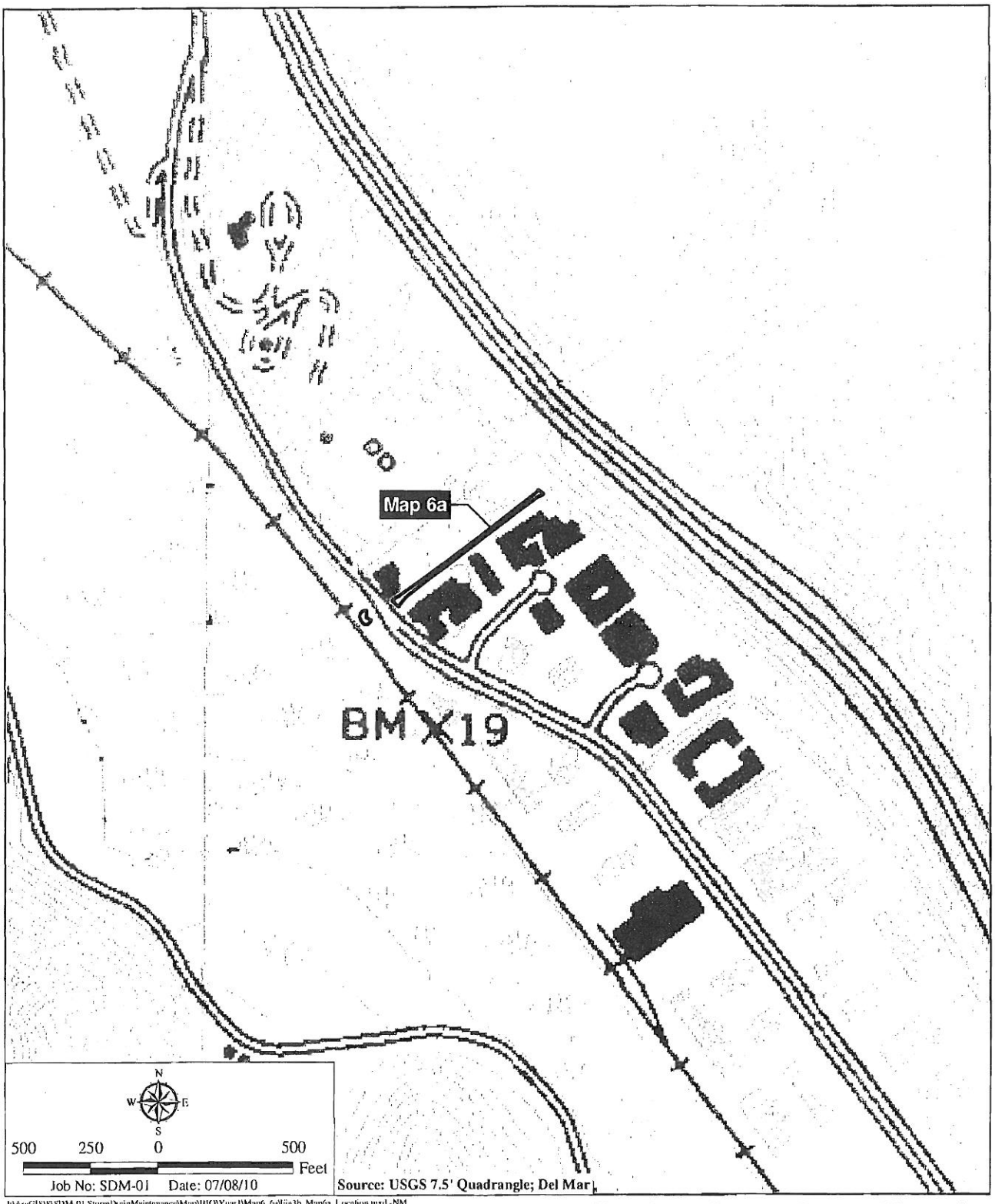
Project Location - Map 6

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

HELIX

Figure 3a



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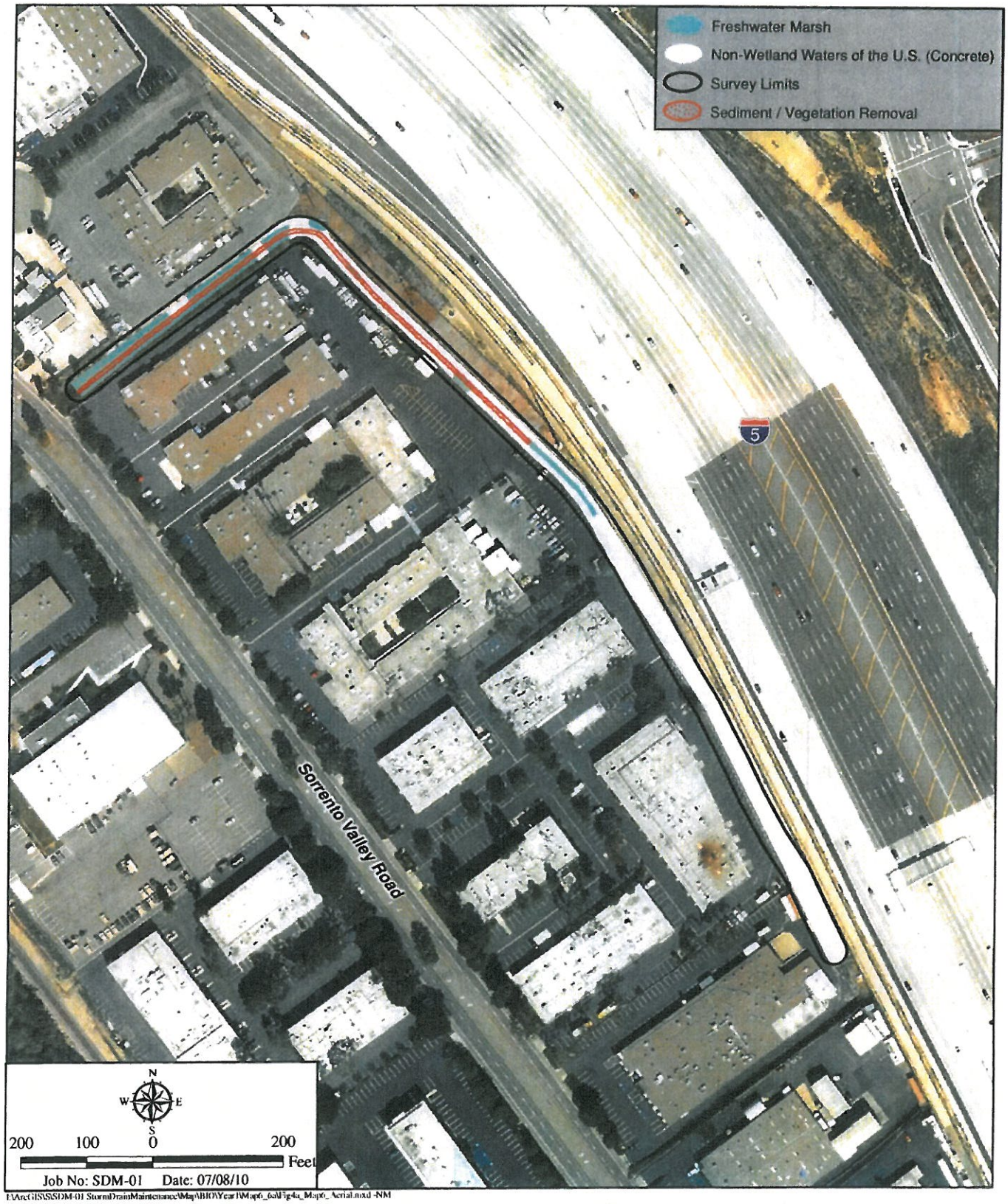
Project Location - Map 6a

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

HELIX

Figure 3b

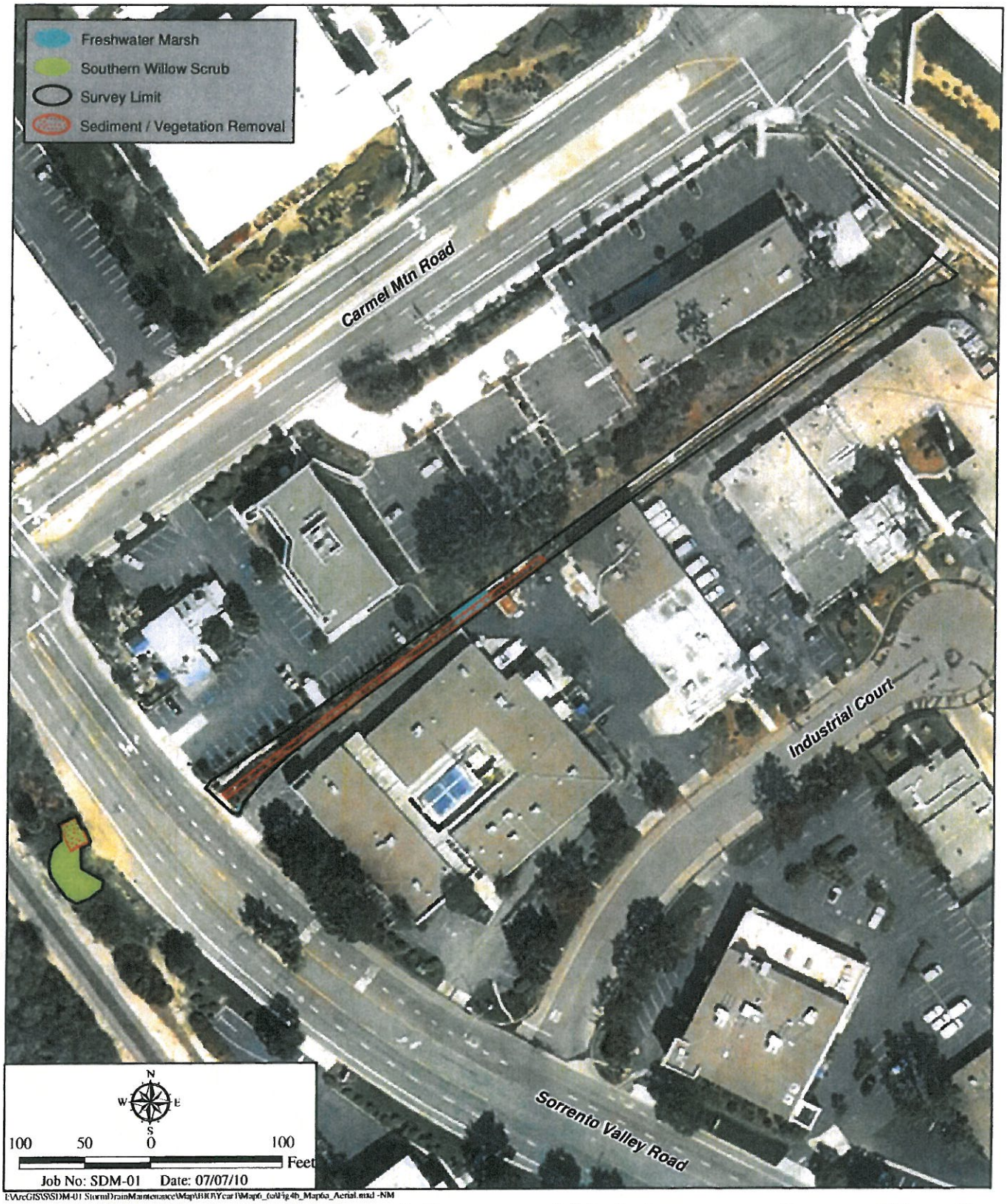


Waters of the U.S. and Maintenance Area - Map 6

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

HELIX

Figure 6a



E:\ArcGIS\S\SDM-01 StormDrainMaintenance\Map\BIO\Year1\Map6_6a\Fig4b_Map6a_Aerial.mxd -NM

CDFG Jurisdictional Area and Maintenance Area - Map 6a

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

HELIX

Figure 5b

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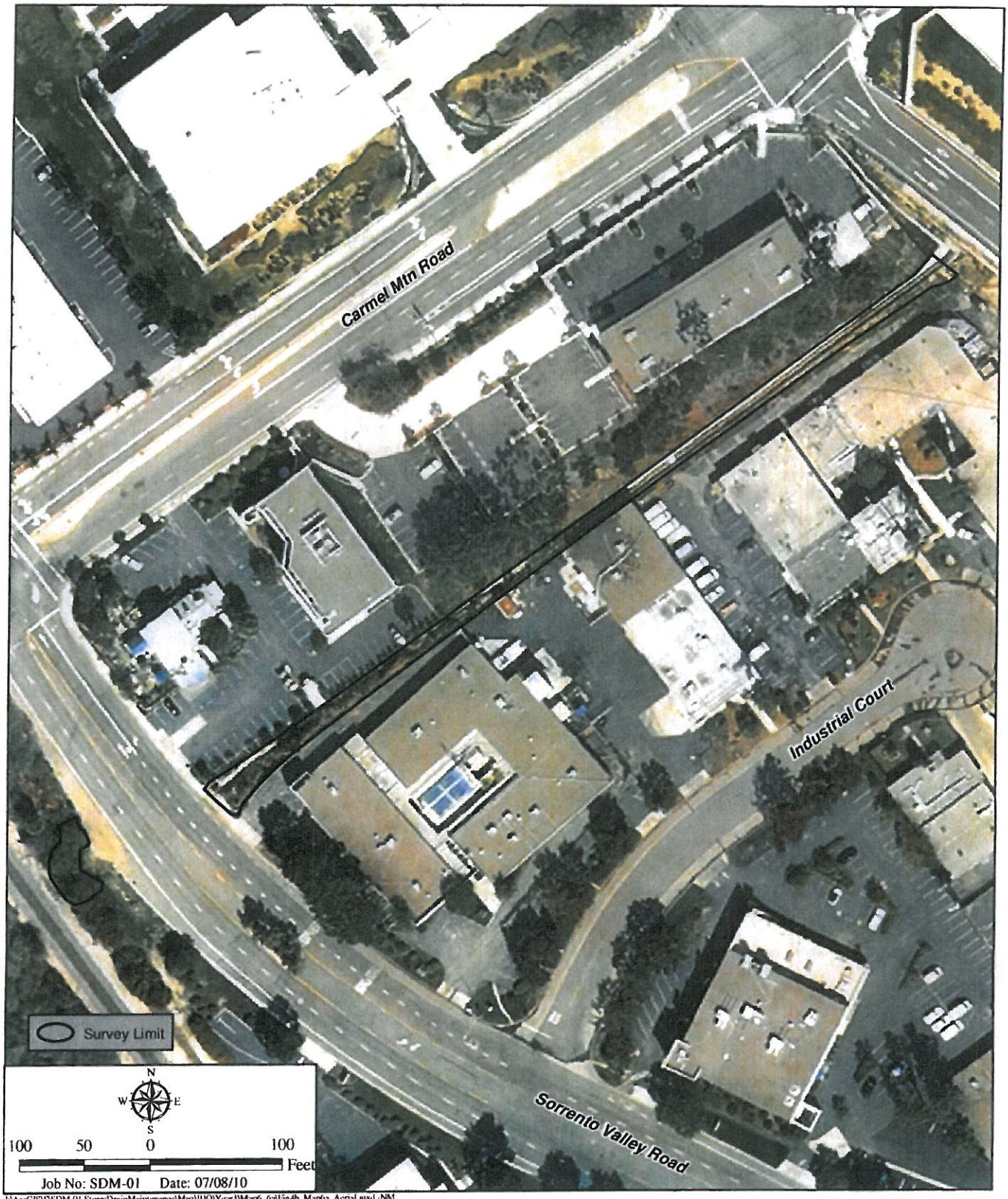
CDFG Jurisdictinoal Area and Maintenance Area - Map 6

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

HELIX

Figure 5a



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Aerial Photograph - Map 6a

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

HELIX

Figure 4b

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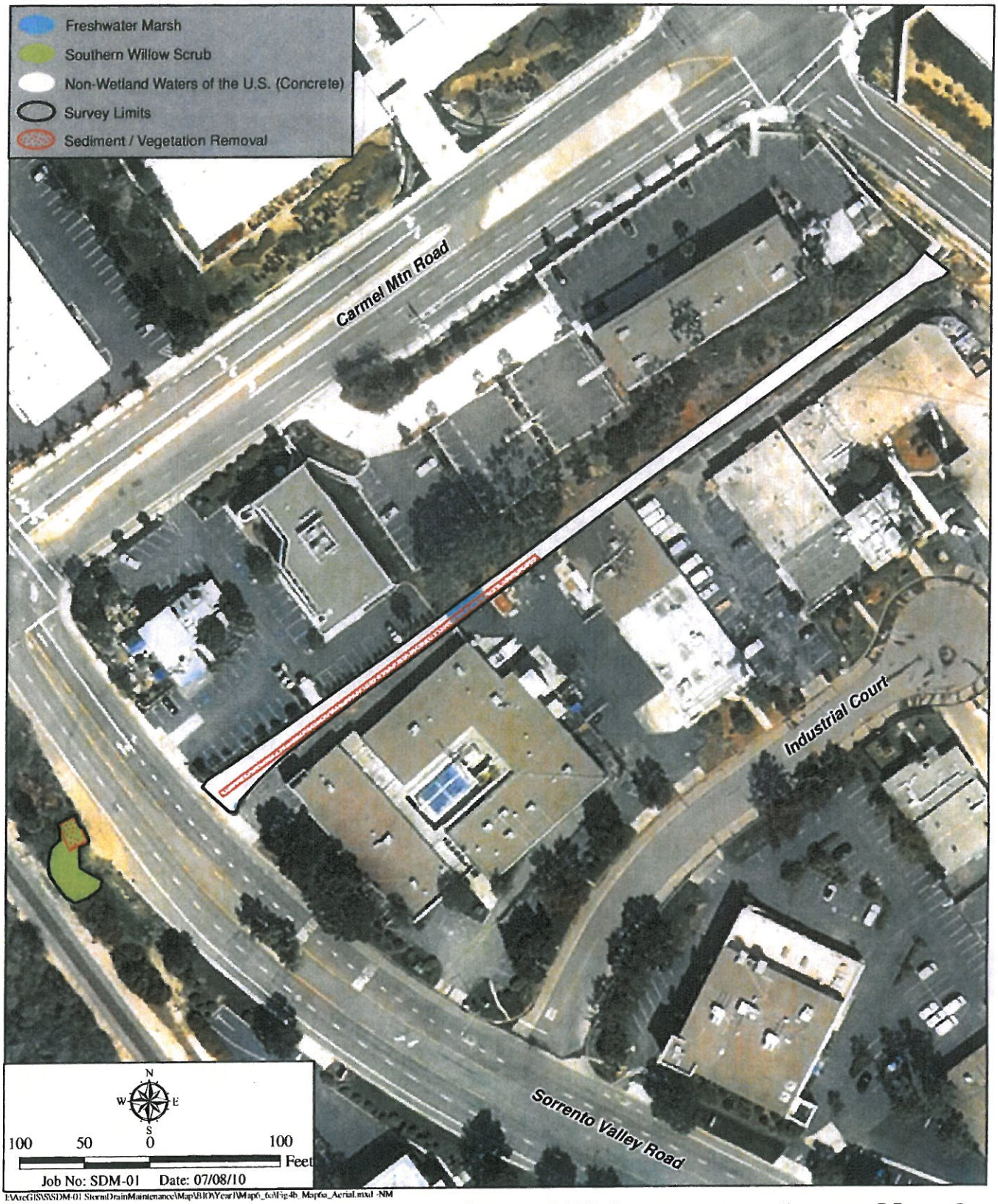
Aerial Photograph - Map 6

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

HELIX

Figure 4a



E:\ArcGIS\S\SDM-01 StormDrainMaintenance\Map\B10\Year1\Map6_6a\Fig4b_Map6a_Aerial.mxd -NM

Waters of the U.S. and Maintenance Area - Map 6a

CITY OF SAN DIEGO MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

HELIX

Figure 6b

ATTACHMENT 5

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION PROCEDURE

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 4.2.1.4

Photo Documentation Procedure
(CARCD 2001, Written by TAC Visual Assessments work group)

Introduction:

Photographs provide a qualitative, and potentially semi-quantitative, record of conditions in a watershed or on a water body. Photographs can be used to document general conditions on a reach of a stream during a stream walk, pollution events or other impacts, assess resource conditions over time, or can be used to document temporal progress for restoration efforts or other projects designed to benefit water quality. Photographic technology is available to anyone and it does not require a large degree of training or expensive equipment. Photos can be used in reports, presentations, or uploaded onto a computer website or GIS program. This approach is useful in providing a visual portrait of water resources to those who may never have the opportunity to actually visit a monitoring site.

Equipment:

Use the same camera to the extent possible for each photo throughout the duration of the project. Either 35 mm color or digital color cameras are recommended, accompanied by a telephoto lens. If you must change cameras during the program, replace the original camera with a similar one comparable in terms of media (digital vs. 35 mm) and other focal length characteristics. A complete equipment list is suggested as follows:

Required:
- Camera and backup camera
- Folder with copies of previous photos (do not carry original photos in the field)
- Topographic and/or road map
- Aerial photos if available
- Compass
- Timepiece
- Extra film or digital disk capacity (whichever is applicable)
- Extra batteries for camera (if applicable)
- Photo-log data sheets or, alternatively, a bound notebook dedicated to the project
- Yellow photo sign form and black marker, or, alternatively, a small black board and chalk

Optional:
- GPS unit
- Stadia rod (for scale on landscape shots)
- Ruler (for scale on close up views of streams and vegetation)
- Steel fence posts for dedicating fixed photo points in the absence of available fixed landmarks

How to Access Aerial Photographs:

Aerial Photos can be obtained from the following federal agencies:

USGS Earth Science Information Center
507 National Center
12201 Sunrise Valley Drive
Reston, VA 22092
800-USA-MAPS

USDA Consolidated Farm Service Agencies
Aerial Photography Field Office
222 West 2300 South
P.O. Box 30010
Salt Lake City, UT 84103-0010
801-524-5856

Cartographic and Architectural Branch
National Archives and Records Administration
8601 Adelphi Road
College park, MD 20740-6001
301-713-7040

Roles and Duties of Team:

The team should be comprised of a minimum of two people, and preferably three people for restoration or other water quality improvement projects, as follows:

1. Primary Photographer
2. Subject, target for centering the photo and providing scale
3. Person responsible for determining geographic position and holding the photo sign forms or blackboard.

One of these people is also responsible for taking field notes to describe and record photos and photo points.

Safety Concerns:

Persons involved in photo monitoring should **ALWAYS** put safety first. For safety reasons, always have at least two 2 volunteers for the survey. Make sure that the area(s) you are surveying either are accessible to the public or that you have obtained permission from the landowner prior to the survey.

Some safety concerns that may be encountered during the survey include, but are not limited to:

- Inclement weather
- Flood conditions, fast flowing water, or very cold water

- Poisonous plants (e.g.: poison oak)
- Dangerous insects and animals (e.g.: bees, rattlesnakes, range animals such as cattle, etc.)
- Harmful or hazardous trash (e.g.: broken glass, hypodermic needles, human feces)

We recommend that the volunteer coordinator or leader discuss the potential hazards with all volunteers prior to any fieldwork.

General Instructions:

From the inception of any photo documentation project until it is completed, always take each photo from the same position (photo point), and at the same bearing and vertical angle at that photo point. Photo point positions should be thoroughly documented, including photographs taken of the photo point. Refer to copies of previous photos when arriving at the photo point. Try to maintain a level (horizontal) camera view unless the terrain is sloped. (If the photo can not be horizontal due to the slope, then record the angle for that photo.) When photo points are first being selected, consider the type of project (meadow or stream restoration, vegetation management for fire control, ambient or event monitoring as part of a stream walk, etc.) and refer to the guidance listed on *Suggestions for Photo Points by Type of Project.*

When taking photographs, try to include landscape features that are unlikely to change over several years (buildings, other structures, and landscape features such as peaks, rock outcrops, large trees, etc.) so that repeat photos will be easy to position. Lighting is, of course, a key ingredient so give consideration to the angle of light, cloud cover, background, shadows, and contrasts. Close view photographs taken from the north (i.e., facing south) will minimize shadows. Medium and long view photos are best shot with the sun at the photographer's back. Some artistic expression is encouraged as some photos may be used on websites and in slide shows (early morning and late evening shots may be useful for this purpose). Seasonal changes can be used to advantage as foliage, stream flow, cloud cover, and site access fluctuate. It is often important to include a ruler, stadia rod, person, farm animal, or automobile in photos to convey the scale of the image. Of particular concern is the angle from which the photo is taken. Oftentimes an overhead or elevated shot from a bridge, cliff, peak, tree, etc. will be instrumental in conveying the full dimensions of the project. Of most importance overall, however, is being aware of the goal(s) of the project and capturing images that clearly demonstrate progress towards achieving those goal(s). Again, reference to *Suggestions for Photo Points by Type of Project* may be helpful.

If possible, try to include a black board or yellow photo sign in the view, marked at a minimum with the location, subject, time and date of the photograph. A blank photo sign form is included in this document.

Recording Information:

Use a systematic method of recording information about each project, photo point, and photo. The following information should be entered on the photo-log forms (blank form included in this document) or in a dedicated notebook:

- Project or group name, and contract number (if applicable, e.g., for funded restoration projects)
- General location (stream, beach, city, etc.), and short narrative description of project's habitat type, goals, etc.
- Photographer and other team members
- Photo number
- Date
- Time (for each photograph)
- Photo point information, including:
    - Name or other unique identifier (abbreviated name and/or ID number)
    - Narrative description of location including proximity to and direction from notable landscape features like roads, fence lines, creeks, rock outcrops, large trees, buildings, previous photo points, etc. – sufficient for future photographers who have never visited the project to locate the photo point
    - Latitude, longitude, and altitude from map or GPS unit
- Magnetic compass bearing from the photo point to the subject
- Specific information about the subject of the photo
- Optional additional information: a true compass bearing (corrected for declination) from photo point to subject, time of sunrise and sunset (check newspaper or almanac), and cloud cover.

For ambient monitoring, the stream and shore walk form should be attached or referenced in the photo-log.

When monitoring the implementation of restoration, fuel reduction, or Best Management Practices (BMP) projects, include or attach to the photo-log a narrative description of observable progress in achieving the goals of the project. Provide supplementary information along with the photo, such as noticeable changes in habitat, wildlife, and water quality and quantity.

Archive all photos, along with the associated photo-log information, in a protected environment.

The Photo Point: Establishing Position of Photographer:

1. Have available a variety of methods for establishing position: maps, aerial photos, GPS, permanent markers and landmarks, etc. If the primary method fails (e.g., a GPS or lost marker post) then have an alternate method (map, aerial photo, copy of an original photograph of the photo-point, etc).

2. Select an existing structure or landmark (mailbox, telephone pole, benchmark, large rock, etc.), identify its latitude and longitude, and choose (and record for future use) the permanent position of the photographer relative to that landmark. Alternatively, choose the procedure described in *Monitoring California's Annual Rangeland Vegetation* (UC/DANR Leaflet 21486, Dec. 1990). This procedure involves placing a permanently marked steel fence post to establish the position of the photographer.

3. For restoration, fuel reduction, and BMP projects, photograph the photo-points and carry copies of those photographs on subsequent field visits.

Determining the Compass Bearing:

1. Select and record the permanent magnetic bearing of the photo center view. You can also record the true compass bearing (corrected for declination) but do not substitute this for the magnetic bearing. Include a prominent landmark in a set position within the view. If possible, have an assistant stand at a fixed distance from both the photographer and the center of the view, holding a stadia rod if available, within the view of the camera; preferably position the stadia rod on one established, consistent side of the view for each photo (right or left side).
2. Alternatively, use the procedure described in *Monitoring California's Annual Rangeland Vegetation* (UC/DANR Leaflet 21486, Dec. 1990). This procedure involves placing a permanently marked steel fence post to establish the position of the focal point (photo center).
3. When performing ambient or event photo monitoring, and when a compass is not available, then refer to a map and record the approximate bearing as north, south, east or west.

Suggestions for Photo Points by Type of Project:

Ambient or Event Monitoring, Including Photography Associated with Narrative Visual Assessments:

1. When first beginning an ambient monitoring program take representative long and/or medium view photos of stream reaches and segments of shoreline being monitored. Show the positions of these photos on a map, preferably on the stream/shore walk form. Subjects to be photographed include a representative view of the stream or shore condition at the beginning and ending positions of the segment being monitored, storm drain outfalls, confluence of tributaries, structures (e.g., bridges, dams, pipelines, etc.).

2. If possible, take a close view photograph of the substrate (streambed), algae, or submerged aquatic vegetation.

3. Time series: Photographs of these subjects at the same photo points should be repeated annually during the same season or month if possible.

4. Event monitoring refers to any unusual or sporadic conditions encountered during a stream or shore walk, such as trash dumps, turbidity events, oil spills, etc. Photograph and record information on your photo-log and on your Stream and Shore Walk Visual Assessment form. Report pollution events to the Regional Board. Report trash dumps to local authorities.

All Restoration and Fuel Reduction Projects – Time Series:

Take photos immediately before and after construction, planting, or vegetation removal. Long term monitoring should allow for at least annual photography for a minimum of three years after the project, and thereafter at 5 years and ten years.

Meadow Restoration:

1. Aerial view (satellite or airplane photography) if available.

2. In the absence of an aerial view, a landscape, long view showing an overlapping sequence of photos illustrating a long reach of stream and meadow (satellite photos, or hill close by, fly-over, etc.)

3. Long view up or down the longitudinal dimension of the creek showing riparian vegetation growth bounded on each side by grasses, sedges, or whatever that is lower in height

4. Long view of conversion of sage and other upland species back to meadow vegetation

5. Long view and medium view of streambed changes (straightened back to meandering, sediment back to gravel, etc.)

6. Medium and close views of structures, plantings, etc. intended to induce these changes

Stream Restoration/stabilization:

1. Aerial view (satellite or airplane photography) if available.

2. In the absence of an aerial view, a landscape, long-view showing all or representative sections of the project (bluff, bridge, etc.)

3. Long view up or down the stream (from stream level) showing changes in the stream bank, vegetation, etc.

4. Long view and medium view of streambed changes (thalweg, gravel, meanders, etc.)

5. Medium and close views of structures, plantings, etc. intended to induce these changes.

6. Optional: Use a tape set perpendicular across the stream channel at fixed points and include this tape in your photos described in 3 and 4 above. For specific procedures refer to Harrelson, Cheryl C., C.L. Rawlins, and John P. Potyondy, *Stream Channel Reference Sites: An Illustrated Guide to Field Techniques*, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, General Technical Report RM-245.

Vegetation Management for Fire Prevention ("fuel reduction"):

1. Aerial view (satellite or airplane photography) if available.

2. In the absence of an aerial view, a landscape, long view showing all or representative sections of the project (bluff, bridge, etc.)

3. Long view (wide angle if possible) showing the project area or areas. Preferably these long views should be from an elevated vantage point.

4. Medium view photos showing examples of vegetation changes, and plantings if included in the project. It is recommended that a person (preferably holding a stadia rod) be included in the view for scale

5. To the extent possible include medium and long view photos that include adjacent stream channels.

Stream Sediment Load or Erosion Monitoring:

1. Long views from bridge or other elevated position.

2. Medium views of bars and banks, with a person (preferably holding a stadia rod) in view for scale.

3. Close views of streambed with ruler or other common object in the view for scale.

4. Time series: Photograph during the dry season (low flow) once per year or after a significant flood event when streambed is visible. The flood events may be episodic in the south and seasonal in the north.

5. Optional: Use a tape set perpendicular across the stream channel at fixed points and include this tape in your photos described in 1 and 2 above. For specific procedures refer to Harrelson, Cheryl C., C.L. Rawlins, and John P. Potyondy, *Stream Channel Reference Sites: An Illustrated Guide to Field Techniques*, United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, General Technical Report RM-245.

PHOTO- LOG FORM

Project:
Location:
Date:
Photographer:
Team members:

Photo #	Time	Photo Point ID	Photo Pt. Description & Location	Bearing to Subject	Subject Description

General Notes or Comments (weather, cloud cover, time of sunrise and sunset, other pertinent information):

PHOTO SIGN FORM: Print this form on yellow paper. Complete the following information for each photograph. Include in the photographic view so that it will be legible in the finished photo.

Location:

Subject Description:

Date:

Time: