

REVISED
SECOND ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT
for the
ALTA LA JOLLA DRIVE
DRAINAGE REPAIR PROJECT, PHASE 2

(ACOE 404 SPL-2010-00157-RRS; CDFW SAA #1600-2010-0053-R5; RWQCB 401 #10C-033)

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Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SUMMARY	III
1 PROJECT INFORMATION	1
2 SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS	7
3 MONITORING DATA AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.....	11
3.1 Monitoring Methods	13
3.2 Monitoring Results Compared to Performance Standards	14
3.2.1 Wetland/Riparian Mitigation Area	14
3.2.2 Upland Mitigation.....	15
3.2.3 Erosion Control Areas.....	16
4 ACTION STRATEGY FOR 2018–2019	19
5 REFERENCES.....	21

APPENDICES

A	Representative Photographs
B	Transect Data and Visual Cover Estimates
C	Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park Invasive Species Removal Letter of Completion
D	Erosion Control Areas Completion Memo

FIGURES

1	Project Location	3
2	Revegetation Plan	5
3	Off-Site Mitigation Area for Linear Foot Impacts.....	9

TABLES

1	Monitoring Time Line.....	iv
2	Restored Drainage Channel Mitigation Success Criteria.....	11
3	Upland Mitigation Success Criteria and Monitoring Results	11
4	Steep Slope Erosion control Areas and Areas receiving Erosion Control Hydroseed (Detention Basin, Maintenance Roads, Disturbed Areas) Success Criteria.....	12

**Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive
Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2**

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	<u>Page No.</u>
5 Restored Drainage Channel Mitigation Success Criteria and Monitoring Results.....	14
6 Quantitative Upland Mitigation Success Criteria and Monitoring Results	15
7 Qualitative Upland Mitigation Success Criteria and Monitoring Results	15
8 Steep Slope Erosion Control Areas and Areas Receiving Erosion Control Hydroseed (Detention Basin, Maintenance Roads, Disturbed Areas) Success Criteria and Monitoring Results.....	16

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

SUMMARY

This report summarizes the second year (August 2017–August 2018) of habitat restoration work and monitoring results for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 (Restoration Project).

In April 2016, Habitat Restoration Sciences Inc. (HRS) and Pacific Rim (both as subcontractors to KTA) completed the installation of the habitat restoration component of the project, which included installing an irrigation system, planting container plants, and seeding with native species. The 120-day plant establishment period was completed on August 4, 2016, marking the start of the Year 1 monitoring period. Since this time, HRS has conducted regular maintenance visits to control non-native plant species, provide supplemental planting, remove trash and debris, and adjust and augment the irrigation system. Rincon Consultants Inc. provided biological monitoring during installation and through the 120-day monitoring period (Rincon Consultants 2016). Upon completion of the plant establishment period, Dudek resumed the responsibilities of biological monitoring of the Restoration Project. The timeline for monitoring the Restoration Project is provided in Table 1. This report documents the maintenance and monitoring activities from October 2017 to October 2018. However, per the request of the City, information regarding Erosion Control Areas completion (extended to November 2018) and invasive species removal completion at Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park (extended to February 2019) is discussed.

The Restoration Project is divided into four restoration area categories: drainage channel (0.35 acres), upland (2.57 acres), erosion control (steep slopes, detention basin, maintenance roads, disturbed areas), and off-site pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*) removal areas. Each area has specific success criteria and maintenance actions. The erosion control areas were planted and hydroseeded for the purpose of erosion control and are not required for mitigation. The off-site pampas grass removal area is located within Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park and designated to mitigate linear footage impacts to the drainage resulting from the drainage repair project as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). The second year performance of the Restoration Project was assessed utilizing qualitative and quantitative data. In 2018, qualitative monitoring visits were conducted on January 25, April 5, and September 4. Quantitative transect data was collected on September 4, 2018. Target non-native species were regularly controlled by HRS throughout the second year of the restoration program, maintaining a low weed presence on site. A final removal effort was conducted at the off-site pampas grass removal area at Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park on May 10, 2018. The project biologist was present during the final maintenance visit to oversee the removal effort and confirm treatment completion. A final survey was conducted on February 11, 2019 to confirm control of all pampas grass in the mitigation area. A completion letter report was

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

prepared to document treatment efficacy, which includes pre- and post-treatment photographs of the mitigation area (Appendix C)

Based on the positive results from the second year monitoring of the Restoration Project, the site is on track to meet the final success criteria as planned. The restored drainage channel mitigation area is meeting second year success criteria for both native and non-native cover with 72% cover of native plants, 0% cover of perennial invasive plants, and 0% cover of annual invasive plants. Replacement container plants were installed in February 2018 to aid in native cover.

The upland mitigation area is meeting all second year success criteria for native plant cover, non-native cover, and erosion control goals with a 73% native plant cover, 0% cover of annual invasive plants, and no erosion issues.

The erosion control areas are not meeting second year assessment criteria for 100% plant cover with an average of approximately 80% overall cover. However, the erosion control areas are meeting second year assessment criteria of 0% cover of perennial invasive plants. During the quarterly site meeting on October 18, 2018, the City approved the completion of the erosion control areas under the condition that all BMP's be removed prior to official sign-off. Dudek prepared and submitted a memo to the City in order to document the completion of maintenance within the erosion control areas due to the successful establishment of cover throughout the areas, which are functioning as the target habitat to prevent erosion (Appendix D)

The pampas grass control efforts at the off-site Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park have been effective at controlling this invasive species. Follow-up visits in 2018 and 2019 confirmed that with the exception of a few plants, the original pampas grass control effort conducted in 2015 and the follow-up treatment in 2017 were effective. The few plants that were still alive during the 2018 visit were controlled. The 2018 treatment visit concluded the pampas grass mitigation control effort at Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park. Native cover goals were met in all mitigation areas, with excellent plant establishment and species richness. All mitigation areas were meeting the 0% cover of perennial invasive species target criteria.

Table 1
Monitoring Time Line

Year	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2016								S	—	—	—	M
2017	M	M	—	P	—	Q	—	M	—	R	—	—
2018	—	M	—	—	Q	—	—	—	M	R	—	—
2019	—	M	—	—	Q	—	—	—	M	R	—	—
2020	—	M	—	—	Q	—	—	—	M	R	—	—

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

Table 1
Monitoring Time Line

Year	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
2021	—	M	—	—	Q	—	—	C	M	R		

Notes:

- S = Completion of the 120-day Plant Establishment Period and Start of the 5-Year Maintenance and Monitoring Period
- M = Qualitative Biological Monitoring
- Q = Annual Quantitative Monitoring
- P = Semi-Annual Progress Report Due (Year 1 Only)
- R = Annual Report Due
- C = Scheduled Completion of the 5-Year Maintenance and Monitoring Period
- = Monitoring Work Completed to Date

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1 PROJECT INFORMATION

The Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 (Restoration Project) is intended to compensate for direct impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands and coastal sage scrub habitat resulting from the implementation of the drainage repair project. The Restoration Project is located south of Alta La Jolla Drive and north of Vicki Drive, in Lot 1, Unit 15 of the La Jolla Alta Planned Residential Development, in the community of La Jolla in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The project site is located on the *La Jolla, California* U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 36, Township 18 South and Range 4 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (Figure 1). The Restoration Project was implemented in accordance with the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Rocks Biological Consulting 2015).

This document is intended to satisfy the requirements of the Restoration Project in accordance with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) Clean Water Act Section 404 Permit, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Streambed Alteration Agreement No. 1600-2010-0053-R5, and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. 10C-033. The project is consistent with the requirements set forth in Element IV (B) 1-6 of the City of San Diego Site Development Permit for the Alta La Jolla Drainage Repair Phase 2 Project (Project No. 12871).

The primary goal of the Restoration Project is to successfully establish 2.57 acres of upland habitat as well as 0.35 acres of jurisdictional waters and wetlands habitat to mitigate for impacts associated with the Alta La Jolla Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2. The biological monitoring work for the project is being implemented in accordance with the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Rocks Biological Consulting 2015).

The project area includes approximately 7.9 acres of open space, including Diegan coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland habitats (Figure 2). The federally listed threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) has also been documented to occur on site. There is an ephemeral drainage channel bisecting the site from north to south, which receives water from two storm drains that flow west to east and one storm drain flowing east to west. This channel drains into a 48-inch culvert at the southern end of the project site boundary. Phase 1 of the project included the construction to stabilize the northwestern canyon slope and to divert runoff from the three storm drain outlets into three constructed storm drainpipes. Phase 2 was the finalization of the drainage repairs and restoration of the site.

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

Dudek is providing the long-term biological monitoring services. The Dudek representative for the project is Lindsay Mobley (biologist/restoration ecologist). Habitat Restoration Sciences Inc. (HRS) is providing installation and maintenance services. The representative for the project at HRS is Kyle Matthews (landscape contractor).

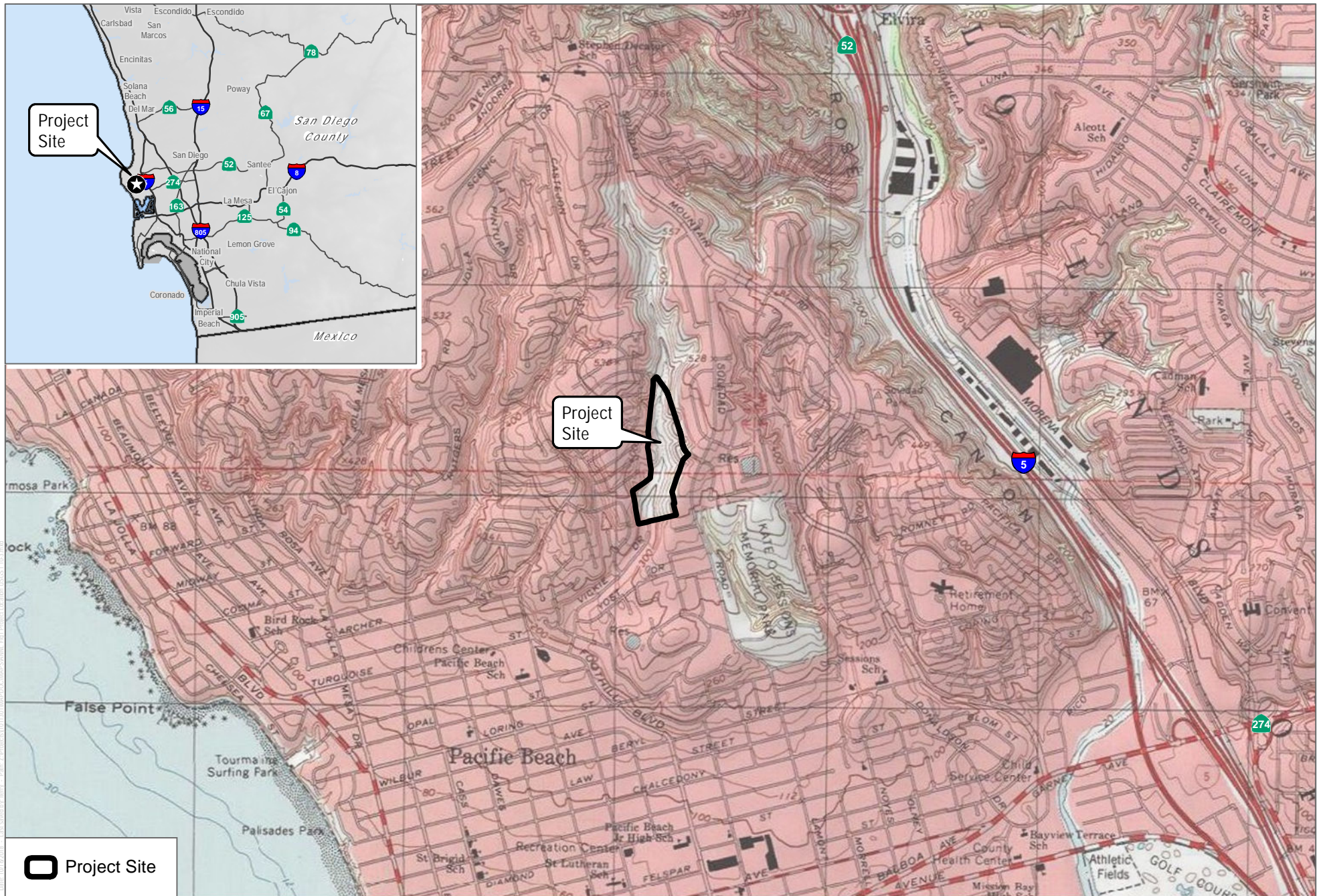
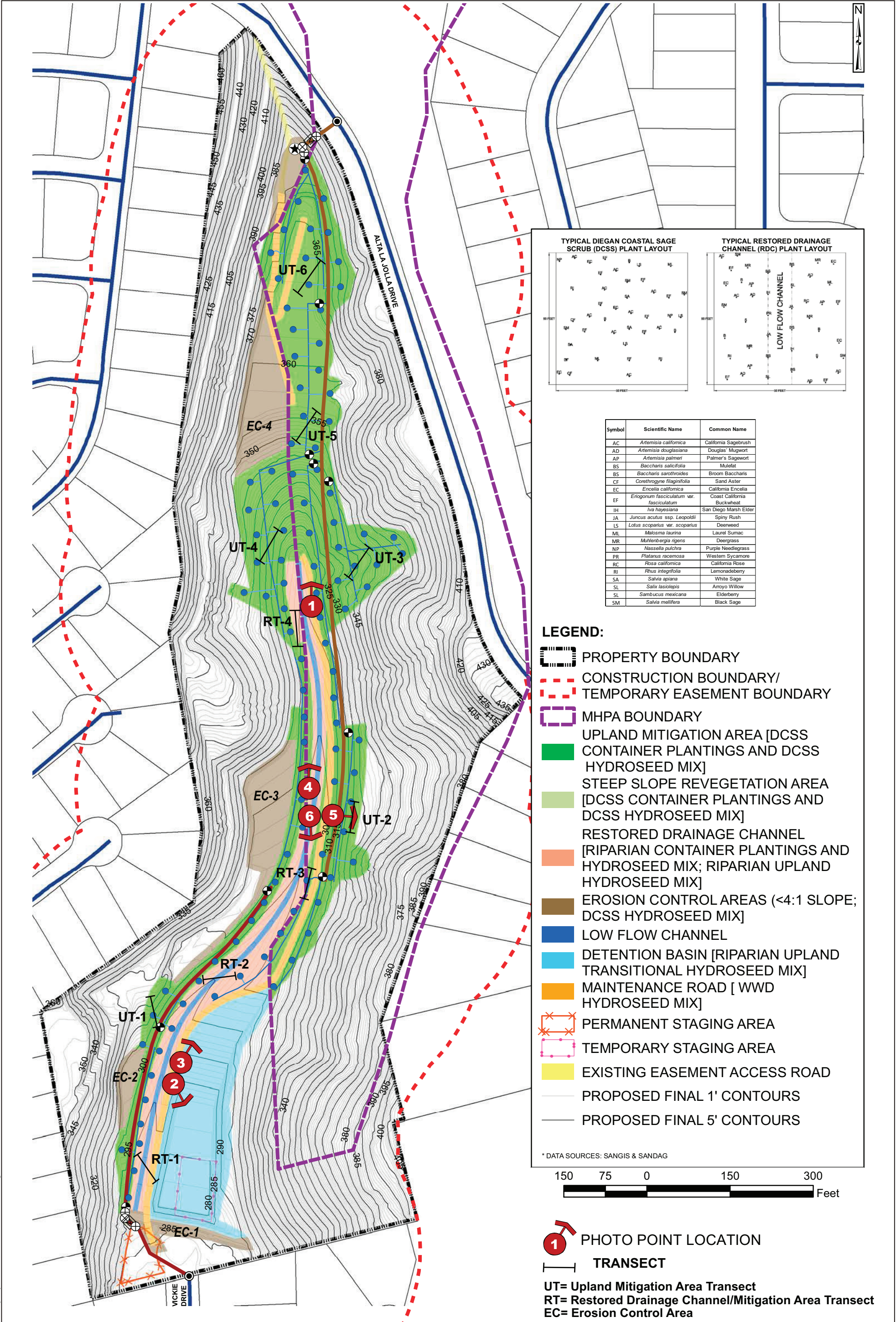


FIGURE 1
Project Location

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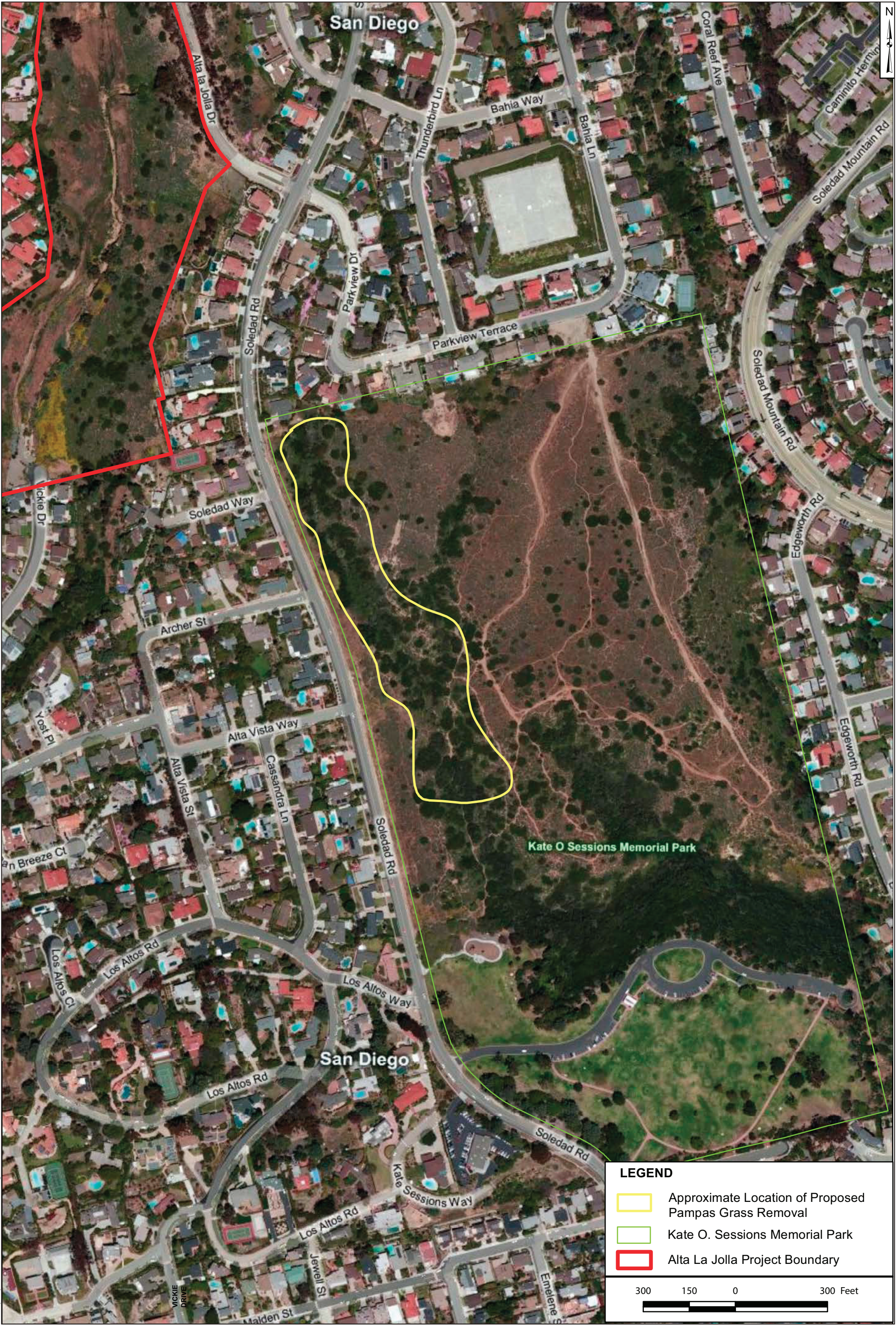
2 SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Maintenance and remedial actions implemented in 2017–2018 included weed control, replacement planting, fencing maintenance, pampas grass removal, irrigation maintenance, and trash and debris removal. Each of these maintenance items is discussed in more detail below:

- Weed control was conducted by HRS on January 25, February 27, March 2, March 22, April 12, May 10, June 7, July 5, August 13, August 14, and September 10 of 2018. Weed control efforts consisted of spot spraying and were focused on controlling non-native invasive plant species, with a particular emphasis on controlling weeds prior to seed set. The most predominant weeds on site were lamb quarters (*Chenopodium album*), mustard (*Brassica* spp.), crystalline ice plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), sourclover (*Melilotus indicus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), and annual nonnative grasses (*Bromus* spp., *Avena* spp., *Festuca myuros*).
- Replacement planting took place on January 25, 2018. Installed replacement plants included 10 California wild rose (*Rosa californica*), 50 San Diego marsh elder (*Iva hayesiana*), and 30 blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*). Drip irrigation was installed with bubbler heads to each of the 10 planted western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees. The project restoration specialist was on site to flag planting locations and monitor installation activities.
- Soil amendments were applied to six designated areas within the upland mitigation areas on March 22, 2018. These areas were exhibiting signs of high chloride content, with inadequate plant establishment. The soil amendments included gypsum and slow-release fertilizer.
- The second and final follow-up control effort for pampas grass took place on May 10, 2018, at the off-site mitigation site located within Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park (Figure 3). Habitat West conducted the original pampas grass control effort during the 120-day plant establishment period in 2015–2016. HRS located and treated only a few individuals within the area that were re-sprouts from plants previously treated during the initial treatment and during the follow-up treatment in 2017. This treatment effort marks the completion of the 2-year pampas grass treatment program for the project. A final survey will be conducted and a brief completion report will be submitted to the ACOE to quantify treatment efficacy.
- Construction fence removal efforts took place on June 7 and July 5 of 2018 as requested by the homeowners association. Post and rope fencing was installed as a replacement.

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

- Irrigation maintenance took place during regular maintenance visits. Focused efforts took place on March 2 and August 13–14, 2018. Maintenance activities included fixing leaks, cleaning clogged sprinkler heads, fixing broken pipes, adding irrigation heads, and adjusting timers.
- Trash and debris were kept under control by HRS during the regular maintenance visits.
- Erosion and best management practices (BMPs) maintenance continued during regular maintenance visits. Focused efforts took place on June 7, and July 5, 2018, which included cracking seal application and BMP installation (gravel bags, straw wattles, etc.).



SOURCE: ROCKS BIOLOGICAL CONSULTING

FIGURE 3
Off-Site Mitigation Area for Linear Foot Impacts
Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project-Phase 2

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Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

3 MONITORING DATA AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

In this section, monitoring data is compared to the performance standards established for the project and discussed relative to achievement of the project goals. Success criteria are outlined in Tables 2–4.

Table 2
Restored Drainage Channel Mitigation Success Criteria

Milestone	Assessment Criteria
120 Days	Planting and hydroseeding to achieve 50% overall cover and 90% survivorship container plantings (excluding main channel area†)
	0% cover of perennial invasive species
	No more than 25% cover of annual invasive plants
1 Year	90% survival of container plants
	Native plant cover of at least 40% (excluding main channel area†)
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants
2 Years	Native plant cover of at least 50% (excluding main channel area†)
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants
3 Years	Native plant cover of at least 60% (excluding main channel area†)
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants
4 Years	Native plant cover of at least 60% (excluding main channel area†)
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants
5 Years	Native plant cover of at least 80% (excluding natural openings within main channel area†)
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants

† The main stream channel area is expected to lack dense vegetative cover due to the cobbly substrate, stream meander, and erosive force of water that may preclude dense vegetation from establishing in this area (similar to nearby natural streams). As such, a quantitative assessment criterion for native cover is not appropriate for this area. However, the invasive species cover criteria still apply.

Table 3
Upland Mitigation Success Criteria and Monitoring Results

Milestone	Assessment Criteria
120 Days	Planting and hydroseeding to achieve 50% overall cover and 90% survivorship container plantings (excluding main channel area†)
	0% cover of perennial invasive species
	No more than 25% cover of annual invasive plants

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

Table 3
Upland Mitigation Success Criteria and Monitoring Results

Milestone	Assessment Criteria
1 Year	70% survival of container plants
	Native plant cover of at least 30%
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants
	Minimize erosion
2 Years	Native plant cover of 40%
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants
	Minimize erosion
3 Years	Native plant cover of 60%
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants
	All planting should be completed; irrigation terminated at end of year 3, if practicable
	Minimize erosion
4 Years	Native plant cover of at least 70%
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants
	Minimize erosion
5 Years	Native plant cover of at least 80%
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants

† The main stream channel area is expected to lack dense vegetative cover due to the cobbly substrate, stream meander, and erosive force of water that may preclude dense vegetation from establishing in this area (similar to nearby natural streams). As such, a quantitative assessment criterion for native cover is not appropriate for this area. However, the invasive species cover criteria still apply.

Table 4
**Steep Slope Erosion control Areas and Areas receiving Erosion Control Hydroseed
(Detention Basin, Maintenance Roads, Disturbed Areas) Success Criteria**

Milestone	Assessment Criteria
120 Days	Plant cover of approximately 50% (visual estimate by restoration biologist)
	0% cover of perennial invasive species
1 Year	Plant cover of approximately 80% (visual estimate by restoration biologist)
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
25 Months	Plant cover of approximately 100% (visual estimate by restoration biologist)
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

3.1 Monitoring Methods

The primary purpose of monitoring visits was to determine the status of the restoration relative to project goals. Biological monitoring consisted of both qualitative monitoring and quantitative monitoring. Qualitative monitoring consisted of evaluating native plant vigor and development, seedling recruitment from native seed application, container plant health, soil moisture content, presence/absence of plant pests or diseases, erosion and/or drainage conditions on site, presence/absence of non-native or invasive plant species, trash or debris accumulation, wildlife presence/absence, and silt fence condition/function. In order to document current site conditions, photographs were taken at designated photo points (Appendix A). Dudek restoration specialists conducted quantitative monitoring in September 2018. During this assessment, overall and relative percent plant cover estimates were evaluated using 10 representative transects within restoration areas that received container plantings. The point-intercept method was used to count and identify plant species every 0.5 meters along 25-meter transects (Appendix B).

Transect measurements are not required by the Restoration Plan in the erosion control areas that received only hydroseed (Appendix B). Therefore, vegetative cover was measured visually using the California Native Plant Society relevé method (CNPS 2007). Based on this method, species cover was categorized with the associated class breakdown:

- Class 1: <1% cover
- Class 2: 1%–5% cover
- Class 3a: 5%–15% cover
- Class 3b: 15%–25% cover
- Class 4: 25%–50% cover
- Class 5: 50%–75% cover
- Class 6: >75% cover

In order to assess the off-site mitigation area located at Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park, baseline surveys were conducted by Rincon Consultants Inc. to observe individual pampas grass plants and document their locations for control. Photographs were taken at fixed photo points to document post treatment conditions. A final survey will be conducted to quantify treatment success.

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

3.2 Monitoring Results Compared to Performance Standards

Mitigation monitoring results compared to the performance standards are provided in Tables 5 and 6, and performance standards for non-mitigation (i.e., erosion control) areas are shown in Table 7. Each restoration component has established success criteria. Upon completion of mitigation activities, the areas designated for mitigation have a final success criterion of greater than or equal to 80% cover of native species.

The 2017–2018 monitoring results indicate that the mitigation areas are in substantial conformance with second year performance criteria, with a few minor deficiencies as outlined herein. Locations of the restoration sites are depicted in Figure 2. Photos of the restoration areas are provided in Appendix A.

3.2.1 Wetland/Riparian Mitigation Area

Based on the results of the 2017–2018 transect data collection, the restored drainage channel mitigation area is on track to meet the final success criteria upon completion of the 5-year monitoring program. The restored drainage channel is meeting second year success criteria for both native and non-native cover with approximately 72% cover of native plants, 0% cover of perennial invasive plants, and 0% cover of annual invasive plants.

Table 5
Restored Drainage Channel Mitigation Success Criteria and Monitoring Results

Milestone	2018 Monitoring Results	Year 2 Assessment Criteria	Status
2 Year	Native plant cover of 72% (excluding main channel area†)	Native plant cover of at least 50% (excluding main channel area†)	Achieved
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants	0% cover of perennial invasive plants	Achieved
	0% cover of annual invasive plants	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants	Achieved

† The main stream channel area is expected to lack dense vegetative cover due to the cobbly substrate, stream meander, and erosive force of water that may preclude dense vegetation from establishing in this area (similar to nearby natural streams). As such, a quantitative assessment criterion for native cover is not appropriate for this area. However, the invasive species cover criteria still apply.

Predominant species occurring in the restored drainage channel and associated buffer habitat include mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*, 60%), Menzie’s goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*, 37%), San Diego marsh elder (*Iva hayesiana*, 15%), clustered tarweed (*Deinandra fasciculata*, 12%), and deergrass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*, 11%). The associated species absolute cover percentages are a proportion of species occurrence, capturing the fact that multiple individuals of one species may be observed within one transect point. Due to the overlapping of plant canopies, the absolute cover may exceed 100%. This is different from relative percent cover, which is a

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

measurement of vegetation cover within a given study area, where a species will only be counted as one native or non-native hit when calculating cover.

Container plant establishment and native recruitment have been successful. The majority of container plant mortality in this area has been replaced by natural recruitment of appropriate species, especially mulefat. There were no observed perennial or annual non-native invasive species within the transects.

3.2.2 Upland Mitigation

The upland mitigation area is meeting second year success criteria for native cover, perennial invasive cover, and annual invasive cover (Table 6). It is also meeting the second year qualitative assessment criterion to “minimize erosion” (Table 7).

Table 6
Quantitative Upland Mitigation Success Criteria and Monitoring Results

Milestone	2018 Monitoring Results	Year 2 Assessment Criteria	Status
2 Year	73% native plant cover	Native plant cover of 40%	Achieved
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants	0% cover of perennial invasive plants	Achieved
	0% cover of annual invasive plants	No more than 20% cover of annual invasive plants	Achieved

Table 7
Qualitative Upland Mitigation Success Criteria and Monitoring Results

Milestone	2018 Monitoring Results	Year 2 Assessment Criteria	Status
2 Year	No erosion issues detected	Minimize erosion	Achieved

The upland mitigation areas are meeting second year criteria with 73% native plant cover. Predominant species within the upland mitigation areas include San Diego County viguiera (*Bahiopsis laciniata*, 109% cover) and Menzie’s goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*, 11% cover). The associated species absolute cover percentages are a proportion of species occurrence, which may exceed 100% cover.

There were no non-native perennial or annual species observed within the upland transects. No erosion issues were detected within the mitigation area.

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

Six portions of the upland mitigation areas were observed to have less vegetative cover when compared to adjacent upland mitigation areas. The six areas were exhibiting signs of elevated chloride levels, which hindered adequate plant establishment. The designated areas were remediated with soil amendments to address the saline soils. Soil amendments included gypsum and slow-release fertilizer pellets. The soil amendments were successful in accelerating plant growth and vigor; however, there was minimal seedling recruitment. These areas are still meeting second year performance standards and functioning as the target habitat.

Coastal California gnatcatchers continue to be observed regularly by Dudek biologists within the Diegan coastal sage scrub upland mitigation area. While use or occupation of the habitat by gnatcatcher is not a requirement, their presence is a positive indicator that the target functions for wildlife habitat are developing as intended.

3.2.3 Erosion Control Areas

The erosion control areas consisting of the steep slopes and hydroseed areas (detention basin, maintenance roads, and disturbed areas) are not quite meeting the 25-month completion performance criteria for plant cover (Table 8). However, the City has approved the completion of the erosion control areas due to the adequate cover that is functioning as the target habitat to prevent erosion (Appendix D).

Table 8
Steep Slope Erosion Control Areas and Areas Receiving Erosion Control Hydroseed
(Detention Basin, Maintenance Roads, Disturbed Areas) Success Criteria and
Monitoring Results

Milestone	2018 Monitoring Results	Year 2 Assessment Criteria	Status
25 Months	Plant cover ranging from 75% to 95%, with an average of approximately 80% overall (visual estimate by restoration biologist)	Plant cover of approximately 100% (visual estimate by restoration biologist)	Not achieved, but completion approval received from City.
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants	0% cover of perennial invasive plants	Achieved

Average total plant cover was observed to range from approximately 75%–95% (Class 6), with an overall average at approximately 80% (Class 6). There was an observed 0% cover (Class 1) of perennial invasive species within the erosion control areas, which meets the 25-month completion performance criteria for perennial invasive species. Cover within the erosion control areas is high and adequately functioning to prevent erosion control, as no erosion issues were observed throughout the

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

areas. In addition, annual species are ephemeral and were senescent during the time of annual quantitative monitoring. Even though the annual species have senesced, roots still exist in the soil and provide stabilization. The site is stabilized by rooting from these annual species as well as the persisting perennial species (Appendix D)

The detention basin slopes are currently exhibiting 56%–80% (Classes 5–6) vegetative cover, with an average of about 75%. Therefore, the average current conditions of the detention basin are not meeting the second year success criteria of 100% total cover. However, in accordance with the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Rocks Biological Consulting 2015), City of San Diego maintenance crews perform periodic pruning and removal of vegetation as well as dredging activities in order to allow drainage and functioning of the basin. Vegetative cover will consistently fall below the success criteria due to this periodic removal and trimming of vegetation. Despite the fact that the detention basin is not meeting second year success criteria, it is still performing the target functions of the basin.

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

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Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

4 ACTION STRATEGY FOR 2018–2019

The primary focus of the maintenance and monitoring efforts during the third year of the maintenance program will be to continue weed control efforts in order to reduce competition and encourage further establishment of native species.

Control Weeds: Weed control efforts have been extremely effective at keeping weeds under control. However, persistent weed control is recommended to maintain the project in conformance to annual performance criteria for weed cover, particularly as it relates to perennial invasive species. General weed control within the on-site coastal sage scrub habitat and the drainage channel should be continued through the third year. In addition, the on-site erosion control areas will require the control of perennial invasive species (e.g., tree tobacco and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)). A combination of physical, cultural, and herbicide treatments will likely be required to keep the weed species in check. It is critical that the methods of weed control employed do not result in impacts to the desirable native species. All weed/exotic debris will be removed from the site and disposed of in a timely and legal manner. All applicable laws, regulations, safety precautions, and label directions are followed when performing herbicide treatments. The landscape maintenance contractor (HRS) consults with its licensed pest control adviser if specific herbicide/pest control recommendations are required.

Remove Trash: Trash removal should be conducted as necessary. Trash occurrence throughout the site has been minimal, but monitoring and maintenance efforts should continue as needed. Most of the trash observed on site has been associated with the drainage channel and detention basin.

Irrigation Maintenance: The irrigation system should continue to be monitored and maintained throughout the mitigation areas. Any breaks or leaks should be repaired on an as-needed basis. The site should be assessed and irrigation levels adjusted per the recommendation of the project biologist.

Remove Drainage Diversion Structure: It is expected that the drainage diversion at the central storm drain structure will need to be removed during the 2018–2019 winter rainy season. As previously reported, the diversion structure should not be removed until both the upstream and downstream channels are vegetated and stabilized. A large amount of sediment passed through the storm drain diversion structure and into the detention basin during the rainy season of 2016–2017. The 2017–2018 rainy season produced less sediment runoff into the detention basin than in Year 1, but levels remained too high and the project biologist deemed it necessary to wait another year before removing the diversion structure. The detention basin was effective at capturing and retaining the sediment. However, the amount of sediment in the runoff still would have overwhelmed the restored drainage channel. Therefore, Dudek recommends monitoring additional sediment accretion in the detention basin during the first

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

few significant rain events of 2018–2019. If the sediment accretion in the detention basin is minimal (e.g., less than about 2 inches), the diversion structure should be removed to allow the restored drainage channel to convey storm flows. Dudek has placed measuring stakes within the detention basin in order to track sediment accretion and will notify the contractor if the diversion structure should be removed.

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

5 REFERENCES

- CNPS (California Native Plant Society). 2007. *California Native Plant Society Relevé Protocol*. October 2007.
- Rincon Consultants. 2016. *120-Day Monitoring Letter Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project Phase 2 Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for City of San Diego-Development Services Department. September 2016.
- Rocks Biological Consulting. 2015. *Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan*. Prepared for Geosyntec Consultants. June 2015.

Second Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

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APPENDIX A

Representative Photographs



PRE-PROJECT (October 20, 2015)

View north at future energy dissipator location.



POST-PROJECT (June 2, 2017)

View north at energy dissipator location.



POST-PROJECT (September 4, 2018)

View north at energy dissipator location.

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SOURCE: RINCON 2015; DUDEK 2017 AND 2018

APPENDIX A-1

Photo Point 1—Pre-Project Photograph and Post-Project Photographs

Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project—Phase 2



PRE-PROJECT (October 20, 2015)

View south of future detention basin location.



POST-PROJECT (June 2, 2017)

View south of detention basin location.



POST-PROJECT (September 4, 2018)

View south of detention basin location.

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SOURCE: RINCON 2015; DUDEK 2017 AND 2018

APPENDIX A-2

Photo Point 2—Pre-Project Photograph and Post-Project Photographs

Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project—Phase 2



PRE-PROJECT (October 20, 2015)

View northeast of future outlet to detention basin location.



POST-PROJECT (June 2, 2017)

View northeast of outlet to detention basin location.



POST-PROJECT (September 4, 2018)

View northeast of outlet to detention basin location.

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SOURCE: RINCON 2015; DUDEK 2017 AND 2018

APPENDIX A-3

Photo Point 3—Pre-Project Photograph and Post-Project Photographs

Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project—Phase 2



PRE-PROJECT (October 20, 2015)

View north towards deep incision on eastern slope.



POST-PROJECT (June 2, 2017)

View north after removal of deep incision on eastern slope.



POST-PROJECT (September 4, 2018)

View north after removal of deep incision on eastern slope.

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SOURCE: RINCON 2015; DUDEK 2017 AND 2018

APPENDIX A-4

Photo Point 4–Pre-Project Photograph and Post-Project Photographs

Annual Monitoring Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project–Phase 2



POST-PROJECT (June 2, 2017)

View looking east at eastern slope.



POST-PROJECT (September 4, 2018)

View looking east at eastern slope.

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SOURCE: DUDEK 2017 AND 2018



View looking southeast at eastern slope.



View looking southeast at eastern slope.

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SOURCE: DUDEK 2017 AND 2018

APPENDIX A-6 Photo Point 6—Post-Project Photographs

APPENDIX B

Transect Data and Visual Cover Estimates

Steep Slope Erosion Control Areas and Areas Receiving Erosion Control Hydroseed (Detention Basin, Maintenance Roads, Disturbed Areas)
Visual Cover Estimates

Scientific Name	Common Name	Life	Form	Native	Cal-IPC	EC 1 Class	EC 2 Class	EC 3 Class	EC 4 Class
<i>Acemispson glaber</i>	Deerweed	perennial	herb	native	none			2	1
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Ragweed	perennial	herb	native	none	2			2
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	Californica sagebrush	perennial	shrub	native	none	2	2	2	
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort	perennial	shrub	native	none	2	2		
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	San Diego sagewort	perennial	shrub	native	none		2	2	
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender oat	annual	grass	non-native	moderate				1
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	perennial	shrub	native	none	2	2		
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mule fat	perennial	shrub	native	none	2	3a	3a	2
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	Desertbroom baccharis	perennial	shrub	native	none			2	2
<i>Bahiopsis laciniata</i>	San Diego county viguiera	perennial	shrub	native	none	2	2	3a	4
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	annual	grass	non-native	moderate				1
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Foxtail chess	annual	grass	non-native	none	2			2
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock	perennial	herb	non-native	moderate				
<i>Cornus canadensis</i>	Bunch berry	perennial	herb	native	none		2		
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimsonweed	perennial	herb	native	none	2		2	
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	Clustered tarweed	annual	herb	native	none	3a			3a
<i>Encelia californica</i>	Bush sunflower	perennial	shrub	native	none				
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaved horseweed	annual	herb	non-native	none				
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canada horseweed	annual	herb	native	none				
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	perennial	shrub	native	none	2		2	2
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	annual	herb	native	none				
<i>Festuca microstachys</i>	Small fescue	annual	grass	native	none				
<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Rattail sixweeks grass	annual	grass	non-native	moderate				
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown daisy	annual	herb	non-native	moderate				
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Menzies' goldenbush	perennial	shrub	native	none	2	3a	5	2
<i>Lasthenia californica</i>	California goldfields	annual	herb	native	none				3b
<i>Lasthenia gracilis</i>	Needle goldfields	annual	herb	native	none				
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	Arroyo lupine	annual	herb	native	none				
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Chaparral bush mallow	perennial	shrub	native	none		2	2	2

Steep Slope Erosion Control Areas and Areas Receiving Erosion Control Hydroseed (Detention Basin, Maintenance Roads, Disturbed Areas)
Visual Cover Estimates

Scientific Name	Common Name	Life	Form	Native	Cal-IPC	EC 1 Class	EC 2 Class	EC 3 Class	EC 4 Class
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i>	Parish's bush mallow	perennial	shrub	native	none				
<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>	Bush mallow	annual	herb	non-native	none				
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Cheeseweed	annual	herb	non-native	none				
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Annual yellow sweetclover	annual	herb	non-native	none				
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common iceplant	annual	herb	non-native	moderate				
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco	perennial	tree/shrub	non-native	moderate				
<i>Pseudognaphalium biolettii</i>	Two-color rabbit-tobacco	perennial	herb	native	none				
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed	annual	herb	non-native	none			2	
<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russianthistle	annual	herb	non-native	limited		2	2	2
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage	perennial	herb	native	none		2		
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket	annual	herb	non-native	moderate				
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	American black nightshade	annual	herb	native	none				
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sowthistle	annual	herb	non-native	none				
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needle grass	perennial	grass	native	none	1		2	2
Thatch						3a	4		
Estimated Total Average Cover Class						6	6	6	6
Estimated Average Perennial Invasive Cover Class						0	0	0	0

CNPS Relevé Method Class Breakdown

Class 1	<1% cover
Class 2	1-5% cover
Class 3a	5-15% cover
Class 3b	15-25% cover
Class 4	25-50% cover
Class 5	50-75% cover
Class 6	>75% cover

Restored Drainage Channel Mitigation Area Transect Data Summary

	RT 1	RT 2	RT 3	RT 4
Native	33	38	31	41
Non-Native	0	0	0	0
Non-Native Perennial	0	0	0	0
Non-Native Annual	0	0	0	0
Bare	17	12	19	9

Average Cover

Total Native Cover	0.660	0.760	0.620	0.820	0.7150
Total Non-Native Cover	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000
Perennial Invasive Cover	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000
Annual Invasive Cover	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.0000

NOTE: Percent cover is a measurement of vegetative cover within a given study area. It is not a proportion of species occurrence. Multiple individuals of one species may be observed within one transect point but will only be counted as one native or non-native hit when calculating cover estimates.

Restored Drainage Channel Mitigation Area Transect Data

Scientific Name	Common Name	Life	Form	Native	Cal-IPC	RT 1	RT 2	RT 3	RT 4	Average	Average %
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deerweed	perennial	shrub	native	none		1			1.00	1%
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Ragweed	perennial	herb	native	none		1		1	1.00	2%
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	perennial	shrub	native	none	3		3	1	2.33	7%
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	San dDiego sagewort	perennial	shrub	native	none		3			3.00	3%
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mule fat	perennial	shrub	native	none	22	14	15	9	15.00	60%
<i>Bahiopsis laciniata</i>	San Diego county viguiera	perennial	shrub	native	none	1	1		3	1.67	5%
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimsonweed	perennial	herb	native	none	1				1.00	1%
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	Clustered tarweed	annual	herb	native	none	9			3	6.00	12%
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	perennial	shrub	native	none		1		1	1.00	2%
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Menzies' goldenbush	perennial	shrub	native	none	1	13	9	14	9.25	37%
<i>Iva hayesiana</i>	San Diego marsh elder	perennial	herb	native	none		6		9	7.50	15%
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deergrass	perennial	grass	native	none	2	4	2	3	2.75	11%
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needle grass	perennial	grass	native	none			2	1	1.50	3%
Bare	bare	bare	bare	bare	none	17	12	19	9	14.25	57%

Upland Mitigation Area Transect Data Summary

	UT 1	UT2	UT3	UT 4	UT 5	UT 6	
Native	34	27	39	44	37	40	
Non-Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-Native Perennial	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Non-Native Annual	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bare	22	22	10	6	14	10	
10							Average Cover
Total Native Cover	0.607	0.551	0.796	0.880	0.725	0.800	0.727
Total Non-Native Cover	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Perennial Non-Native Cover	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Annual Non-Native Cover	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

NOTE: Percent cover is a measurement of vegetative cover within a given study area. It is not a proportion of species occurrence. Multiple individuals of one species may be observed within one transect point but will only be counted as one native or non-native hit when calculating cover estimates.

Upland Mitigation Area Transect Data

Scientific Name	Common Name	Life	Form	Native	Cal-IPC	UT 1	UT 2	UT 3	UT 4	UT 5	UT 6	Avg	Avg %
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	perennial	shrub	native	none	4	1	1		1		1.75	5%
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i>	San Diego sagewort	perennial	shrub	native	none	2						2.00	1%
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mule fat	perennial	shrub	native	none	5			4			4.50	6%
<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	Scalebroom	perennial	shrub	native	none			1	2		4	2.33	5%
<i>Bahiopsis laciniata</i>	San Diego county viguiera	perennial	shrub	native	none	16	23	32	43	25	25	27.33	109%
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimsonweed	perennial	herb	native	none		2					2.00	1%
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	Clustered tarweed	annual	herb	native	none						2	2.00	1%
<i>Elymus condensatus</i>	Giant wild rye	perennial	grass	native	none						2	2.00	1%
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	perennial	shrub	native	none	2	2	1	1		3	1.80	6%
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Menzies' goldenbush	perennial	shrub	native	none	6				8	2	5.33	11%
<i>Lasthenia californica</i>	California goldfields	annual	herb	native	none						1	1.00	1%
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurel sumac	perennial	shrub	native	none						3	3.00	2%
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i>	Chaparral mallow	perennial	shrub	native	none				1			1.00	1%
<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deergrass	perennial	grass	native	none		3		1			2.00	3%
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	White sage	perennial	shrub	native	none	2						2.00	1%
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage	perennial	herb	native	none			2	1			1.50	2%
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needle grass	perennial	grass	native	none			1		1	1	1.00	2%
Bare	bare	bare	bare	bare	none	22	22	10	6	14	10	14.00	56%

APPENDIX C

*Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park Invasive Species
Removal Letter of Completion*

February 27, 2019

10113

Mr. Robert R. Smith Jr.
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
5900 La Place Court, Suite 100
Carlsbad, California 92008

Subject: *Request for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Authorization of Completion for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 (SPL-2010-00157-RRS) Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park Pampas Grass Removal Effort*

Dear Mr. Smith:

In accordance with the *Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan* (Plan) (Rocks Biological Consulting 2015) and pursuant of the Department of the Army Permit (SPL-2010-00157-RRS) (Appendix C), Dudek is submitting this request on behalf of the City of San Diego, for completion sign-off of the offsite invasive species removal of pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*) at Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park. The project is located at the end of Vickie Drive in the southern portion of the La Jolla community of San Diego, California, within the County of San Diego (Appendix A - Figure 1). The offsite invasive species removal was conducted at Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park (Park), which is located near the Project site off Soledad Road, San Diego, California (Appendix A - Figure 1). The Park is owned by the City of San Diego and overseen by the City's Park and Recreation Department Community Parks I Division. The dominant vegetation community within the Park is coastal sage scrub with one large, deeply incised channel running along the western boundary from north to south. The channel is predominantly upland wetland species. However, there were areas of dense pampas grass occurrence.

The majority of compensatory mitigation for project impacts occurred on-site (Appendix A - Figure 2). However, a two-year pampas grass removal program was implemented at Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park in order to mitigate for the permanent loss of 1,250 linear feet of channel (Appendix A - Figure 3). As compensatory mitigation for Phase 1 emergency impacts of 1,060 linear feet and an additional 190 linear feet of impacts during Phase 2 implementation, offsite invasive species removal of pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*) was performed along 1,250 linear feet of Other Waters of the U.S. (natural channel) at the Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park, as required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). This letter documents the successful completion of the offsite removal effort (Appendix C)

The two-year pampas grass removal program was implemented according to the mitigation schedule outlined in the Plan (Table 1).

Mr. Smith

Subject: Request for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Authorization Completion Sign-off for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 (SPL-2010-00157-RRS) Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park Pampas Grass Removal Effort

Table 1. Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Schedule for Off-Site Pampas Grass Treatment at Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park

Milestone	Assessment Criteria	Status
Within 6 Months of Grading Completion	Biological monitoring to quantify baseline pampas grass infestation prior to initial treatment	Completed (Rincon) - October 12, 2015.
	Treat pampas grass within mitigation area through application of appropriate herbicide, and/or manual removal	Completed (Habitat West) - October 12, 2015.
Within 1 Year of Initial Treatment	Re-treat all pampas grass not completely killed from first treatment	Completed (HRS) - August 21, 2017
	Treat any new pampas grass seedlings	Completed (HRS) - August 21, 2017
Within 2 Years of Initial Treatment	Re-treat all pampas grass not completely killed from first treatment	Completed (HRS) - May 10, 2018
	Treat any new pampas grass seedlings	Completed (HRS) - May 10, 2018
	Biological monitoring to quantify treatment efficacy	Completed (Dudek) - May 10, 2018 and February 11, 2019
	Submit monitoring report to Corps	Submitted (Dudek) - February 2019

A baseline survey was conducted in order to assess and document the extent of pampas grass infestation within the channel (Rincon 2016). Photo points were established during the baseline survey and representative site photographs taken in order to compare pre- and post-treatment conditions (Appendix B). Pampas grass seed is generally viable for approximately six months, so the treatment regimen within the two-year treatment program was based on the germination cycle for the species (Rocks Biological 2015). Per the Plan, pampas grass was treated by herbicide application with follow-up treatments in the subsequent two years (Rocks Biological Consulting 2015). Smaller seedling recruits were hand-pulled, otherwise all individuals were carefully treated with an appropriate herbicide ensuring that each leaf blade was sprayed. The plants were left in place post-treatment as this is a common and accepted practice on City of San Diego lands. The treated pampas grass material dries and decomposes quickly, and removal would negatively impact the adjacent native habitat. As depicted in Table 1, the first treatment effort was conducted by Habitat West on October 12, 2015 (Rincon 2016). HRS took over the maintenance and monitoring of the Project in January 2017, so a follow-up treatment was conducted on August 21, 2017. The final treatment effort was conducted on May 10, 2018 in order to coincide with the most ideal treatment timing as outlined in the Plan (November to July). The Project and grading activities were completed in April 2016. The follow-up treatments were on schedule with the grading completion timeline, rather than the initial treatment, which was conducted prior to Project completion. A biological monitor was present during follow up treatments and a final survey of the site was conducted on February 11, 2019 in order to confirm treatment efficacy.

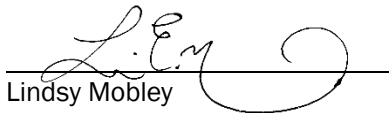
Mr. Smith

Subject: Request for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Authorization Completion Sign-off for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 (SPL-2010-00157-RRS) Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park Pampas Grass Removal Effort

During the final treatment effort, minimal pampas grass recruitment was observed since the previous year's treatment. All remaining recruits were successfully treated with an appropriate herbicide and work was approved by the project biologist. No live pampas grass was observed during the final completion survey. The extent and success of the treatment is evidenced by the dead plant material remaining within the channel. Representative site photographs were taken at the established photo points in order to document the final site conditions at the completion of the two-year treatment program. Based on the positive results from the treatment effort, Dudek confirms the successful completion of all pampas grass treatment within the channel.

Thank you in advance for your review of this request for authorization. If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 760.496.4458 or lmobley@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Lindsay Mobley
Habitat Restoration Specialist

Att: Appendix A – Figures 1-3
Appendix B – Representative Site Photographs
Appendix C – ACOE and RWQCB Permits
cc: Sergio Iniguez, City of San Diego
Kyle Matthews, Habitat Restoration Sciences Inc.

Resources

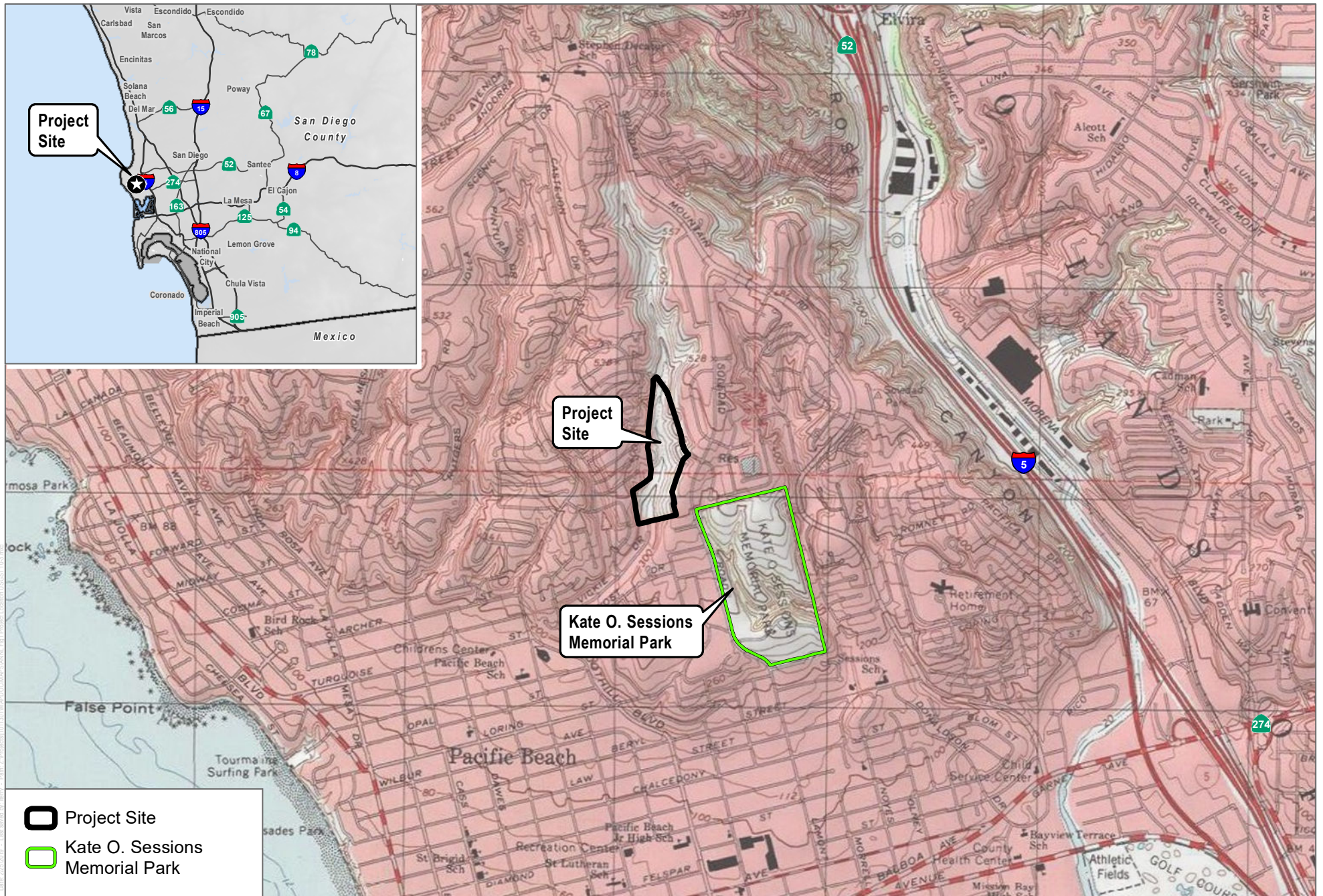
Rocks Biological Consulting. 2015. *Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan*. Prepared for Geosyntec Consultants. June.

Rincon. 2016. *120-Day Monitoring Letter Report for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project Phase 2 Project, San Diego, California*. Prepared for the City of San Diego. September.

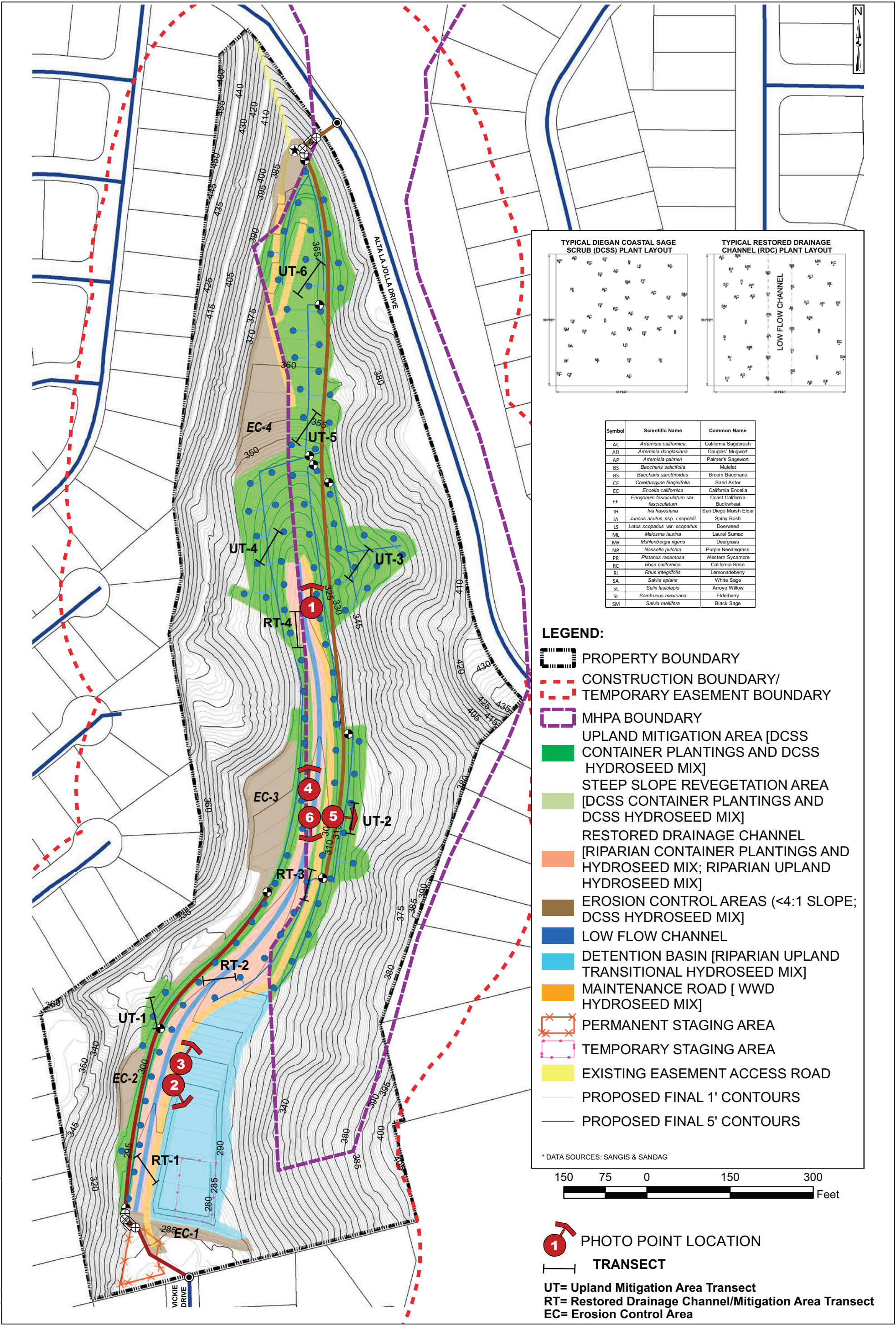


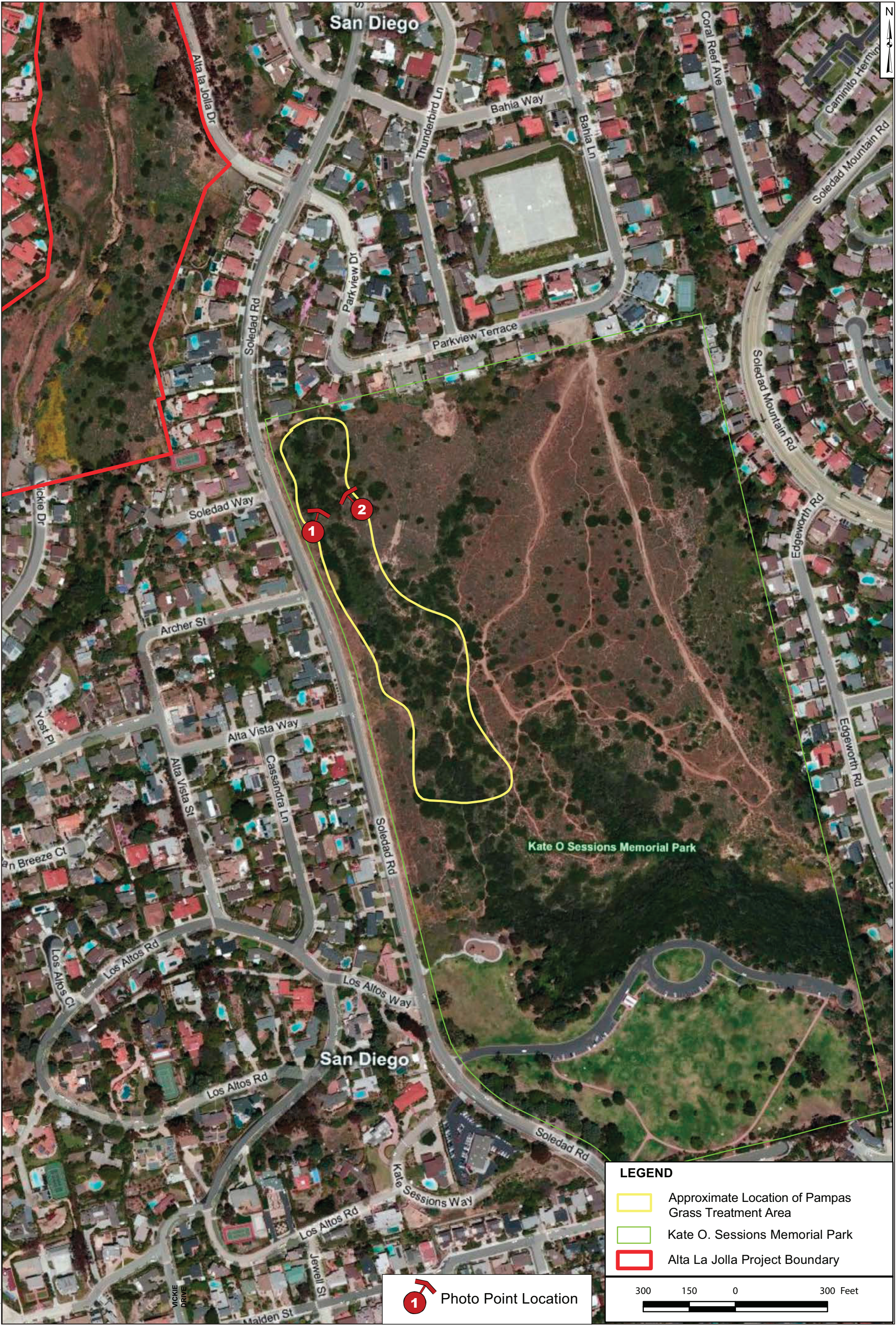
Appendix A

Figures 1-3



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series La Jolla Quadrangle





SOURCE: ROCKS BIOLOGICAL CONSULTING

FIGURE 3

Off-Site Mitigation Area for Linear Foot Impacts

Request for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Authorization of Completion for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 (SPL-2010-00157-RRS) Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park Pampas Grass Removal Effort



Appendix B

Representative Site Photographs



PRE-PROJECT

Photo Point 1 : View from western slope of channel, showing pre-treatment conditions, facing northeast (October 12, 2015)



POST-PROJECT

Photo Point 1: View from western slope of channel, showing post-treatment conditions, facing northeast (February 11, 2019)



Photo Point 2: View from eastern slope of pre-treatment conditions within channel, facing northwest (October 12, 2015)



Photo Point 2: View from eastern slope of post-treatment conditions within channel, facing northwest (February 11, 2019)

SOURCE: DUDEK

APPENDIX B-2

Photo Point 2–Pre-Project and Post-Project Photographs

Request for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Authorization of Completion for the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project
Phase 2 (SPL-2010-00157-RRS) Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park Pampas Grass Removal Effort



Photo 1: View of pampas grass prior to two-year treatment program (October 12, 2015)



Photo 2: HRS crew conducting the final treatment effort (May 10, 2018)



Photo 3: View of treated pampas grass within channel (May 10, 2018)



Photo 4: Example of minor pampas grass seedling recruitment treated during final visit (May 10, 2018)



Photo 5: View of treated pampas grass with no recruitment during final survey (February 11, 2019)



Photo 6: View of final channel conditions from western slope, at southern end of treatment area looking northeast up channel (February 11, 2019)



Appendix C

Permits



EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR



MATTHEW RODRIGUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region

November 20, 2013

Certified Mail – Return Receipt Requested
Article Number: 7011 0470 0002 8961 6091

Mr. Mike Handal
City of San Diego
Engineering and Capital Projects
600 B Street, Suite 800, MS 908
San Diego, CA 92101

In reply refer to:
752221: amonji

Subject: Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. 10C-033; Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

Mr. Handal:

Enclosed find Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. 10C-033 (Certification) and acknowledgment of enrollment under State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 2003-017-DWQ for the **Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2** (Project). A description of the Project and Project location can be found in the Certification, location map, and site maps which are included as attachments to the Certification.

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 the City of San Diego to enforcement actions by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (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.

TOMÁS MORALES, CHAIR | DAVID GIBSON, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92108-2700 | (619) 516-1990 | www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego



RECYCLED PAPER

In the subject line of any response, please include the reference number 752221:amonji. For questions or comments, please contact Alan Monji by phone at (619) 521-3968 or by email at Alan.Monji@waterboards.ca.gov.

Respectfully,



DAVID W. GIBSON
Executive Officer
San Diego Water Board

DG:js:db:kd:atm

Enclosure:

Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. 10C-033 for Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Project, with 4 attachments.

E-copies: Refer to Attachment 1 of Certification 10C-033 for Distribution List.

Tech Staff Info & Use	
File No.	10C-033
WDID	9000002066
Reg. Measure ID	374080
Place ID	752221
Party ID	522321

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region

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: Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2
Certification Number 10C-033
WDID: 9 000002066

Reg. Meas. ID: 374080
Place ID: 752221
Party ID: 522321

APPLICANT: City of San Diego
600 B Street, Suite 800
San Diego, CA 92101

ACTION:

<input type="checkbox"/> Order for Low Impact Certification	<input type="checkbox"/> Order for Denial of Certification
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Order for Technically-conditioned Certification	<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017 DWQ	<input type="checkbox"/> Enrollment in Isolated Waters Order No. 2004-004 DWQ

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of San Diego (hereinafter Applicant) submitted an application for Water Quality Certification pursuant to section 401 of the Clean Water Act for the Alta La Jolla Canyon Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 (hereinafter referred to as Project) to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) on April 25, 2010. The Applicant proposes to discharge fill material to waters of the United States and/or State associated with construction activity at the Project site.

The Project is a 7.9 acre site located in the southern portion of Alta La Jolla Canyon in the City of San Diego, California. The Project is bordered by Alta La Jolla Drive to the north and Vicki Drive to the south. The Project consists of grading and fill activities to stabilize canyon slopes to protect adjacent homes, activities to repair and restore a severely incised drainage channel, construction of a storm drain system to restore the hydraulics in the restored channel, and construction of a detention basin to improve water quality and attenuate 100-year peak flood events, to the extent possible.

The Project is being constructed in two phases:

Phase 1

Phase 1 was conducted as an emergency construction project between October 2007 and March 2008 under a United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regional General Permit 63 (RGP 63) action. The purpose of Phase 1 was to stabilize the northwestern canyon slope and to divert runoff entering the Project from three of the storm drain outlets into three separate drain pipes. Phase 1 included grading activities to create an earthen buttress in the northern portion of the Project and to construct a temporary construction access road from Vickie Drive to the northern Project limits on the western slope. In excess of 45 feet of fill was placed within the deepest portions of the eroded channel to reconstruct the earth buttress along the northwestern slope toes. Three corrugated metal pipe (CMP) storm drains were installed to collect and channelize runoff from Calle Alta, Calle Candela, Alta La Jolla Drive, and the canyons north of Alta La Jolla Drive. The ephemeral channel was diverted into a 660 foot long 42-inch diameter CMP storm drain designed with an energy dissipater, clean out, and concentrate collar at the outlet.

Upon completion of Phase 1 construction activities, the soil surface in the disturbed areas was furrowed in preparation for stabilization and hydroseeding. Coco-matting was installed over 2.43 acres to stabilize disturbed soil and approximately 4.27 acres, including the construction road and temporary staging areas, were hydroseeded with a Coastal Sage Scrub mix. Phase 1 resulted in a permanent loss of 0.17 acres (1,060 linear feet (LF)) of waters of the State and 0.06 acres (1,060 LF) of jurisdictional waters of the United States. As part of the RGP 63 Special Condition 4, mitigation for impacts in Phase 1 was deferred to an after the fact mitigation plan which is part of Phase 2.

Phase 2

Phase 2 construction, which is the current Project, includes final stabilization of the channel and other disturbed areas within the Project foot print and mitigation of environmental damage associated with both phases of the Project. Phase 2 earthwork activities include grading to improve the surface drainage in the Phase 1 area and grading to restore the Phase 2 drainage channel. To minimize scour of the earthen buttress, runoff from Calle Alta, Calle Candela, Alta La Jolla Drive, and the watershed north of Alta La Jolla Drive will continue to be conveyed through storm drain lines in the northern portion of the Project area (Phase 1). The 660-foot long 42-inch CMP storm drain line installed in the main channel during Phase 1 will be replaced with a 42-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) to meet City of San Diego specifications. The two tributary storm drain lines on the western slope will be replaced with a 24-inch RCP and an 18-inch RCP. A fourth 24-inch RCP storm drain line will be installed on the eastern slope to capture runoff from Alta La Jolla Drive in the central portion of the Project area. The three tributary storm drain lines will be discharged into the Phase 2, 42-inch RCP storm drain line. Two permanent unimproved maintenance roads will be installed in the southern and northern portions of the Project, totaling 0.54 acres. A temporary staging area (0.16 acres) will be constructed in the southern portion of the Project site within the footprint of the proposed detention basin.

The 42-inch RCP installed in the main channel will discharge to a concrete energy dissipater (CED) which is the starting point for the Phase 2 channel design. The CED will be designed with a weir to split the discharge flows to two drainage systems within the canyon; one underground and one above ground. The first drainage system consists of a 36-inch RCP storm drain that will transition to a 42-inch RCP storm drain at the confluence with the two tributary RCP drainages downstream of the CED installed on the eastern and west slopes of the canyon. This pipe will convey excess flows resulting from the urbanized watershed during high flow events, from the CED at the toe of the buttress to a 4.64 acre foot capacity (0.67 acre) detention basin located at the southeastern portion of the Project. The detention basin will be designed to capture and treat as much of the 85th percentile storm flows as possible and will help attenuate the increase in the 100-year flood peak. The detention basin is designed to drain within 48 hours to avoid vector control issues from mosquitos. The second drainage system will consist of dry weather flows diverted to the restored natural channel within the canyon by the weir built into the CED. The flows from the restored channel will flow into an existing storm water inlet at the base of Vickie Drive. During high storm flow events, excess flows not diverted to the 42-inch RCP will flow into the natural channel. All flows from the Project will drain into an existing City of San Diego storm drain which discharges into the Pacific Ocean at Tourmaline Beach, approximately 1.5 miles southwest of the Project location. The Phase 2 project also includes the implementation of compensatory mitigation for both Phases 1 and 2 as part of the Project to be undertaken.

The Project application includes a description of the design objective, operation, and degree of treatment expected to be attained from equipment, facilities, or activities (including construction and post-construction best management practices) to treat waste and reduce runoff or other effluents which may be discharged. Compliance with the Certification conditions will help ensure that construction and post-construction discharges from the Project site do not cause onsite or offsite downstream erosion, damage to downstream properties, or otherwise damage to stream habitats in violation of water quality standards in the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Region (9)* (Basin Plan).

The Applicant reports that the construction of the Phase 2 portion of the Project will temporarily impact 0.36 acres of waters of the State and 0.12 acres (1,340 LF total) of waters of the United States, and will permanently impact 0.06 acres (190 LF) of waters of the State and 0.02 acres (190 LF total) of waters of the United States. The Applicant reports that the Project purpose cannot be practically accomplished in a manner which would avoid or result in less adverse impacts to aquatic resources considering all potential practicable alternatives, such as the potential for alternate available locations, designs, reductions in size, configuration or density.

Compensatory mitigation for the permanent loss of 0.17 acres (1,060 LF) in Phase 1 and 0.06 acres (190 LF) in Phase 2 and temporary impacts of 0.36 acres (1,340 LF total) will be achieved through the rehabilitation of 0.32 acres (1,270 LF) of waters of the United States and/or State that will occur in the bed and banks of the Project site. In addition, enhancement, in the form of pampas grass eradication, will take place along 0.22 acres (1,250 LF) of jurisdictional waters of the United States and/or State in the natural channel in Kate Sessions

Memorial Park, an area protected within the City of San Diego's Multiple Habitat Preservation Areas (MHPA) under the City of San Diego's Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP). These areas are subject to perpetual stewardship agreements between the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), United States Fish and Wildlife (USFWS), and City of San Diego under permits issued through section 10a of the Endangered Species Act, and section 2835 of the California Department of Fish and Game Code.

Site grading, including the initial clearing and grubbing, is anticipated to begin in fall of 2013 and will take approximately eight months to complete.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. STANDARD CONDITIONS.....	6
II. GENERAL CONDITIONS	6
III. CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	8
IV. POST-CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	9
V. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION	10
VI. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.....	13
VII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.....	15
VIII. CEQA FINDINGS	18
IX. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT APPLICATION	18
X. SAN DIEGO WATER BOARD CONTACT PERSON	19

1. Distribution List
2. Location Maps
3. Site Plans
4. Alternative Analysis

I. STANDARD CONDITIONS

Pursuant to section 3860 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (23 CCR), the following three standard conditions apply to all water quality certification actions:

- A. This Certification action is subject to modification or revocation upon administrative or judicial review, including review and amendment pursuant to section 13330 of the Water Code and Article 6 (commencing with section 3867 of 23 CCR).
- B. This Certification action is not intended and shall not be construed to apply to any discharge from any activity involving a hydroelectric facility and 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 that application specifically identified that a FERC license or amendment to a FERC license for a hydroelectric facility was being sought.
- C. This Certification action is conditioned upon total payment of any fee required under chapter 28 (commencing with section 3830) of 23 CCR and owed by the applicant.

II. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- A. Water Quality Certification No. 10C-033 (Certification) is only valid if the Project begins no later than 5 (five) years from the date of issuance. If the Project has not begun within 5 years from the date of issuance, then this Certification shall expire five (5) years from the date of issuance.
- B. The Applicant 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 Requirements are accessible at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/docs/generalorders/go_wdr401regulated_projects.pdf.
- C. The Applicant 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 Region (San Diego Water Board), to support this Certification and all subsequent submittals required as part of this Certification. The conditions within this Certification must supersede conflicting provisions within such plans submitted prior to the Certification action. Any modifications thereto, shall require notification to the San Diego Water Board and reevaluation for individual Waste Discharge Requirements and/or Certification amendment.

- D. During construction, the Applicant shall maintain a copy of this Certification at the project site. This Certification must be available at all times to site personnel and agencies.
- E. The Applicant must allow the San Diego Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board, and/or their authorized representative(s) (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required under law, to:
 - 1. Enter upon the Project premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or in which records are kept under the conditions of this Certification.
 - 2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the terms and conditions of this Certification.
 - 3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations required or regulated under this Certification.
 - 4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Certification compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or California Water Code (Water Code), any substances or parameters at any location.
- F. 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.
- G. In response to a suspected violation of any condition of this Certification, the San Diego Water Board may, pursuant to Water Code sections 13267 and 13383, require the holder of any permit or license subject to this Certification to investigate, monitor, and report information on the violation. The only restriction is that the burden, including costs of preparing the reports, must bear a reasonable relationship to the need for and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.
- H. In response to any violation of the conditions of this Certification, or if the results of the Project have unintended impacts to water quality, the San Diego Water Board may modify the conditions of this Certification as appropriate to ensure compliance.

III. CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- A. Prior to the start of the Project, and annually thereafter, the Applicant must educate all personnel on the requirements in this Certification, pollution prevention measures, spill response measures, and Best Management Practices (BMPs) implementation and maintenance.
- B. The Applicant must, at all times, maintain appropriate types and sufficient quantities of materials on-site 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 United States and/or State.
- C. The Applicant must obtain coverage under, and comply with, the requirements of State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, the *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activity*, (General Construction Storm Water Permit) and any reissuance as applicable. If the Project construction activities are not covered under the General Construction Storm Water Permit, the Applicant must develop and implement a runoff management plan (or equivalent construction BMP plan) to prevent the discharge of sediment and other pollutants during construction activities.
- D. The Applicant must properly manage, store, treat, and dispose of wastes in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of waste shall not create conditions of pollution, contamination or nuisance as defined in Water Code section 13050.
- E. Discharges of concentrated flow during construction or after completion must not cause downstream erosion or damage to properties or stream habitat.
- F. 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 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.
- G. All surface waters, including ponded waters, must be diverted away from areas undergoing grading, construction, excavation, vegetation removal, and/or any other activity which may result in a discharge to the receiving water. Diversion activities must not result in the degradation of beneficial uses or exceedance of water quality objectives of the receiving waters. Any temporary dam or other artificial obstruction constructed must only be built from materials such as clean gravel which will cause little or no siltation. Normal flows must be restored to the affected stream immediately upon completion of work at that location.

- H. All areas that have 14 or more days of inactivity must be stabilized within 14 days of the last activity. The Applicant is responsible for implementing and maintaining BMPs to prevent erosion of the rough graded areas. After completion of grading, all areas must be revegetated with native species appropriate for the area. The revegetation palette must not contain any plants listed on the California Invasive Plant Council Invasive Plant Inventory, which can be found online at <http://www.cal-ipc.org/ip/inventory/weedlist.php>.
- I. Except as authorized by this Certification, substances hazardous to aquatic life including, but not limited to, petroleum products, raw cement/concrete, asphalt, and coating materials, must be prevented from contaminating the soil and/or entering waters of the United States and/or State. BMPs must be implemented to prevent such discharges during each project activity involving hazardous materials.
- J. Removal of vegetation must occur by hand, mechanically, or using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) approved herbicides deployed using applicable BMPs to prevent impacts to beneficial uses of waters of the United States and/or State. Use of aquatic pesticides must be done in accordance with State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2004-0009-DWQ, the *Statewide General National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit for the Discharge of Aquatic Weed Control in Waters of the United States*, and any subsequent reissuance as applicable. Removal of vegetation must occur outside of the avian nesting season (March 15- August 31), unless prior biological surveys are conducted in accordance with authorizations issued by the CDFW and consistent with the MSCP requirements that demonstrate absence of breeding within the clearing area.

IV. POST-CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- A. The Applicant shall not allow post-construction discharges from the Project site to cause onsite or offsite downstream erosion or damage to properties or stream habitats.
- B. All storm drain inlet structures within the Project boundaries must be stamped and/or stenciled (or equivalent) with appropriate language prohibiting non-storm water discharges.
- C. The Project must be designed to comply with the City of San Diego *Storm Water Standards*¹, dated January 20, 2012.
- D. All post-construction BMPs must be implemented, installed, and functional prior to construction completion and planned use; and maintained in perpetuity in accordance

¹ The City of San Diego *Storm Water Standards* can be accessed at: <http://www.sandiego.gov/development-services/news/pdf/stormwatermanual.pdf>

with the City of San Diego or most recent California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA)² guidance.

V. PROJECT IMPACTS AND COMPENSATORY MITIGATION

- A. The Project must avoid and minimize adverse impacts to the aquatic environment to the maximum extent practicable.
- B. Unavoidable impacts to the unnamed tributary in Alta La Jolla Canyon, within the Los Penasquitos Watershed, must not exceed the type of impacts and amounts described in the table below. At a minimum, compensatory mitigation required to offset unavoidable Project impacts to waters of the United States and/or State must be achieved as follows:

	Impacts (acres)	Impacts (linear ft.)	Mitigation for Impacts (acres)	Mitigation for Impacts (linear ft.)	Mitigation Ratio (area mitigated :area impacted)
Permanent Impacts					
Streambed Phase 1	0.17 ¹	1,060 ⁴	Rehabilitation ⁵ 0.32	Rehabilitation ⁵ 1,270	1.9:1
Streambed Phase 2	0.06 ²	190 ⁴	Enhancement ^{6,7} 0.22	Enhancement ^{6,7} 1,250	3.7:1
Temporary Impacts					
Streambed Phase 2	0.36 ³	1,340 ⁴	0.36	1,340	1:1

1. Waters of the United States = 0.06 acres
2. Waters of the United States = 0.02 acres
3. Waters of the United States = 0.12 acres
4. Waters of the United States and State
5. Rehabilitation of the unnamed drainage in Alta La Jolla Canyon
6. Enhancement in the form of pampas grass removal at Kate Sessions Park
7. Assume 4-ft wide channel (waters of the United States)

- C. Compensatory mitigation for permanent discharges to 0.23 acres (1,250 LF total) of waters of the United States and State must be achieved as described in the *Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan* (Mitigation Plan), prepared by Rocks Biological Consulting, dated June 2011 (and any subsequent versions reviewed and accepted by the San Diego Water Board). The Applicant must fully and completely implement the Mitigation Plan; any deviations from, or revisions to, the Mitigation Plan must be pre-approved by the San Diego Water

² California Storm Water Quality Association (*California Storm Water BMP Handbook, New Development and Redevelopment 2003*), available on-line at: <http://www.cabmphandbooks.org/> [Accessed on January 15, 2012]

Board. San Diego Water Board acceptance of the final mitigation plan applies only to the Project described in this Certification and must not be construed as approval for other current or future projects that are planning to use additional acreage at the site for mitigation.

D. Compensatory mitigation for permanent and temporary discharges to waters of the State and the United States and/or State must be achieved as follows in conformance with the Mitigation Plan :

1. Rehabilitation: Mitigation for permanent discharges of fill into streambed waters of the United States and/or State shall be achieved by the rehabilitation of no less than 0.32 acres of streambed waters in Alta La Jolla Canyon. The 0.32 acres shall serve as mitigation exclusively for this Project.
2. Enhancement - Kate Sessions Park: Mitigation for permanent discharges of fill into streambed waters of the United States and/or State shall be achieved by the enhancement in the form of pampas grass eradication of no less than 0.22 acres of streambed waters of the United States and/or State in Kate Sessions Park. The proposed removal of the pampas grass includes an initial herbicide treatment between July and November, followed by an assessment of the treatment area within one year. Any live leaf blades found will be re-sprayed and the area will be resurveyed for new pampas grass seedlings. New pampas grass seedlings will be immediately treated with herbicide. The area will be re-surveyed within two years of the initial treatment to ensure that all pampas grass is controlled in the area.

- E. The stream rehabilitation design shall allow flows to sinuate naturally within the channel banks with no berms, channelization, man-made constraints or barriers constructed in the restored drainage channel. Natural rock and cobble will be placed to dissipate flows and prevent scour in the channel bed.
- F. Compensatory mitigation required under this Certification shall be considered as achieved once it has met the ecological success performance standards contained in the Mitigation Plan.
- G. The construction of proposed mitigation must be concurrent with Project grading and completed no later than 9 months following the initial discharge of dredge or fill material into on-site waters. Delays in implementing mitigation must be compensated by an increased mitigation implementation of 10 percent of the cumulative compensatory mitigation for each month of delay.
- H. Where practical, the Applicant must salvage leaf litter, coarse woody debris, and top soil from impacted jurisdictional water sites that are relatively free of invasive exotic species for use in on-site mitigation areas.

- I. The Applicant must restore all areas of temporary impacts and all other areas of temporary disturbance which could result in a discharge or a threatened discharge to waters of the United States and/or State. Restoration must include grading of disturbed areas to pre-Project contours and revegetation with native species. The Applicant must implement all necessary BMPs to control erosion and runoff from areas associated with the Project.
- J. The mitigation sites must be maintained, in perpetuity, free of perennial exotic plant species including, but not limited to, pampas grass, giant reed, tamarisk, sweet fennel, tree tobacco, castor bean, and pepper tree. Annual exotic plant species must not occupy more than 5 percent of the on-site or off-site mitigation areas.
- K. The compensatory mitigation site(s), must be protected and maintained, in perpetuity, in conformance with the final ecological success performance standards identified in the Mitigation Plan. The aquatic habitats, riparian areas, buffers, and uplands that comprise the mitigation site(s) must be protected in perpetuity from land-use and maintenance activities that may threaten water quality or beneficial uses within the mitigation area. If at any time during the implementation and establishment of the mitigation area(s), and prior to verification of meeting success criteria, a catastrophic natural event (e.g., fire, flood) occurs and impacts the mitigation area, the Applicant is responsible for repair and replanting of the damaged area(s).
- L. For the purpose of determining mitigation credit for the removal of exotic/invasive plant species, only the actual area occupied by exotic/invasive plant species shall be quantified to comply with mitigation requirements.
- M. For purposes of this Certification, establishment is defined as the creation of vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State where the resource has never previously existed (e.g. conversion of nonnative grassland to a freshwater marsh). Restoration is divided into two activities, re-establishment and rehabilitation. Re-establishment is defined as the return of natural/historic functions to a site where vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State previously existed (e.g., removal of fill material to restore a drainage). Rehabilitation is defined as the improvement of the general suite of functions of degraded vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., removal of a heavy infestation or monoculture of exotic plant species from jurisdictional areas and replacing with native species). Enhancement is defined as the improvement to one or two functions of existing vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., removal of small patches of exotic plant species from an area containing predominantly natural plant species). Preservation is defined as the acquisition in fee or easement and legal protection from future impacts in perpetuity of existing vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., conservation easement). In the case of the mitigation areas for the Project, both are located within MHPAs of the MSCP and are considered to have the requisite protection status.

VI. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

- A. **California Rapid Assessment Method.** Prior to initiating Project construction, the Applicant shall develop a monitoring plan to implement the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM)³ for the unnamed ephemeral drainage in Alta La Jolla Canyon. The Applicant must conduct a quantitative function-based assessment of the health of streambed habitat to establish baseline conditions, set success criteria, and assess site progress in the unnamed ephemeral drainage in Alta La Jolla Canyon. CRAM monitoring must be conducted prior to the start of construction authorized under this Certification and years three and five following construction completion. The CRAM results shall be reported with the applicable **Annual Progress Report**. An evaluation, interpretation, and tabulation of all the CRAM assessment data shall be included in the final Project Annual Progress Report.
- B. **Progress Monitoring.** The Applicant must monitor compliance with this Certification, including BMP implementation, and report the monitoring results to the San Diego Water Board in accordance with the reporting requirements in section VIII of this Certification.
- C. The San Diego Water Board may make revisions to the monitoring program at any time during the five-year monitoring term, and may reduce or increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, locations monitored, the frequency of monitoring, or the number and size of samples collected.

VII. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Applicant must report to the San Diego Water Board any noncompliance which may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within **24 hours** from the time the Applicant becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Applicant becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the incident and its cause, the period of the noncompliance including exact dates and times, and if the and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The San Diego Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- B. This Certification is not transferable in its entirety or in part to any person except after notice to the Executive Officer of the San Diego Water Board in accordance with the following terms.

³ Information on CRAM is available at the California Rapid Assessment Method homepage at <http://www.cramwetlands.org/>

1. **Transfer of Property Ownership:** The Applicant must notify the San Diego Water Board of any change in ownership of the Project area. Notification of change in ownership must include, but not be limited to a statement that the Applicant has provided the purchaser with a copy of the Section 401 Water Quality Certification and that the purchaser understands and accepts the certification requirements and the obligation to implement them or be subject to liability for failure to do so. The seller and purchaser must sign and date the notification and provide such notification to the Executive Officer of the San Diego Water Board **within 10 days of the transfer of ownership.**
2. **Transfer of Mitigation Responsibility:** Any notification of transfer of responsibilities to satisfy the mitigation requirements set forth in this Certification must include a signed statement from an authorized representative of the new party (transferee) demonstrating acceptance and understanding of the responsibility to comply with and fully satisfy the mitigation conditions and agreement that failure to comply with the mitigation conditions and associated requirements may subject the transferee to enforcement by the San Diego Water Board under Water Code section 13385, subdivision (a). Notification of transfer of responsibilities meeting the above conditions must be provided to the San Diego Water Board **within 10 days of the transfer date.**
3. **Transfer of Post-Construction BMP Maintenance Responsibility:** The Applicant assumes responsibility for the inspection and maintenance of all post-construction structural BMPs until such responsibility is legally transferred to another entity. At the time maintenance responsibility for post-construction BMPs is legally transferred, the Applicant must submit to the San Diego Water Board a copy of such documentation and must provide the transferee with a copy of a long-term BMP maintenance plan that complies with manufacturer specifications. Notification of transfer of responsibilities meeting the above conditions must be provided to the San Diego Water Board **within 10 days of the transfer date.**

Upon properly noticed transfers of responsibility, the transferee assumes responsibility for compliance with this Certification and references in this Certification to the Applicant will be interpreted to refer to the transferee as appropriate. Transfer of responsibility does not necessarily relieve the Applicant of this Certification in the event that a transferee fails to comply.

- C. The Applicant must notify the San Diego Water Board in writing **at least 5 days prior to** the actual commencement of dredge, fill, and discharge activities.
- D. **Within 60 days from the start of construction**, the Applicant must provide the San Diego Water Board a draft preservation mechanism (e.g. deed restriction, conservation easement, etc.) that will protect all mitigation areas and their buffers in perpetuity. **Within one year of the issuance of this Certification**, the Applicant must submit proof of the completed conservation easement protecting all mitigation areas and their buffers

in perpetuity. The conservation easement, deed restriction, or other legal limitation on the mitigation property must be adequate to demonstrate that the site will be maintained without future development or encroachment on the site which could otherwise reduce the functions and values of the site for the variety of beneficial uses of waters of the State that it supports. The legal limitation must prohibit all residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and transportation development and any other infrastructure development that would not maintain or enhance the wetland and streambed functions and values of the site, except those specific uses defined in the City of San Diego's MHPA. The preservation mechanism must clearly prohibit activities that would result in soil disturbance or vegetation removal, other than the removal of non-native vegetation. Other infrastructure development to be prohibited includes, but is not limited to, additional utility lines, maintenance roads, and areas of maintained landscaping for recreation.

VIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. **Annual Project Reports.** The Applicant must submit annual project reports describing status of BMP implementation and compliance with all requirements of this Certification to the San Diego Water Board prior to **August 1** of each year following the issuance of this Certification until the Project has reached completion. The report must contain a description of each incident of noncompliance and its cause, the period of the noncompliance including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, state the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and identify the steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
- B. **Final Project Completion Report.** The Applicant must submit a Final Project Completion Report to the San Diego Water Board **within 45 days of completion of the Project**. The final reports must include the following information:
1. Date of construction initiation.
 2. Date of construction completion.
 3. Status of BMPs for the Project.
 4. As-built drawings no bigger than 11"X17."
 5. Photo documentation of implemented post-construction BMPs. Photo documentation must be conducted in accordance with guidelines posted at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/docs/401c/401PhotoDocRB9V713.pdf. In addition, photo documentation must include Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for each of the photo points referenced.

- C. Annual Mitigation Monitoring Reports.** The Applicant must submit compensatory mitigation monitoring reports annually, by **August 1** of each year, containing sufficient information to demonstrate how the compensatory mitigation Project is progressing towards meeting its performance standards. Mitigation monitoring reports must be submitted annually until the compensatory mitigation project has accomplished its objectives and met ecological success performance standards contained in the Mitigation Plan and been deemed successful. The monitoring reports must include, but not be limited to, the following information:
1. Names, statement of qualifications, and affiliations of the responsible lead professionals contributing to the report;
 2. Date of initiation of mitigation installation and date mitigation installation was completed;
 3. Mitigation as-builts, including topography maps and planting locations;
 4. Tables presenting the raw data collected in the field as well as analyses of the physical and biological data;
 5. Topographic complexity characteristics at each mitigation site;
 6. Upstream and downstream habitat and hydrologic connectivity;
 7. Source of hydrology;
 8. Width of native vegetation buffer around the entire mitigation site;
 9. Qualitative and quantitative comparisons of current mitigation conditions with pre-construction conditions and previous mitigation monitoring results;
 10. Stream Photo documentation, including all areas of permanent and temporary impact, prior to and after project construction; and mitigation areas, including all areas of permanent and temporary impact, prior to and after mitigation area construction, must be submitted with the mitigation monitoring reports. See Section VIII.B.5 of this Certification for photo documentation procedures; and
 11. A survey report documenting boundaries of mitigation area, including Geographic Information System (GIS) shape files (polygons) of the impact and mitigation areas (Two GPS readings (points) must be taken on each line of the polygon and the polygon must have a minimum of 10 points); including all GIS metadata.
- D. The Applicant must submit final grading and landscaping plans prior to initiation of construction activities.**

- E. The Applicant must submit a Final Restoration Monitoring Plan **prior to initiation of construction activities.**
- F. The Applicant must submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) **prior to initiation of construction activities.**
- G. The submittal of information under this Certification is required pursuant to Water Code section 13267 and 13383. Civil liability may be administratively imposed by the San Diego Water Board for failure to submit information pursuant to Water Code sections 13268 or 13383.
- H. The Applicant must submit all reports and information required under this Certification in both hardcopy (paper) 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. All paper and electronic documents submitted to the San Diego Water Board must include the following identification numbers in the header or subject line: Certification No. 10C-033:PIN 752221
- I. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the San Diego Water Board must be signed and certified as follows:
 - 1. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer of at least the level of vice president.
 - 2. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or proprietor, respectively.
 - 3. 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 may sign applications, reports, or information if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described 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.

If such authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the Project, a new authorization satisfying the above requirements must be submitted to the San Diego Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative.

- J. 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."

- K. The Applicant must submit reports required under this Certification, or other information required by the San Diego Water Board, to:

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region
Attn: 401 Certification; Project No. 10C-033
2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100
San Diego, California 92108

IX. CEQA FINDINGS

- A. The City of San Diego is the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code section 21000, et seq., (CEQA)), and filed a Notice of Determination of their Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on May 6, 2011 (SCH# 2010081080). The City of San Diego has determined the Project will have a significant effect on the environment and mitigation measures were made a condition of the Project.
- B. The San Diego Water Board has reviewed the lead agency's Mitigated Negative Declaration and also finds that the Project as proposed will have a significant effect on the environment and has conditioned mitigation measures accordingly and therefore determines that issuance of this Certification is consistent with the Mitigated Negative Declaration.

X. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF PROJECT APPLICATION

On March 2, 2011, receipt of the project application was posted on the San Diego Water Board website to serve as appropriate notification to the public. Comments received regarding this Project were considered during the preparation of this Certification.

XI. SAN DIEGO WATER BOARD CONTACT PERSON

Alan Monji

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region
2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100
San Diego, California 92108
(619) 521-3968
amonji@waterboards.ca.gov

XII. WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the proposed discharge from the **Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project** (Certification No. 10C-033) 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 (b) compliance with all applicable requirements of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin Region (9) (Basin Plan).

I, David W. Gibson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the forgoing is a full, true, and correct copy of Certification No. 10C-033 issued on November 20, 2013.



DAVID W. GIBSON
Executive Officer
San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

11-20-2013
Date

ATTACHMENT 1
DISTRIBUTION LIST

Robert Smith
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Robert.R.Smith@usace.army.mil

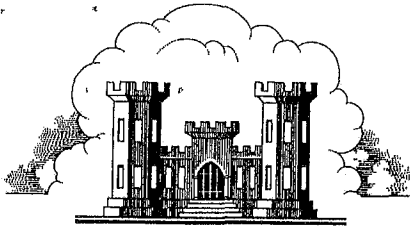
Kelly Fisher
California Department of Fish and Game
Kfisher@wildlife.ca.gov

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

U.S. EPA, OWOW, Region 9
75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105
R9-WTR8-Mailbox@epa.gov

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality
401 Water Quality Certification and Wetlands Unit
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
Stateboard401@waterboards.ca.gov

Kerry Santoro
City of San Diego
KSantoro@sandiego.gov



LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

Permittee: City of San Diego, Engineering and Capital Projects Division; Michael Handal

Permit Number: SPL-2010-00157-RRS

Issuing Office: Los Angeles District

Note: The term "you" and its derivatives, as used in this permit, means the permittee or any future transferee. The term "this office" refers to the appropriate district or division office of the Corps of Engineers having jurisdiction over the permitted activity or the appropriate official acting under the authority of the commanding officer.

You are authorized to perform work in accordance with the terms and conditions specified below.

Project Description: The project includes reconstruction of a channel project that includes the Phase I portion that was already constructed in 2007/2008 and needs reconstruction and the proposed new Phase II construction that includes earthwork to stabilize canyon slopes, restore a severely incised drainage, construction of a flow weir box diversion structure to a storm drain system to restore hydraulics in the reconstructed drainage channel by diverting channel flows into a 36 inch pipe and into a reconstructed cobble-lined natural channel system, and construction of a detention basin. As authorized, the applicant's project would result in permanent impacts to 0.33 acres of Corps other waters of the U.S. (OWUS). No wetlands or other special aquatic sites are proposed to be impacted. All on-site drainages have been determined to be ephemeral, non-wetland OWUS. A total of 0.35 acres of OWUS will be restored onsite within a restored channel and with offsite removal of invasive plants (pampas grass) at Kate Sessions Park.

☐ To construct structures and/or conduct work in or affecting "navigable waters of the United States" pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899,

☒ To permanently discharge fill onto .33 acre(s) of waters of the U.S., and to temporarily discharge fill onto .33 acre(s) of waters of the U.S. pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act of 1972,

☐ To transport dredged or fill material by vessel or other vehicle for the purpose of dumping the material into ocean waters pursuant to Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972,

The City of San Diego in association with the Alta La Jolla Drainage Repair Project, Phase 1 and 2 shall construct the project as stated below and as shown on the attached drawings.

Specifically, you are authorized to:

Construct the Alta La Jolla Drainage Repair Project which includes the construction of a new channel flood control project that includes the reconstruction of the Phase I portion that was already constructed in 2007/2008 and the new Phase II construction. The Phase II portion includes earthwork to stabilize canyon slopes, an access road, restore a severely incised drainage, and construct a flow weir box diversion structure to a storm drain system and drainage channel that diverts channel flows into a weir box with a high flow diversion pipe and new channel system and detention basin. As authorized, the applicant's project would result in permanent impacts to 0.33 acres of Corps other waters of the U.S. (OWUS). No wetlands or other special aquatic sites are proposed to be impacted. All on-site drainages have been determined to be ephemeral, non-wetland OWUS. A total of 0.35 acres of OWUS mitigation will be restored onsite within a restored channel and with offsite removal of invasive plants (pampas grass) at Kate Sessions Park.

Phase 1 and 2 include the following activities:

- 1) Grading to improve functions in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas;
- 2) Installation of permanent unimproved maintenance roads;
- 3) Installation of a temporary equipment staging area in the southern portion of the site;
- 4) Installation of an 0.67 acre detention basin in the southern portion of the site;
- 5) Replacement of the Phase I 660-foot 42-inch CMP storm drain line with a 42-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) to meet City specifications;
- 6) Replacement of the two tributary storm drain lines on the western slope (21-inch and 18-inch) with a 24-inch RCP and an 18-inch RCP, respectively;
- 7) Installation of a 24-inch RCP in eastern tributary;
- 8) Installations of a concrete energy dissipater (CED) with a weir structure at the terminus of the Phase 1 42-inch storm drain line. CED and weir structure designed to split and discharge flows into two drainage systems within canyon.
- 9) Installation of 36-inch RCP that will transition into a 42-inch RCP that will convey low flows (e.g. non-storm drain flows) and excess flows, resulting from the urbanized watershed, from the CED to the detention basin;
- 10) Construction of a restored natural drainage channel designed to match pre-development slope and geometry, as determined by historic topographic maps and will create channel conditions (velocities, shear stresses, etc.) that mimic pre-development hydraulics, to the extent possible. The restored approximately 1,270 linear foot drainage channel will consist of a flat one-foot deep and four-foot wide natural bed, with natural banks approximately eight-feet. To minimize erosion of the restored natural channel, an approximately 1-foot thick layer of cobbles with mean diameter (d50) of 6 inches will

be placed in the channel bed that will extend approximately 5 feet (½ foot in elevation) up the channel banks. Flows will be able to sinuate naturally within the channel banks and no berms, channelization, manmade constraints or barriers will be constructed in the restored channel.

Re-vegetation of all disturbed areas at completion of construction including the detention basin, maintenance roads with native vegetation in accordance with regulatory and environmental permits and the Re-vegetation Plan prepared for the project by Rocks Biological Consulting (Rocks Bio, June 2011).

Project Location: The project is located in a deeply incised drainage south of Alta La Jolla Drive and north of Vicki Drive, in Lot 1, Unit 15 of La Jolla Alta Planned Residential Development, in the community of La Jolla in the City of San Diego, San Diego County, California. The site is depicted on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute La Jolla Quadrangle in Section 36, Township 18 South and Range 4 West. The proposed project impacts would occur in an unnamed tributary to the Pacific Ocean (See attached drawings). (The proposed project can also be found at: lat: 32°49'7" N; long: -117° 14'36" W).

Permit Conditions:

General Conditions:

1. The time limit for completing the authorized activity ends on June 30, 2018. If you find that you need more time to complete the authorized activity, submit your request for a time extension to this office for consideration at least one month before the above date is reached.
2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification from this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.
3. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and state coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
4. If you sell the property associated with this permit, you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provided and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.
5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions.

6. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished with the terms and conditions of your permit.

Special Conditions:

1. Prior to initiating construction in waters of the U.S., and to mitigate for impacts to 0.33 acre of non-wetland waters of the U.S., the Permittee shall restore 0.35 acres of restored vegetated channel and a detention basin (.67 acre) in accordance with a new mitigation plan to be submitted for Corps approval based on the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase II Re-vegetation Plan as prepared by Rocks Biological Consulting and dated June 2011. Permittee shall also remove invasive plants from Kate Sessions Park. The Permittee shall not initiate work in waters of the U.S. prior to receiving written confirmation (by letter or e-mail) from the Corps Regulatory Division as to compliance with this special condition. The Permittee retains responsibility for providing the compensatory mitigation until the number and resource type of credits described above have been secured from a sponsor and the district engineer has received documentation that confirms that the sponsor has accepted the responsibility for providing the required compensatory mitigation. This documentation shall consist of a letter or form signed by the sponsor, with the permit number and a statement indicating the number and resource type of credits that have been secured from the sponsor.

2. Prior to initiating construction in waters of the U.S., the Permittee shall submit to the Corps Regulatory Division a complete set of final detailed grading/construction plans showing all work and structures in waters of the U.S. All plans shall be in compliance with the Final Map and Drawing Standards for the Los Angeles District Regulatory Division dated September 21, 2009 (http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/regulatory/pn/SPL-RG_map-drawing-standard_final_w-fig.pdf). All plan sheets shall be signed, dated, and submitted on paper no larger than 11x 17 inches. No work in waters of the U.S. is authorized until the Permittee receives, in writing (by letter or e-mail), Corps Regulatory Division approval of the final detailed grading/construction plans. The Permittee shall ensure that the project is built in accordance with the Corps Regulatory Division-approved plans.

3. The Permittee shall clearly mark the limits of the workspace with flagging or similar means to ensure mechanized equipment does not enter preserved waters of the U.S. and riparian wetland/habitat areas shown on the attached drawings. Adverse impacts to waters of the U.S. beyond the Corps-approved construction footprint are not authorized. Such impacts could result in permit suspension and revocation, administrative, civil or criminal penalties, and/or substantial, additional, compensatory mitigation requirements.

4. Within 45 calendar days of completion of authorized work in waters of the U.S., the Permittee shall submit to the Corps Regulatory Division a post-project implementation memorandum including the following information:

- A) Date(s) work within waters of the U.S. was initiated and completed;
- B) Summary of compliance status with each special condition of this permit (including any noncompliance that previously occurred or is currently occurring and corrective actions taken or proposed to achieve compliance);
- C) Color photographs (including map of photopoints) taken at the project site before and after

construction for those aspects directly associated with permanent impacts to waters of the U.S. such that the extent of authorized fills can be verified;

D) One copy of "as built" drawings for the entire project. Electronic submittal (Adobe PDF format) is preferred. All sheets must be signed, dated, and to-scale. If submitting paper copies, sheets must be no larger than 11 x 17 inches;

E) Global Positioning System (GPS) Geographical Information Systems (GIS) polygon of the impacted jurisdictional waters and wetlands of the U.S.; and

E) Signed Certification of Compliance (attached as part of this permit package).

Endangered Species Act:

5. This Corps Regulatory Division verification does not authorize you to take any threatened or endangered species or adversely modify its designated critical habitat. In order to legally take a listed species, you must have separate authorization under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (e.g. ESA Section 10 permit, or a Biological Opinion (BO) under ESA Section 7, with "incidental take" provisions with which you must comply. The USFWS has approved the project as being in conformance with the City of San Diego's MSCP and permittee shall implement and abide the USFWS letter dated July 6, 2012.

Cultural Resources:

6. Pursuant to 36 C.F.R. section 800.13, in the event of any discoveries during construction of either human remains, archeological deposits, or any other type of historic property, the Permittee shall notify the Corps' Archeology Staff within 24 hours (Steve Dibble at 213-452-3849 or John Killeen at 213-452-3861). The Permittee shall immediately suspend all work in any area(s) where potential cultural resources are discovered. The Permittee shall not resume construction in the area surrounding the potential cultural resources until the Corps Regulatory Division re-authorizes project construction, per 36 C.F.R. section 800.13.

Water Quality Certification:

7. Permittee shall implement and abide by the Section 401 water quality certification when prepared and submitted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego Region (CRWQCB-SD). Currently the Corps has issued a provisional Section 404 permit pending issuance of the Section 401 water quality certification from the CRWQCB-SD.

Further Information:

1. Congressional Authorities. You have been authorized to undertake the activity described above pursuant to:

() Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).

(X) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

() Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413).

2. Limits of this authorization.

a. This permit does not obviate the need to obtain other Federal, state, or local authorizations required by law.

b. This permit does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

c. This permit does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

d. This permit does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

3. Limits of Federal Liability. In issuing this permit, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.

b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.

c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.

d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.

e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

4. Reliance on Applicant's Data. The determination of this office that issuance of this permit is not contrary to the public interest was made in reliance on the information you provided.

5. Reevaluation of Permit Decision. This office may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. You fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

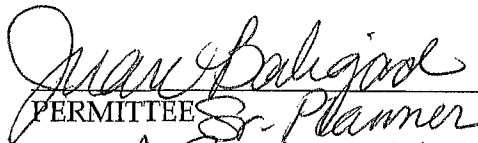
b. The information provided by you in support of your permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate (See 4 above).

c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33 CFR 325.7 or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 CFR 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order requiring you to comply with the terms and conditions of your permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate. You will be required to pay for any corrective measure ordered by this office, and if you fail to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 CFR 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contract or otherwise and bill you for the cost.

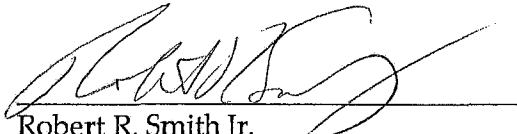
6. Extensions. General condition 1 establishes a time limit for the completion of the activity authorized by this permit. Unless there are circumstances requiring either a prompt completion of the authorized activity or a reevaluation of the public interest decision, the Corps will normally give you favorable consideration to a request for an extension of this time limit.

Your signature below, as permittee, indicates that you accept and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.


PERMITTEE *B. Planner*
OCA Section Manager

2/24/2014
DATE

This permit becomes effective when the Federal official, designated to act for the Secretary of the Army, has signed below.


Robert R. Smith Jr.
Senior Project Manager, South Coast Branch
Regulatory Division

3/25/14
DATE

When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.

TRANSFEREES

DATE

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

**NOTIFICATION OF COMMENCEMENT OF WORK
FOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT**

Permit Number: SPL-2010-00157-RRS
Name of Permittee: City of San Diego, Engineering and Capital Projects Division; Michael Handal
Date of Issuance: June 30, 2013

Date work in waters of the U.S. will commence: _____
Estimated construction period (in weeks): _____
Name & phone of contractor (if any): _____

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by an Army Corps of Engineers representative. If you fail to comply with this permit you may be subject to permit suspension, modification, or revocation.

I hereby certify that I, and the contractor (if applicable), have read and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the above referenced permit.

Signature of Permittee

Date

At least ten (10) days prior to the commencement of the activity authorized by this permit, sign this certification and return it using any ONE of the following three (3) methods:

(1) E-MAIL a statement including all the above information to:
Robert.R.Smith@usace.army.mil

OR

(2) FAX this certification, after signing, to: [760 602-4848]

OR

(3) MAIL to the following address:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Division
ATTN: CESPL-RG-SPL-2010-00157-RRS
Los Angeles District, Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Division, Carlsbad Field Office
5900 La Place Ct., Suite 100
Carlsbad, CA 92008

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

**NOTIFICATION OF COMPLETION OF WORK AND
CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT**

Permit Number: *SPL-2010-00157-RRS*
Name of Permittee: *City of San Diego, Engineering and Capital Projects Division; Michael Handal*
Date of Issuance: *June 30, 2013*

Date work in waters of the U.S. completed: _____
Construction period (in weeks): _____
Name & phone of contractor (if any): _____

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by an Army Corps of Engineers representative. If you fail to comply with this permit you may be subject to permit suspension, modification, or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of said permit.

Signature of Permittee

Date

Upon completion of the activity authorized by this permit, sign this certification and return it using any ONE of the following three (3) methods:

(1) E-MAIL a statement including all the above information to:
Robert.R.Smith@usace.army.mil

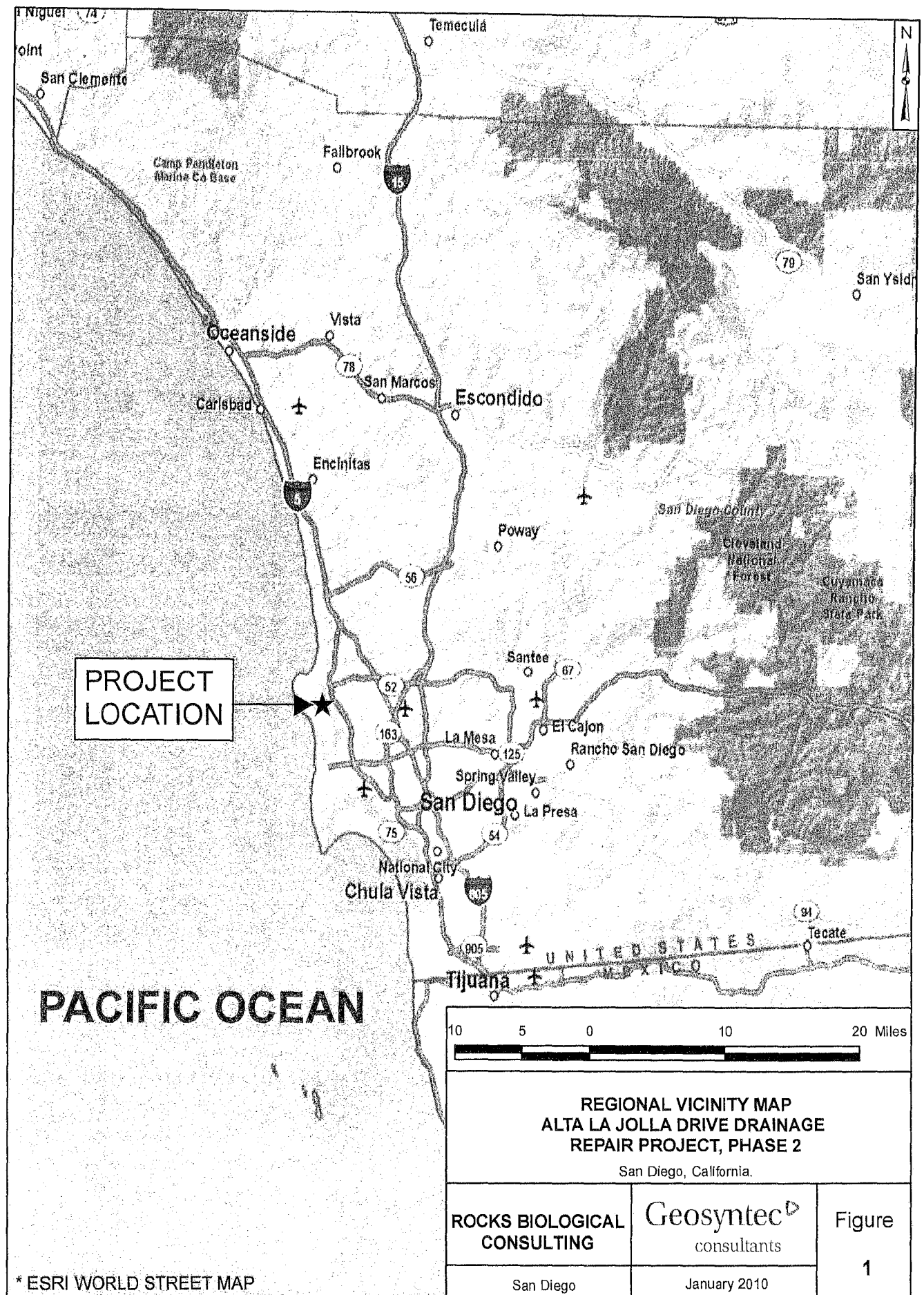
OR

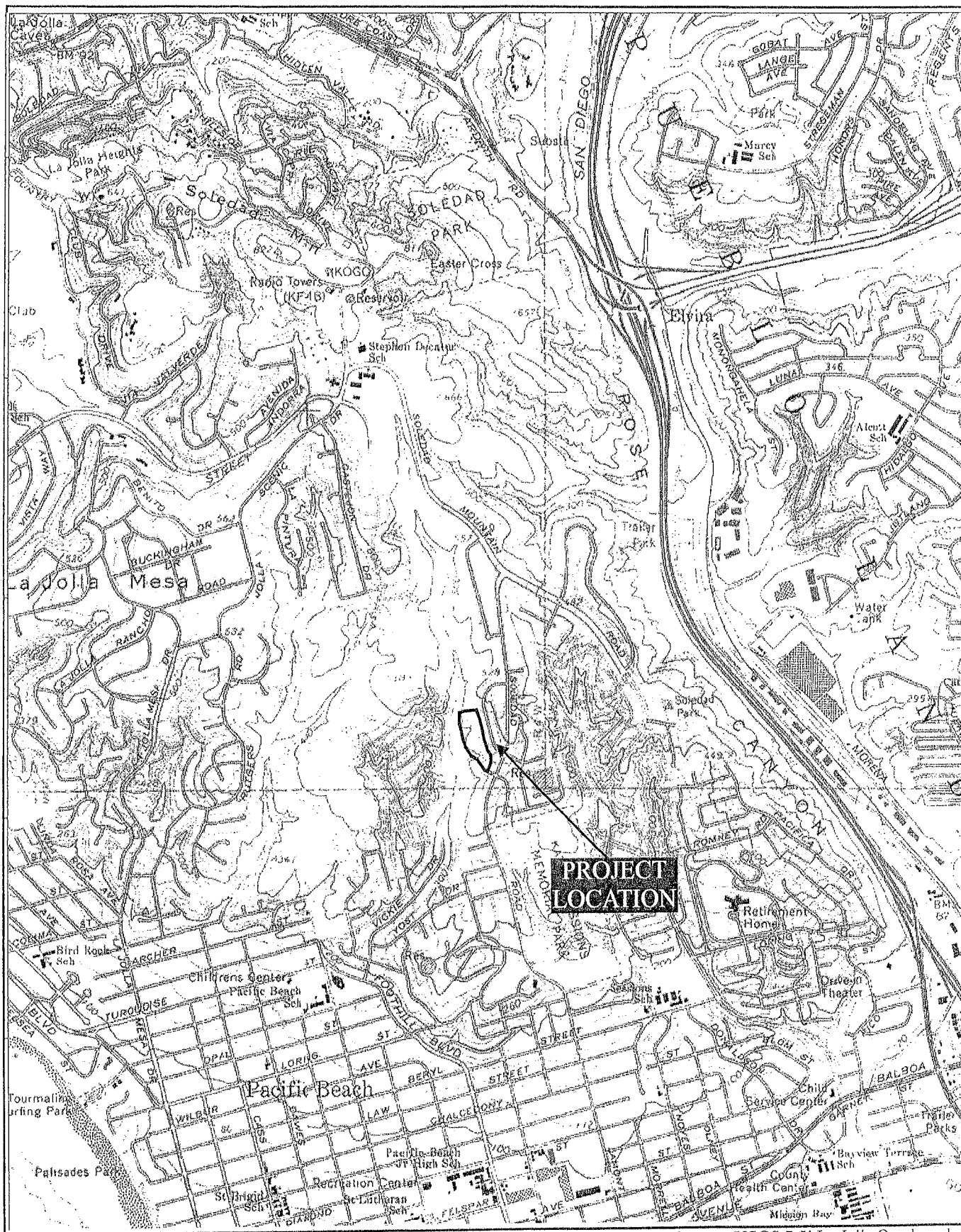
(2) FAX this certification, after signing, to: [760 602-4848]

OR

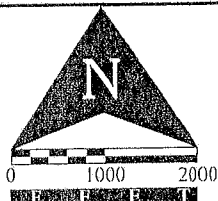
(3) MAIL to the following address:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Division
ATTN: CESPL-RG-SPL-2010-00157-RRS
Los Angeles District, Corps of Engineers
Regulatory Division, Carlsbad Field Office
5900 La Place Ct., Suite 100
Carlsbad, CA 92008





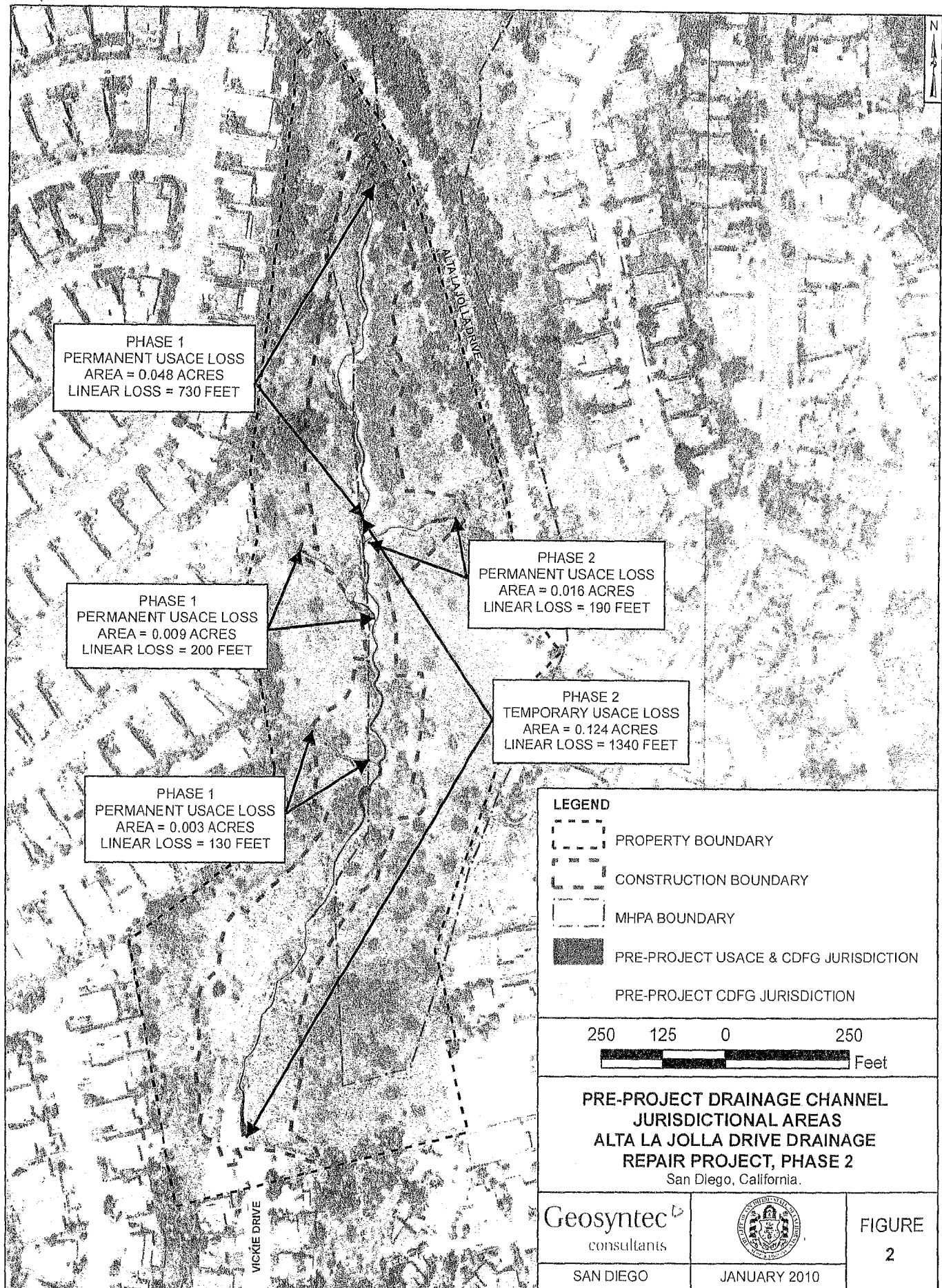
Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla Quadrangle

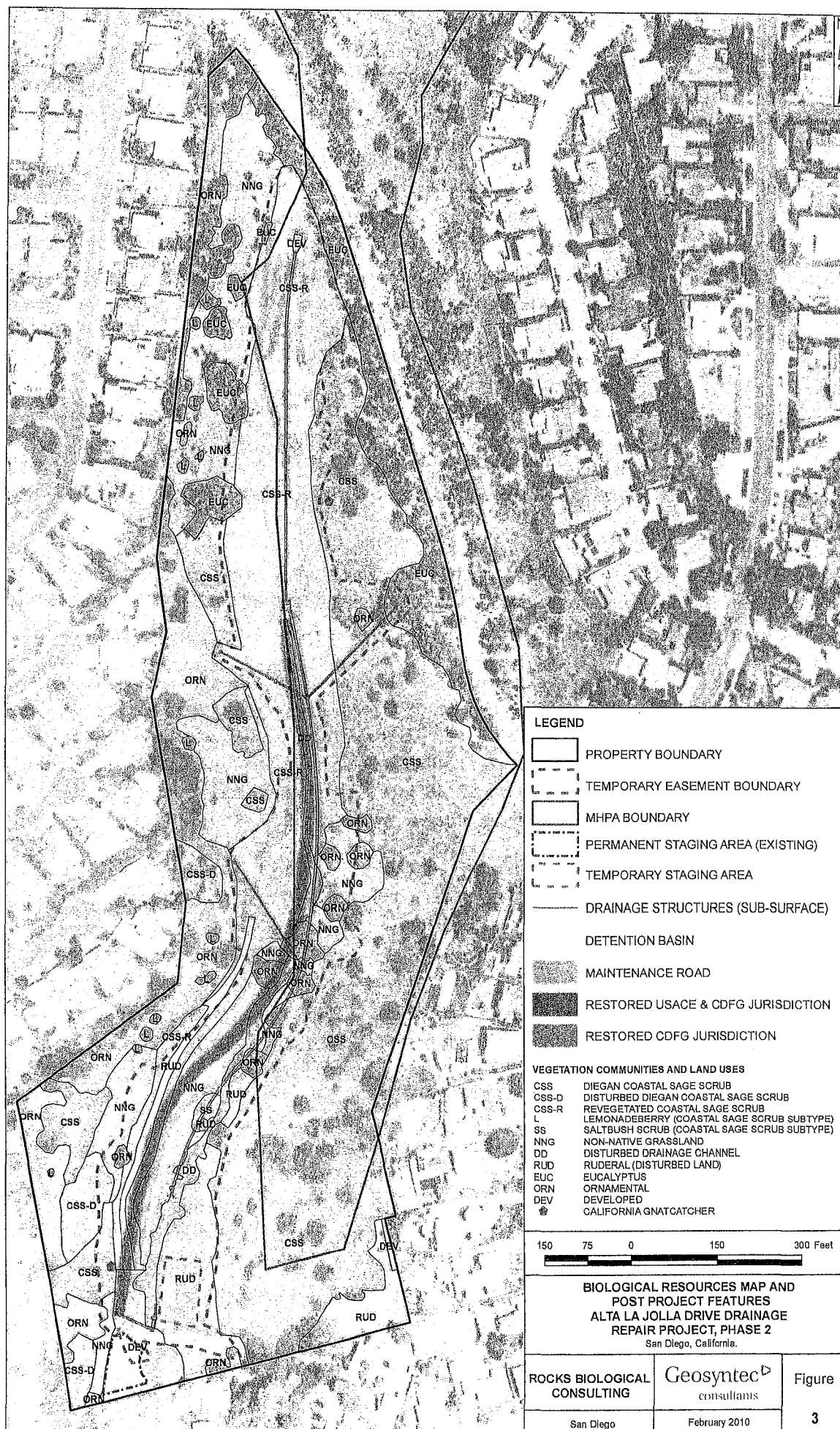


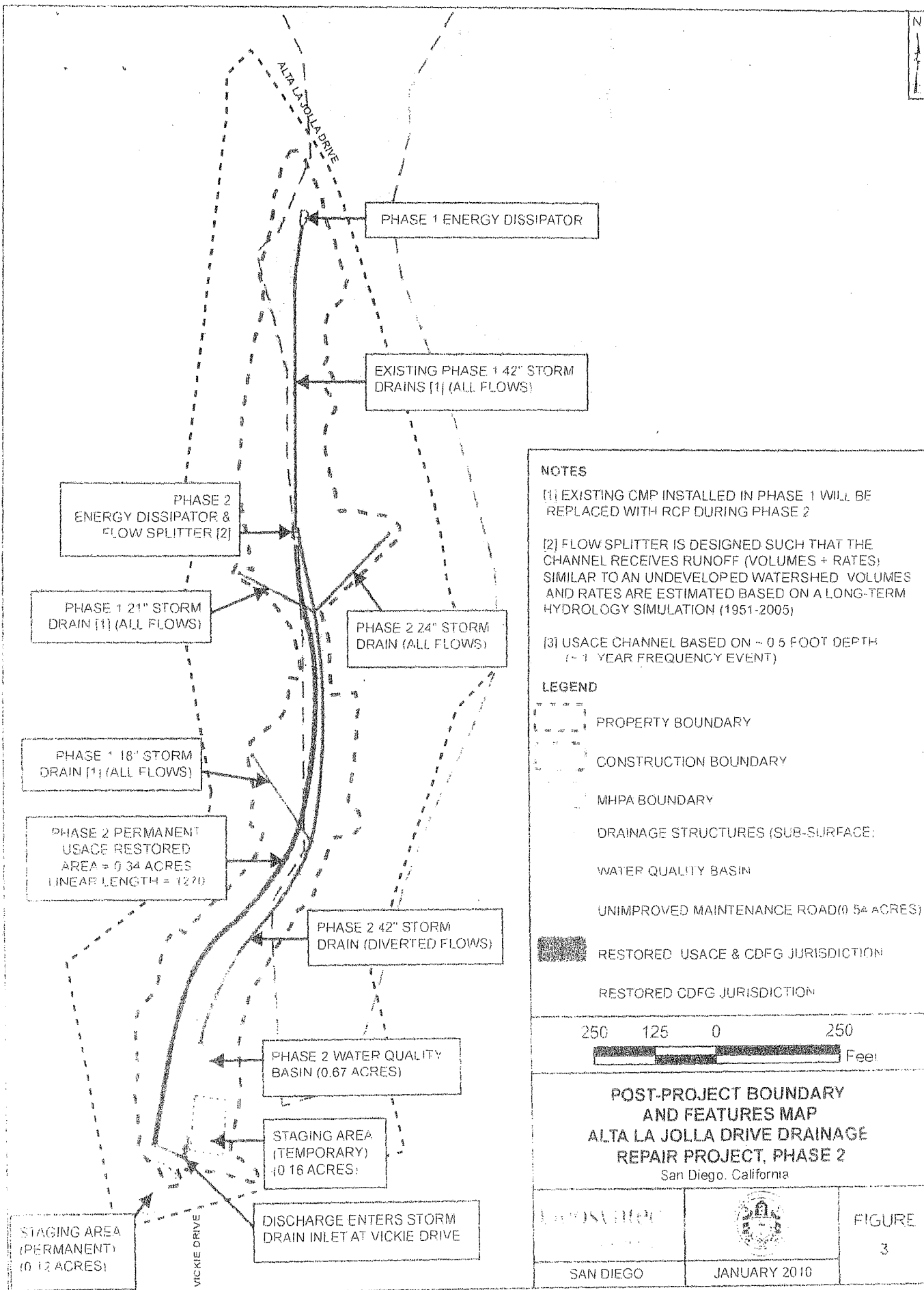
Project Location

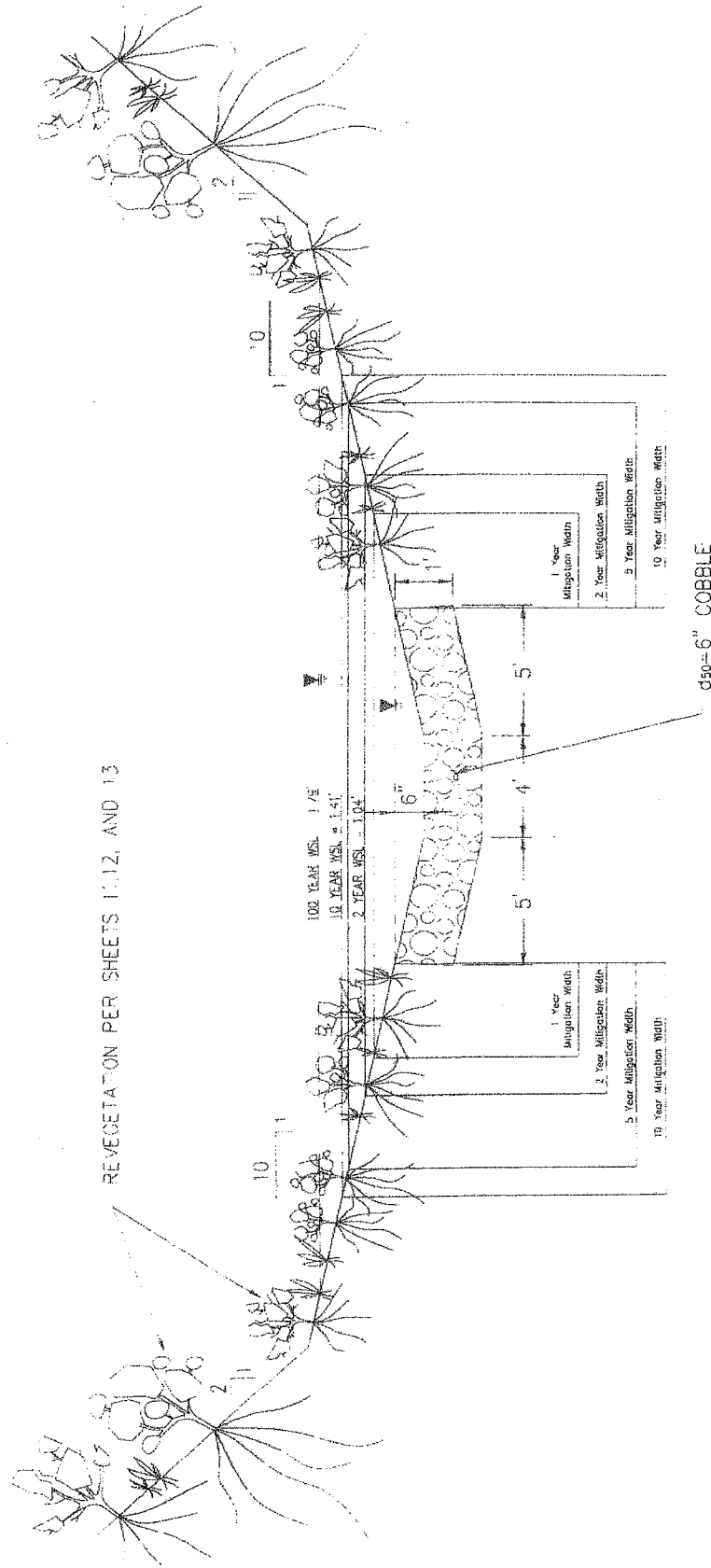


Laguna Mountain Environmental, Inc.









450-6" COBBLE

4-2-0

SCALE IN FSE:

SCALE NEEF

VERTICAL EXAGGERATION - 2X

**TYPICAL CHANNEL SECTION
ALTA LA JOLLA DRIVE
DRAINAGE REPAIR PROJECT**

Geosyntec
Corporation

DATE:	JAN 2011
PROJECT NO	SW0168

APPENDIX D

Erosion Control Areas Completion Memo

MEMORANDUM

To: Sergio Iniguez; City of San Diego
From: Lindsay Mobley, Dudek
Project: Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2
Subject: Status of Erosion Control Areas Completion
Date: January 3, 2019
Attachment(s): Appendix A: Photos 1–2

This memorandum provides the status of the erosion control areas within the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2 (Restoration Project). The project team met on October 18, 2018 for the semi-annual progress meeting to review site conditions. The visit marked the completion of the 25-month revegetation program for the erosion control areas. The standards established in the Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage repair project Phase Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (Revegetation Plan) include 25-month success criteria for the erosion control areas (Table 1). Pursuant of the City of San Diego regulatory requirements, the project success criteria for erosion control areas is 100% coverage within 25 months of project completion. The purpose of this memorandum is to document the completion of maintenance within the erosion control areas due to adequate cover to resist erosion and promote habitat functions, despite less than 100% coverage.

Table 1
Steep Slope Erosion control Areas and Areas receiving Erosion Control Hydroseed
(Detention Basin, Maintenance Roads, Disturbed Areas) Success Criteria

Milestone	Assessment Criteria
120 Days	Plant cover of approximately 50% (visual estimate by restoration biologist)
	0% cover of perennial invasive species
1 Year	Plant cover of approximately 80% (visual estimate by restoration biologist)
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants
25 Months	Plant cover of approximately 100% (visual estimate by restoration biologist)
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants

The erosion control areas consisting of the steep slopes and hydroseed areas (detention basin, maintenance roads, and disturbed areas) are not meeting the 25-month completion performance

Memorandum

Subject: Alta La Jolla Drive Drainage Repair Project, Phase 2

criteria for plant cover (Table 2). As discussed during the meeting, the erosion control areas are exhibiting approximately 80% overall cover. However, the erosion control areas are meeting second year assessment criteria of 0% cover of perennial invasive plants.

Table 2
Steep Slope Erosion Control Areas and Areas Receiving Erosion Control Hydroseed
(Detention Basin, Maintenance Roads, Disturbed Areas) Success Criteria and
Monitoring Results

Milestone	2018 Monitoring Results	25-Month Assessment Criteria	Status
25 Months	Plant cover ranging from 75% to 95%, with an average of approximately 80% overall (visual estimate by restoration biologist)	Plant cover of approximately 100% (visual estimate by restoration biologist)	Not achieved
	0% cover of perennial invasive plants	0% cover of perennial invasive plants	Achieved

While the erosion control areas are exhibiting less than 100% cover, they are still functioning as the target habitat and preventing erosion. During annual quantitative monitoring, average total plant cover was observed to range from approximately 75%–95% (Class 6), with an overall average at approximately 80% (Class 6). There was an observed 0% cover (Class 1) of perennial invasive species within the erosion control areas, which meets the 25-month completion performance criteria for perennial invasive species. Cover within the erosion control areas is high and adequately functioning to prevent erosion control, as no erosion issues were observed throughout the areas. In addition, annual species are ephemeral and were senescent during the time of annual quantitative monitoring. Even though the annual species have senesced, roots still exist in the soil and provide stabilization. The site is stabilized by rooting from these annual species as well as the persisting perennial species.

As directed by the City during the semi-annual site meeting, HRS has since removed all BMP's and turned off all irrigation within the erosion control areas. Dudek biologist, Lindsay Mobley, conducted a site visit on December 6, 2018 to inspect the erosion control areas. During the site visit, the erosion control areas were assessed to confirm the completion of erosion control area maintenance. These areas are meant to be self-sustaining and should prevent erosion into the project site without continued maintenance. While maintenance and monitoring will continue to occur throughout the rest of the project site, Dudek recommends that the erosion control areas be considered complete with no further maintenance activities. Cover will continue to establish within these areas without continued maintenance. The erosion control areas have achieved adequate cover to resist erosion.

APPENDIX A

Photos 1–2

APPENDIX A

Photos 1–6



Photo 1. View of erosion control area facing northeast with disassembled BMPs (12/6/18).



Photo 2. View of native cover establishing within erosion control area facing north (12/6/18).

APPENDIX A (Continued)



Photo Point 3. View facing south of native cover and disassembled BMPs within erosion control area (12/6/18).



Photo Point 4. View of erosion control area facing south along detention basin and access path with disassembled BMPs (12/6/18).