File
C4C-112

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

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September 22, 2005

File No. 05-1371.02

Samir Tanious
Southern California Edison
P.O. Box 800
2244 Walnut Grove Avenue
Rosemead, California 91770

Susan Carter
San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority
18372 Sycamore Creek Road
Escondido, California 92025

Subject Site: San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration and San Dieguito Coast to Crest Trail, San Diego County, California

RE: **Order No. R9-2005-0213 Waste Discharge Requirements and Monitoring and Reporting Program**

Dear Mr. Tanious and Ms. Carter,

Enclosed is Order No. R9-2005-0213, Waste Discharge Requirements and Fact Sheet for the San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration and San Dieguito Coast to Crest Trail.

The Regional Board looks forward to your initial plans and reports. Some of these include: (1) A comprehensive water quality monitoring plan that must be submitted to the Regional Board 30 days prior to the commencement of dredging activities; and (2) Water quality monitoring reports that must be submitted at the end of every quarter month during dredging activities. The first report will be due no later than 90 days following commencement of dredging activities.

Copies of the Order No. R9-2004-0213 or additional information can be obtained by contacting Mr. Mike Porter, Southern Watershed Unit at (858) 467-2726 or mporter@waterboards.ca.gov.

Respectfully,

John H. Robertus
Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION
ORDER NO. R9-2005-0213

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION for SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON and SAN DIEGUITO RIVER PARK JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY, SAN DIEGUITO LAGOON WETLAND RESTORATION and SAN DIEGUITO COAST TO CREST TRAIL, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (hereinafter Regional Board) finds that:

1. Southern California Edison and San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority (JPA) (hereinafter dischargers) submitted an application for 401 Water Quality Certification and an Application/Report of Waste Discharge on September 7, 2004. The dischargers propose to restore a significant portion of San Dieguito Lagoon and construct a trail system around portions of San Dieguito Lagoon within the Cities of Del Mar and San Diego, California.

2. The San Dieguito Wetland Restoration Project includes restoration and enhancement of tidal wetlands, the development of native upland habitat on the public properties surrounding the proposed wetlands, and the enhancement and expansion of several freshwater and seasonal coastal wetland areas. Another element of the project is the implementation of a public access and interpretive plan for the project area that includes proposals for a regional trail, nature trails, trail staging areas, and an interpretive program. Also included is the development of a storm water treatment pond area to capture and treat runoff entering the restored wetlands. The tidal restoration includes restoring the aquatic functions of the lagoon through permanent inlet maintenance and expansion of the lagoon's tidal prism, and the creation of subtidal and intertidal habitats on both the east and west sides of I-5. Tidal restoration would involve modifications to the existing drainage pattern, excavation of the tidal inlet to promote continual tidal exchange, excavation/dredging of sediments on up to 247 acres to create/restore coastal wetlands, construction of three berms along the river to maintain existing flood flows and direct sediment transport to the ocean, and identification of appropriate disposal sites for excavated/dredge material generated from the project.

3. The project will result in the discharge of waste, defined as the placement of fill material (e.g., soil, riprap, culverts), into 2.112 acres of waters of the United States. Permanent impacts (in acres) are as follows:

Waters of the U.S.	Permanent Impacts (Acres)
Open Water	0.01
Salt Marsh	2.1
Fresh Water Marsh	0
Riparian	0.002
TOTAL	**2.112**

4. The proposed project will restore and/or create 127.72 acres of waters of the U.S., consisting of open salt water, salt marsh, fresh water marsh, and riparian plant communities. In addition, an estimated 1.83 acres of salt marsh and non-tidal fresh water marsh are proposed offsite adjacent to the San Dieguito River as mitigation for impacts associated with the JPA trail and storm water treatment ponds.

5. The project proposes to initially dredge no more than 91,000 cubic yards of sediment from the San Dieguito Lagoon inlet, and conduct maintenance dredging of no more than 16,000 cubic yards of sediment from the lagoon inlet every eight (8) months, or as needed.

6. Dredged sediment from the initial and maintenance dredging will be placed on Del Mar beaches that flank the inlet.

7. The dredging and disposal process can disturb bottom sediments, leading to the release of pollutants into the water column by the re-suspension of sediment particles and the introduction of pollutants sorbed to sediment particles or present in pore water. Sediment particles are also considered a pollutant when suspended in concentrations that exceed water quality standards.

8. The placement of dredge spoils in and adjacent to the San Dieguito Lagoon and Pacific Ocean has the potential to adversely impact designated beneficial uses. The disposal of dredged spoils will occur outside of designated breeding seasons and months during peak public usage.

9. Measures to mitigate for impacts to water quality and beneficial uses resulting from the initial and periodic dredging activities are contained in sections A, B, C, D, E, and F of this Order.

10. The proposed *Final Restoration Plan* (Southern California Edison Company; August 2004) *and Monitoring Plan* (California Coastal Commission; May 18, 2005) will adequately compensate for impacts to waters of the U.S. and State associated with the dredge and discharge of fill material.

11. This Order specifies Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) that are necessary to adequately address impacts to water quality standards resulting from the filling of waters of the U.S., to meet the objectives of the State Wetlands Conservation Policy (Executive Order W-59-93),

and to accommodate and require appropriate changes over implementation of the project and its construction.

12. The *Comprehensive Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (9) (Basin Plan)* was adopted by the Regional Board on September 8, 1994. Subsequent revisions to the Basin Plan have also been adopted by the Regional Board and approved by the State Board. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, narrative and numerical water quality objectives, and prohibitions which are applicable to the discharges regulated under this Order. The project, as described in this Order, will not result in State Water Quality Standards being exceeded.

13. The dischargers have avoided and minimized impacts to waters of the U.S. consistent with the requirements of the Basin Plan.

14. The San Dieguito River Park Joint Power Authority prepared an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act that was certified on September 15, 2000. The EIR identified the following mitigation measures to reduce project impacts to water quality to below a level of significance:

    a. Comply with State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ, the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity;
    b. Compliance with the Clean Water Section 401 Water Quality Certification; and
    c. Compliance with Waste Discharge Requirements.

15. The Board has notified the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, and other interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements and Section 401 Water Quality Certification for this discharge.

16. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Southern California Edison and San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority (JPA) (hereinafter dischargers), in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of waste in a manner other than as described in the findings of this Order is prohibited unless the dischargers obtain revised waste discharge requirements that provide for the proposed change prior to the discharge occurring.

2. The discharge of waste shall not create a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code.

3. The discharge of waste shall not exceed the acreages, volumes, and locations specified in Finding Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

4. The discharge of dredged material and dredged material return water in a manner that has not been described in the application / report of waste discharge and for which valid waste discharge requirements are not in force are prohibited.

5. Storage or disposal of dredged material and dredged material return water in a manner that creates a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, as defined by CWC Section 13050, or causes a violation of any Basin Plan prohibition, is prohibited.

6. The project shall not cause significant adverse impacts upon the quality of waters in a local, state, or federal wildlife preserve or sanctuary, or other waters of significant local, regional, statewide, or national importance.

B. MITIGATION PROVISIONS

1. The dischargers shall develop and submit the following mitigation and monitoring plans, acceptable to the Regional Board.

   The overall project would be subject to the performance standards specified within each of these programs:

   a. The mitigation and monitoring program as developed by the California Coastal Commission for the S.O.N.G.S. Wetland Mitigation Project;
   b. The mitigation and monitoring plan for the non-tidal Mitigation Area 45 (W45) as developed by SCE;
   c. The mitigation and monitoring plan for the Villages Mitigation Bank as developed by SCE; and
   d. The mitigation and monitoring plan for the JPA project components.

2. These monitoring plans shall be designed to demonstrate successful natural recruitment after a period of one year following initial restoration. In addition, the monitoring shall be designed to achieve a self-sustaining habitat (e.g. no maintenance, artificial irrigation or additional planting) five years after initial restoration.

3. No later than 30 days prior to the start of the project (e.g., mobilization of equipment for dredging), the dischargers shall submit each monitoring plan to the Regional Board for review and approval. If the monitoring plans are not acceptable, the dischargers shall make appropriate changes and re-submit.

4. The dischargers shall implement each mitigation and monitoring plan, as approved by the Regional Board. Each mitigation and monitoring plan shall be consistent with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2005-0213.

5. If mitigation areas do not meet their interim and/or ultimate success criteria, as defined within each respective mitigation and monitoring plan, the dischargers shall prepare remedial measures, acceptable to the Regional Board, to be implemented within one year following the determination that success criteria were not reached.

6. The dischargers shall provide certification no later than 10 days prior to the start of construction that personnel have been trained on the provisions and prohibitions of this Order as well as the management responsibilities detailed in each of the mitigation and monitoring plans.

7. No later than 60 days following the completion of the installation of the mitigation areas, the dischargers shall submit, acceptable to the Regional Board, final conservation easements or deed restrictions for all mitigation and preservation areas.

8. The dischargers shall submit an as-built report within 60 days after complete installation of each independent restoration phase. The as-built report shall contain final grade and topography elevations, planted areas and palette, and areas designated for natural plant recruitment and desired palette.

C. SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION PROVISIONS

1. Standard conditions applicable to 401 Water Quality Certification:

   a. Every certification action is subject to modification or revocation upon administrative or judicial review, including review and amendment pursuant to CWC §13330 and 23 CCR §3867.
   b. Certification is not intended and shall not be construed to apply to 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 §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. Certification is conditioned upon total payment of any fee required pursuant to 23 CCR §3833 and owed by the dischargers.

2. Any proposed change in construction that may alter flow patterns and/or change the approved impact footprint is prohibited without Regional Board approval. Not later than 30 days prior to the beginning of any proposed change, the dischargers shall submit, acceptable to the Regional Board, detailed plans and specifications showing the proposed change in relationship to the approved project.

3. The dischargers are prohibited from maintaining (e.g., mowing, pruning, etc.) riparian vegetation within the San Dieguito River channel for the purposes of increasing the hydrologic capacity of the river.

4. All waters of the United States and State that are to be preserved shall be fenced no less than 10 days prior to the start of any project activities. A qualified biologist shall show all preservation areas to all appropriate construction personnel and shall explain the conditions of this Order and other permits regarding impacts.

5. The dischargers shall staff a qualified biologist on site during project construction to ensure compliance with the certification requirements. The biologist shall be given the authority to stop all work onsite if a violation occurs or has the potential to occur. No later than 30 days prior to the start of the project, the dischargers shall submit, acceptable to the Regional Board, the name(s) and qualification(s) of the qualified biologist(s) (defined as possessing a college degree in the biological sciences and at least 5 years restoration experience in southern California) responsible for compliance with the requirements of this Order.

6. The dischargers shall notify the Regional Board in writing at least 15 days prior to actual start dates for each project component (e.g., dredging, upland excavation, installation of mitigation, beach sand disposal, etc.).

7. Prior to any individual placement of sand on the Del Mar Beaches, SCE and the JPA shall notify the local public of planned beach closures.

8. This Certification is valid only until the expiration of the associated U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 individual and/or Nationwide permit.

9. SCE and the JPA shall test all beach sand sources for bulk chemistry to verify that the sand is free of contaminants prior to the placement on any beach fill site. Contaminated sediments shall not be used for beach replenishment.

10. Beach sand shall not be placed in such a manner as to obstruct flows from beach outfalls and streams.

11. Seasonal constraints shall include:
    a) Work performed within tidally-influenced areas between March and August shall be done in a manner to avoid any impacts to grunion runs that may occur on-site.
    b) Beach fill activities shall not be conducted at locations where snowy plovers or other rare, threatened, or endangered species are nesting.

12. The JPA shall not maintain the trail(s) in a manner that affects water quality or beneficial uses.

13. SCE and/or the JPA shall maintain the storm water treatment wetlands in accordance with maintenance design or industry-acceptable procedures.

D. DREDGING PROVISIONS

1. The dredging project and disposal of dredged sediment shall be implemented in accordance with the project description presented in the Report of Waste Discharge. Any project modification must have the prior Regional Board approval.

2. Waste shall be discharged a sufficient distance from areas designated as being of special biological significance to assure maintenance of natural water quality conditions in these areas.

3. Sediment shall be removed in a manner that prevents or minimizes water quality degradation and does not exceed Basin Plan water quality objectives.

4. Sediment disposal shall not cause soluble pollutants in the water column in excess of the applicable water quality objectives as established in the California Toxics Rule and Basin Plan.

E. TRAIL CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE PROVISIONS

1. Pedestrian and equestrian trails shall be constructed and maintained pursuant to the Final Restoration Plan dated August 2004.

2. At a minimum, trash and horse manure shall be collected bi-weekly and as needed in areas of allowable horse usage.

4. Trash and manure containers shall be located along the trails and be of sufficient quantity to encourage trail users to use the containers.

5. Trash and manure containers shall be designed to shed rain water.

F. TREATMENT WETLAND MAINTENANCE PROVISIONS

1. The water quality treatment wetlands (ponds) for storm water runoff shall be constructed and maintained pursuant to the Final Restoration Plan dated August 2004.

2. The ponds shall be kept free of invasive plant species.

3. The ponds shall be maintained, as needed, by the removal and proper disposal of accumulated sediment, trash, and excessive plant growth.

G. STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. The dischargers shall notify the Regional Board by telephone within 24 hours whenever an adverse condition occurs as a result of this discharge. Such a condition includes, but is not limited to, a violation of the conditions of this Order, a significant spill of petroleum products

or toxic chemicals, or damage to control facilities that would cause noncompliance. Pursuant to CWC §13267(b), a written notification of the adverse condition shall be submitted to the Board within one week of occurrence. The written notification shall identify the adverse condition, describe the actions necessary to remedy the condition, and specify a timetable, subject to the modifications of the Regional Board, for the remedial actions.

2. The discharge of any hazardous, designated or non-hazardous waste as defined in Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 15 of the California Administrative Code, shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. Sediment shall not be removed or disposed in a manner that will not cause water quality degradation.

3. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Board. In accordance with CWC §13260, the dischargers shall file with the Board a report of any material change or proposed change in the ownership, character, location, or quantity of this waste discharge. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing and new dischargers containing a specific date for the transfer of this Order's responsibility and coverage between the current dischargers and the new dischargers. This agreement shall include an acknowledgment that the existing dischargers is liable for violations up to the transfer date and that the new dischargers is liable from the transfer date on. Any proposed material change in operation shall be reported to the Regional Board at least 30 days in advance of the proposed implementation of any change. This shall include, but not be limited to, all significant new soil disturbances, all proposed expansion of development, or any change in drainage characteristics at the project site. For the purpose of this Order, this includes any proposed change in the boundaries of the wetland/waters of the United States fill sites. The Regional Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of this Order to change the name of the dischargers and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the California Water Code.

4. The dischargers shall maintain a copy of this Order at the project site so as to be available at all times to site operating personnel and agencies.

5. The dischargers shall permit the Board or its authorized representative at all times, upon presentation of credentials:

    a. Entry onto project premises, including all areas on which wetland fill or wetland mitigation is located or in which records are kept.
    b. Access to copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this Order.
    c. Inspection of any treatment equipment, monitoring equipment, or monitoring method required by this Order.
    d. Sampling of any discharge or surface water covered by this Order.

6. This Order does not authorize commission of any act causing injury to the property of another or of the public; does not convey any property rights; does not remove liability under federal, state, or local laws, regulations or rules of other programs and agencies, nor does this Order

authorize the discharge of wastes without appropriate permits from other agencies or organizations.

7. The Regional Board will consider rescission of this Order upon notification of successful completion of mitigation for all creation, and enhancement projects required or otherwise permitted now or subsequently under this Order, completion of project construction, and the Regional Board's acceptance of these notifications. Determination of mitigation success will be based on the provisions discussed in Section B, Mitigation Monitoring, located within the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

8. The dischargers must comply with all conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance with this Order constitutes a violation of the California Water Code and is grounds for (a) enforcement action; (b) termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of this Order; and/or (c) denial of a report of waste discharge in application for new or revised waste discharge requirements.

9. The dischargers shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any such information shall be provided orally to the Regional Board within 24 hours from the time the dischargers becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the dischargers becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, 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 recurrence of the noncompliance. The Regional Board, or an authorized representative, may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

10. The dischargers shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncompliance.

11. In an enforcement action, it shall not be a defense for the dischargers that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with this Order. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the dischargers shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This provision applies for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility is failed, reduced, or lost.

12. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause including, but not limited to, the following:

    a. Violation of any terms or conditions of this Order;

b. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
c. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

13. The filing of a request by the dischargers for the modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of this Order, or notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

E. REPORTING AND RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

1. The dischargers shall submit copies of all necessary approvals and/or permits for the project and mitigation projects from applicable government agencies, including, but not limited to, the California Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, prior to the start of clearing/grading.

2. The dischargers shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board.

3. The dischargers shall furnish to the Regional Board, within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Board may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The dischargers shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

4. Where the dischargers becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a Report of Waste Discharge or submitted incorrect information in a Report of Waste Discharge or in any report to the Regional Board, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

5. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board shall be signed and certified as follows:

    a. The Report of Waste Discharge shall be signed as follows:
        i For a corporation - by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president.
        ii For a partnership or sole proprietorship - by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
        iii For a municipality, state, federal or other public agency - by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

b. All other reports required by this Order and other information required by the Regional Board shall be signed by a person designated in paragraph (a) of this provision, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. An individual is a duly authorized representative only if:
   i The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this provision; and
   ii The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and
   iii The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board.

c. Any person signing a document under this Section shall make the following certification:

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

6. The dischargers shall submit reports required under this Order, or other information required by the Regional Board, to:

   Executive Officer
   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   San Diego Region
   9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
   San Diego, California 92123

F. NOTIFICATIONS

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to persons or property, nor protect the dischargers from liability under federal, state or local laws, nor create a vested right for the dischargers to continue the waste discharge.

2. These requirements have not been officially reviewed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and are not issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act.

3. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provision of this Order, or the application of any provision of this Order to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Order, shall not be affected thereby.

4. The adoption of these waste discharge requirements constitutes certification of water quality certification for the project as described in this Order pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.

This Order becomes effective on the date of adoption by the Regional Board

I, John H. Robertus, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, on September 22, 2005.

JOHN H. ROBERTUS
Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. R9-2005-0213

for

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY
and
SAN DIEGUITO RIVER PARK JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY,

SAN DIEGUITO WETLAND LAGOON RESTORATION
and
SAN DIEGUITO COAST TO CREST TRAIL,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

A. DREDGING ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE RIVER CHANNEL

Areas to be dredged shall be surveyed for *Caulerpa taxifolia* at least 90 days before dredging. Surveys shall follow the protocol developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Regional Office. The Caulerpa Control Protocol, Version 1, September 18, 2001, is located at http://swr.ucsd.edu/hcd/ccpv1.htm.

1. If *Caulerpa taxifolia* is discovered, no dredging shall occur until the *Caulerpa sp.* has been eradicated to the satisfaction of the Regional Board.

2. Initially dredged sediment shall be tested according to the document entitled "1991 Evaluation of Dredge Materials Proposed for Ocean Disposal" under the direction and approval of the ACOE and EPA.

3. For beach disposal, the concentration of metals in the dredged sediment shall not exceed the average concentration of western soils and the concentration of petroleum hydrocarbons shall be non-detectable at standard laboratory detection limits. If petroleum hydrocarbons are detected, the concentrations shall be less than or equal to one in one-million for human health risk for ingestion and dermal contact.

4. Dredging activities and disposal of dredged sediment shall not cause an exceedance of Basin Plan standards for surface water.

5. Water quality monitoring shall be implemented for the following:

a. Monitor the dewatering effluent (dredged sediment return water) to demonstrate that the effluent quality does not exceed the appropriate receiving water criteria as determined by Region 9 Basin Plan Water Quality Criteria. Construction may be halted if effluent levels are not within established criteria.
b. Conduct water quality monitoring once per day during dredging; if monitoring results indicate excessive impacts (e.g., depressed dissolved oxygen concentrations), modifications to construction or sediment disposal methods to lessen the magnitude of the impacts shall be developed and implemented in consultation with the appropriate permitting agencies if no satisfactory solution can be reached.
c. Turbidity sampling shall occur at three sampling stations during dredging (inside the lagoon channels or nearby the banks) activities, once per day. Station A will be 200 feet updrift of the dredging activities and outside any visual plume. Station B will be inside any visual plume at the dredging site and/or within the silt curtain if possible. Station C will be 200 feet downdrift of the dredging activities inside any visual plume if possible. At these stations, a Secchi Disc or turbidity meter shall be used each day during dredging activities to sample turbidity. If turbidity at Station C increases more than 20% over the turbidity at Station A, appropriate remedial measures should be taken immediately to modify the operation and reduce the turbidity at Station C, and the Regional Board Executive Officer shall be notified.
d. A comprehensive water quality monitoring plan shall be submitted to the Regional Board 30 days prior to the commencement of dredging activities.
e. Water quality monitoring reports shall be submitted at the end of every quarter month during dredging activities. The first report will be due no later than 90 days following commencement of dredging activities.

B. Monitoring Provisions

1. Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) and, unless otherwise specified, before the effluent joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to, and the approval of, this Regional Board. Samples shall be representative of conditions when highest concentrations of pollutants are expected, with respect to compliance with requirements of Order No. R9-2005-0213.

2. Monitoring must be conducted according to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) test procedures approved under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 136 (40 CFR 136), Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants, as procedures have been specified in Order No. R9-2005-0213 and/or in this Monitoring and Reporting Program and/or by this Regional Board.

3. If the discharger monitors any pollutants more frequently than required by Order No. R9-2005-0213 or by this MRP, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136, or as specified in Order No. R9-2005-0213 or this Monitoring and Reporting Program, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the discharger's monitoring report. The increased frequency of monitoring shall also be reported.

4. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by Order No. R9-2005-0213 and this Monitoring and Reporting Program, and records of all data used to complete the application for Order No. R9-2005-0213. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of this Regional Board or by the USEPA at any time.

5. Records of monitoring information shall include:

    a. The date, exact location, and time of sampling or measurements;

    b. The name(s) of individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

    c. The date(s) analyses were performed;

    d. The laboratory and individual(s) who performed the analyses;

    e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and

    f. The results of such analyses.

6. Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in Order No. R9-2005-0213 or this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

7. All analyses shall be performed in a laboratory that is certified by the California Department of Health Services to perform such analyses or a laboratory approved by this Regional Board.

8. The discharger shall report in a cover letter all instances of noncompliance not reported under *Reporting Requirement E.5* of Order No. R9-2005-0213 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in *Reporting Requirement E.5*.

9. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.

10. Monitoring results must be reported on forms approved by this Regional Board. Duplicate copies of the monitoring reports signed and certified as required by *Reporting Requirement E.8* of Order No. R9-2005-0213 must be submitted to the USEPA and the Regional Board at the addresses listed in *Reporting Requirement E.6* of Order No. R9-2005-0213.

11. Monitoring results shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in Order No. R9-2005-0213 or in this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

12. This Monitoring and Reporting Program may be modified by this Regional Board, as appropriate.

13. All reports submitted in response to this Order shall comply with signatory requirements specified in *Reporting Requirement E.5* of this Order.

14. The discharger shall implement the above monitoring program on the first day of the month following the effective date of this Order

C. Mitigation Monitoring

1. The Final Restoration Plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
    a. Proposed channel designs and earthwork for all mitigation areas, including appropriate cross sections and plan views;
    b. A detailed planting plan, including species lists, plant sizes and numbers, and planting designs;
    c. Specific details and plans for all creek sections that will be culverted, bridged, or otherwise crossed or immediately adjoined by paths, structures, or similar improvements; and
    d. All other information, as appropriate.

Monitoring or the restoration activities shall include short-term (construction) as well as long-term (post-planting).

1. Construction Phase

    Construction monitoring by a qualified biologists shall assure that mitigation measures identified in Table 4.7 of the FRP are implemented as appropriate. Quarterly reports shall be submitted by the biological monitor describing the monitoring activities and any remedial measures that were taken during the preceding monitoring period. Names, qualifications, and affiliations of the persons contributing to the report shall be identified. Photo documentation from established reference points shall be included the quarterly report.

2. Post-Planting Phase

Monitoring shall evaluate the progress of the vegetation as well as wildlife habitat value. Monitoring of the various restoration areas associated with this Tentative Order shall be monitored on a regular basis to assure the long-term success of the restoration effort.

Vegetation monitoring shall be in accordance with the Final Restoration Monitoring Plan referenced in Section B of Tentative Order R9-3-2005-213.

Wildlife habitat value shall monitored to achieve the following goal: "Within four years of construction, the total densities and number of species of fish, macroinvertebrates, and birds shall be similar to the densities and number of species in similar habitats in wetlands used for reference in the California Coastal Commission monitoring program (1a of Section B of Tentative Order R9-2005-213)." The monitoring program shall document re-colonization and use of the restoration area by birds, fish, and macroinvertebrates. A number of post-project surveys shall be performed by qualified biologists. Avian surveys shall be conducted during late spring, fall, and winter to document seasonal variation in use, including breeding birds (late spring) and transitory/migrant species (fall and winter). If available, species logs from avian organizations, such as the local Audubon Society, may be used. The presence of fish and macroinvertebrates may be inferred by documentation of various foraging birds, such as cormorants, herons, egrets, terns and other fish-eating birds, and by shorebirds observed foraging on macroinvertebrates in mudflats. Alternately, minnow traps may be used to collect and document use of the lagoon by fish species.

Water quality samples shall be taken upon completion of the initial restoration project and annually thereafter to determine the suitability for wildlife. This sampling shall measure the following factors: dissolved oxygen, turbidity, salinity, temperature, and pH.

In addition, the berms and slope protection shall be inspected annually prior to the rainy season to determine if remedial actions are necessary to assure they function adequately. Remedial measures will be taken as necessary to the satisfaction of the Regional Board prior to onset of the rainy season.

Lastly, an aerial photo of each completed restoration phase shall document the increase in tidal prism as well as the overall areas of restoration. This photograph shall be provided with the first annual monitoring report.

Monitoring Reports shall be submitted to:

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region
File No. 05-1371.02
WDID No. 9 000 001 371
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, Ca 92123

Ordered by: _____
JOHN H. ROBERTUS
Executive Officer

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

FACT SHEET

for

ORDER NO. R9-2005-0213
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND
SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

for

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON
and
SAN DIEGUITO RIVER PARK JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY,

SAN DIEGUITO LAGOON WETLAND RESTORATION
AND
SAN DIEGUITO COAST TO CREST TRAIL,
SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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1.0 APPLICANTS

Southern California Edison
P.O. Box 800
2244 Walnut Gove Avenue
Rosemead, California 91770

San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority
18372 Sycamore Creek Road
Escondido, California 92025

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Southern California Edison Company (SCE) is the majority owner and operator of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS). The California Coastal Commission (CCC) issued a Coastal Development Permit (No. 6-81-330-A3, as amended; formerly permit No. 183-73) for the construction of SONGS Units 2 & 3 with the condition that SCE fund the independent evaluation of the impacts of SONGS' on the marine environment. The Coastal Development Permit (Permit) further requires that SCE mitigate any significant adverse impacts. The CCC determined that SONGS adversely impacted bightwide fish stocks and required SCE to mitigate those losses. As partial satisfaction of the mitigation requirements, SCE was required to create or substantially restore the equivalent of at least 150 acres of wetlands in Southern California.

After considering the results of a site-selection study that included an evaluation of eight potential sites throughout Southern California, the CCC concluded that the San Dieguito Lagoon in Del Mar offered the best opportunity for achieving the full objectives set forth in the Permit. A public working group consisting of resource agency representatives, non-governmental organizations, and interested members of the public worked together to develop a reasonable range of practicable alternatives for restoration of San Dieguito Lagoon. As required by the Permit, SCE submitted a Preliminary Restoration Plan for restoration of San Dieguito Lagoon to the CCC in September 1997. Following CCC approval of the Preliminary Restoration Plan in November 1997, the wetland restoration project entered the environmental review process pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority (JPA) took the role of state lead agency under CEQA and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) took the role of federal lead agency under NEPA. The JPA incorporated the SCE wetland restoration project into their overall Open Space Park Project (Park Project) for the San Dieguito River Valley area (Figure 1). A joint Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/S) was prepared for the entire San Dieguito Wetlands Restoration (Restoration Project) component of the Park Project, which includes the following elements: (1) creation or substantial restoration the equivalent of 150 acres of tidal wetlands to fulfill SCE's SONGS Permit requirement, (2) restoration of additional wetland acreage for parties as yet unidentified, (3) creation of California least tern nesting sites(4) inlet maintenance, and (5) establishment of public trails.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration and Coast to Crest Trail includes several major project components: (1) excavation and maintenance of the San Dieguito river inlet channel to maintain tidal exchange, (2) replenishment of beach sand on Del Mar Beach; (3) restoration of tidal wetland areas; (4) construction of berms and slope protection measures; (5) vegetation of upland dredge material disposal areas; (6) construction of nesting areas; (7) construction of a portion of the Coast to Crest Trail and associated water quality features; and (8) construction and operation of a wetland mitigation bank. Figures 2 and 3 show all of the project components.

SCE is responsible for implementation of the restoration components, while the San Dieguito River JPA is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the Coast to Crest trail and water quality features. The JPA is also responsible for the revegetation of upland areas except for dredge material disposal sites which will be revegetated by SCE. SCE will construct the California least tern nesting sites, but the 22nd District Agricultural Association will be responsible for their long-term maintenance. In accordance with the California Coastal Commission's permit for the operation of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS), SCE is responsible for the long-term maintenance of the restoration areas for the operating life of SONGS (presently estimated at 40 years). After SCE has fulfilled their maintenance obligations, restoration areas would then be the responsibility of the JPA.

3.1 Excavation and Maintenance of the San Dieguito River Inlet Channel

An open inlet is critical for the long-term health of the lagoon and is necessary to support the areas of created coastal salt marsh. San Dieguito Lagoon does not currently have a sufficient tidal prism to maintain a permanently open inlet. Even with implementation of the restoration, which will result in a 135 to 150 percent increase, the tidal prism will not be sufficient to maintain an open inlet. Therefore, SCE will conduct a one-time dredging event to restore the lagoon inlet and will conduct maintenance dredging approximately every eight months (as needed). The dredge area and frequency were chosen to maintain satisfactory tidal mixing while avoiding excessive channel deepening that would lead to accelerated sand incursion and the need for additional dredging.

The initial dredge event was planned to remove up to 91,000 cubic yards of sand from the inlet channel at the Pacific Ocean to the Jimmy Durante Bridge. A large portion of the sand within the inlet was naturally removed from the inlet during the 2004-2005 rainy season. At this time, no dredging is planned between the NCTD railroad bridge and Jimmy Durante. Therefore, the actual volume of sand that will need to be removed during the initial dredging event may be significantly less than the originally estimated 91,000 cubic yards. Surveys will be conducted immediately prior to dredging to determine the dredging parameters. Dredging will be scheduled to avoid holiday periods, the San Diego County Fair and horse racing seasons, peak months of public beach use (e.g., summer and spring break), grunion runs, and bird nesting season.

The initial dredging is expected to last 42 days if the maximum amount of sediment is removed. A combination of a front-end loader, scraper, backhoe, and cutterhead dredge will be used for inlet maintenance. The type of equipment used will be determined by the volume of sand and inundation.

Maintenance dredging will remove up to 16,000 cubic yards of sand from the inlet channel west of the railroad bridge. Maintenance dredging is expected to occur approximately every eight months. Actual volumes of dredge material and frequency of dredge events may be less depending on the amount of natural sand transport that has occurred.

Sand within the inlet is from littoral, not riverine, processes. This sand has the same physical and chemical characteristics as sand on the adjacent beaches. Testing has shown the sand to be free of contaminants and bacteria.

3.2 Replenishment of Beach Sand at Del Mar Beach

Sand from inlet dredging will be placed on the beach immediately north and south of the inlet (at DS40 on Figure 2). Sand will be placed in the winter season, preferably near the end of the season, to minimize the possibility that large storms will move the sand offshore. A 500 foot buffer will be observed on either side of the inlet to prevent immediate migration of sand back into the inlet and channel. Sand will be placed on approximately 1,600 feet of beach between 7 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) and mean lower low water (MLLW). Up to 91,000 cubic yards will be placed on the beach during the initial dredging. Up to 16,000 cubic yards from inlet maintenance dredging will be placed on the beach as needed every 8 months.

3.3 Restoration of Tidal Wetlands

The primary goal of SCE's restoration project is to restore a significant portion of the lagoon west and east of Interstate 5 (I-5) to tidal wetlands consisting of subtidal, intertidal mudflat, coastal salt marsh, and transitional wetland habitats (Figure 1). To the west of I-5, a tidal basin will be created on the old airfield property, and San Diego's old sewage treatment ponds will be converted to coastal salt marsh and transitional wetlands. On the east side of I-5, coastal salt marsh will be created north and south of the San Dieguito River and transitional wetland habitat will be created to mitigate for impacts resulting from the restoration project.

The tidal wetland restoration component of the restoration project will involve excavation and grading across 223.7 acres of tidal and non-tidal wetlands, berms, and nesting sites (331 acres including upland and beach disposal sites). As detailed on page 9, the restoration project will generate a total of approximately 1,919,000 cubic yards of excavated soil for disposal. Of the total volume of excavated soil, about 114,500 cubic yards will be used for features within the project, including 91,000 cubic yards for berm construction and 23,500 cubic yards for creating the bases of the nesting sites. The

excavated soil not used for berm and nest site construction will be placed at six upland disposal sites.

3.4 Berms and Slope Protection Measures

Berms will be constructed along portions of the San Dieguito River channel to maintain flow velocity and river sediment flow through the lower valley consistent with existing conditions (Figure 1). The primary intent of the berms will be to maintain the existing rate of channel scour from El Camino Real to the Pacific Ocean and to not alter the existing patterns of storm water flooding. Three river berms have been incorporated into the restoration plan. The westernmost berm (B7) will be located west of I-5 and south of the San Dieguito River. It will run in a slightly southwesterly direction from I-5 for approximately 1,825 feet. The top of the berm will vary in elevation from +16.5 feet, NGVD to +17.5 feet, NGVD with a footprint of approximately 4.2 acres. Its purpose is to keep high velocity river flows from entering the tidal basin (Area W1) and resulting in sedimentation.

A second berm (B8) will be located east of I-5 on the north side of the San Dieguito River. This berm will be the longest of the three berms, extending for approximately 4,250 feet from about I-5 east to the end of the Via de la Valle property (DS32). The top of this berm will range from elevation +18.5 feet, NGVD to +19.8 feet, NGVD. This berm, which will have a footprint of approximately 10 acres, will separate the northernmost intertidal lagoon (W4 and W16) from the San Dieguito River. The purpose of this berm will be to prevent reduction of river velocity and avoid the deposition of river sediments within the intertidal lagoon (W4 and W16). A weir will be incorporated into the eastern end of this berm to eliminate any backwater effect of the berm on the upstream river channel during flood events.

The third berm (B9), located east of I-5 and south of the San Dieguito River, will consist of an eastern and a western portion. The western portion, which will be constructed in an east/west orientation, will be 875 feet in length. The eastern berm, which will run northwest to southeast, will be approximately 625 feet in length. The elevation at the top of the berms will be +19.0 feet, NGVD. The combined footprint of the two portions will be approximately 1.8 acres. The two berm segments have been designed to tie into an existing upland area that will be converted to a nesting site (NS14). The western berm will prevent the San Dieguito River flows from entering the intertidal lagoon (W6a and W6b), while the eastern berm will protect the nesting site from overland flood flows from the east.

All berms will be constructed with a landscaped trapezoidal cross-section. The base width of each berm will vary depending on the post-construction ground elevation on either side of the berm. The top of the berms will be approximately 20 feet wide. The slopes of the berms will vary from 2:1 to 3:1 depending on slope treatment. The southern side of berm B8, which will be protected with a combination of geogrid reinforced imported fill, stone revetment, and vegetation, will have a slope gradient of 3:1. The top

elevation of the slope will be above the design high water elevation. In general, the top of the berms will range from +16.5 feet, NGVD to +19.8 feet, NGVD.

These berms will not control the extent of flooding or change water levels, but rather the berms will direct river flow, maintain existing water velocities, and maintain sediment transport during storm events. Culverts will be placed through the two main river berms (B7 and B8) to help balance water levels in the tidal lagoons and river channel during flood events.

The tops of the berms will be revegetated except where trails or maintenance paths are provided. The slopes of berms B7 and B9 and the north facing slope of berm B8 will be revegetated with the native species and erosion preventative vegetation. The riverside of berm B8 will be provided with additional slope protection.

The restoration project requires slope protection for several elements, including the berm slopes, one section of the San Dieguito River bank, the slopes formed to create nesting sites, and the slopes created to dispose of dredge material in upland areas. After further analysis, it was concluded that there is no need for additional protection of one of the adjoining freeway slopes. Proposed slope protection ranges from armoring to the use of erosion control landscaping. Stone revetments will be used as slope protection in three areas. These areas are indicated on Figure 3. The westernmost area (identified as Stone Revetment No. 1) will protect the portion of the San Dieguito River bank that is located approximately 600 feet east of the Jimmy Durante Bridge. The area is situated on the south side of the inlet channel where the San Dieguito River turns and flows in a northwest direction. This 600±-foot long section of stone revetment will be placed on the south side of the inlet channel in order to protect the slope from changes in river scour associated with river flow modifications stemming from the creation of the tidal basin (W1). Figure 4 shows a typical section of slope protection at this location. Note that the majority of this rock extends below the tidally-driven water surface, with the only exposed rock essentially cleaning up and providing a uniform protective edge to the coastal trail in this vicinity.

Stone Revetment No. 2 is approximately 1,200 feet in total length and located approximately 1,800 feet upstream of Interstate 5, protecting the concave bend in the current river alignment where the proposed earthen berm would be at risk from increased scour associated with flood flows passing through this 460± foot radius bend in the river. As with Stone Revetment No. 1, this 90+ degree bend in the river generates relatively deep design scour depths, requiring a stone revetment throughout the entire bend to protect both the berm and the underlying streambank material supporting this northerly berm, which in turn protects the Wetland Area W4. Figure 5 shows a typical section of slope protection at this location.

Stone Revetment No. 3, located approximately 1,500 feet upstream of Stone Revetment No. 2, is approximately 700 feet in total length and abuts up to the western edge of the horse park, providing additional scour protection to the easterly edge of the earthen berm,

separating the Wetland Area W4 from the main river. As with Stone Revetment Nos. 1 and 2, Stone Revetment No. 3 also provides additional scour protection to the most upstream river bend, where an existing approximately 720-foot radius bend in the river initiates channel meandering within the lower reaches of the San Dieguito River system downstream of the El Camino Real bridge. Stone Revetment No. 3 also incorporates an approximately 285-footwide weir section designed to bypass a small portion of flood flows exceeding the 25-year design storm (approximately 14,000 cfs) in order to eliminate any upstream backwater effects associated with the proposed project. Figure 6 shows a typical section of the rock slope protection through the upstream weir section. Figure 7 illustrates the plan view of the weir.

All of the stone revetments utilize launching aprons designed so that as scour occurs, the rock revetment can launch or flex downward sufficiently to prevent the scour from undermining the river bank and causing geotechnical instability of the overlying berm. The launching apron has been designed in conformance with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station (WES) Stream Investigation and Streambank Stabilization Handbook. The "self-launching" approach offers economy and ease of construction by allowing the stream, rather than the contractor, to perform the excavation. However, it does require a larger volume of rock toe protection than would be required if the toe stone were extended down to the design scour depth necessary for bank protection. The self-launching approach also minimizes environmental disturbance in wetland areas, while still providing the necessary toe protection considered essential to the long-term stability of the earthen berm.

A geosynthetic filter fabric will be installed to prevent the loss of sediments from behind and beneath all three stone revetments. The filter fabric will incorporate a pleated section below the launching apron to accommodate differential erosion beneath the apron and include a weighted end to maintain contact with the developing scour hole, while still protecting the underlying streambank sediments from flood-induced scour. The remaining portion of the earthen berm along the northern side of the channel upstream of Interstate 5 incorporates a 20-foot-wide geogrid-reinforced imported erosion-resistant clayey sand fill to minimize flood-induced streambank scour along the southern slope of the berm. The earthen berm maintains a 20-foot-wide top width, with a 6-inch minimum crushed rock-wearing surface to accommodate limited vehicular traffic.

In the vicinity of the easterly weir, near Station 2.31, the weir side slopes descend at a gradient of 20 percent (a 5:1 slope inclination) to accommodate vehicular traffic atop the berm. As there is an approximately 6-foot depression in the northern berm to accommodate the weir, and the 20-foot travelway is maintained through the weir section, about 20 feet of rock exists on the river side of the concrete roadway surface, and 13 feet on the northerly wetland side of the weir. All of this rock will also be covered with topsoil and revegetated. With the weir only being inundated on average once in 25 years, this vegetated section should also stabilize well.

Several feet of topsoil covers the majority of the project limits, most of which will be stockpiled and re-used as capping material to facilitate revegetation. A considerable

amount of the underlying soils consist of fine sands and fine sandy silts, both of which are highly susceptible to streambank erosion. Near-surface estuarine deposits also exist, consisting of soft silty clays and clayey to fine sandy silts, generally considered suitable for re-use as exposed mud flats, however again highly erodible and unsuitable for the exposed southerly face of the earthen (B8) berm fill.

As indicated in the figures for both the stone revetments and the earthen embankment, stockpiled topsoil will cover both the southerly and northerly embankment slopes to facilitate the revegetation of the northern river berm. Although the geogrid-reinforced imported erosion-resistant clayey sand fill and the stone revetments are intended to minimize streambank erosion, it is this outer 1- to 2-foot-thick topsoil cover that will first be exposed to streambank scour, possibly requiring occasional reapplication where any large areas of stone revetment become exposed, or possibly the more sterile erosion-resistant imported clayey sand fill. It is the intent, however, that the existing topsoil cover will facilitate germination of native plant species, and although some streambank erosion is anticipated within this topsoil cover, the vegetation, once established, will help stabilize and minimize the need for any rehabilitation of the surficial topsoil cover.

3.5 Upland Dredge Material Disposal Areas

The 1,828,000 cubic yards of excavated soil not used for berm and nest site construction will be placed at six upland disposal sites (Figure 2). All the disposal sites will be hydroseeded with a native grassland seed mix and except for DS32, coastal sage scrub seed mix will be included, but will not be irrigated or kept free of nonnative plant species that may colonize the areas.

Disposal Site Summary

Site No.	Area (Acres)	Disposal Volume (yd^3)
DS32	32.7	913,000
DS33	16.4	121,000
DS34	6.6	47,000
DS35	5.2	70,000
DS36	30.3	677,000
DS40	16.1	91,000
TOTAL	107.3	1,919,000

3.6 Nesting Areas

SCE will construct four least tern nesting sites and rehabilitate an existing site using material from dredging of the inlet and soil excavated to create tidal wetlands (Figure 2). The five sites will provide a total of 12.3 acres of flat nesting area for the California least tern, western snowy plover, and other shorebirds. The nesting sites will be at a higher elevation than the surrounding wetlands to protect them from tidal inundation. The nesting sites will occupy approximately 20.5 acres; the footprint is larger than the nesting area to provide adequate distance for side slopes. The location and size of the four

created sites was determined through consultation with the USFWS, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and the CCC.

The base of the nesting sites will be constructed using soil excavated from other restored areas. Sand excavated from the former naval airfield site during initial grading will be used as nesting site material and has been approved by the resource agencies as to its suitability. Approximately 23,500 cubic yards will be used to create the base and approximately 50,000 cubic yards of sand will be used to create the nesting surface. The nesting surface shall consist of a mixture of 80 percent coarse sand and 20 percent shell fragments, and shall be free of viable weed seeds, organic matter, and dark material.

3.7 Coast to Crest Trail and Associated Water Quality Features

A 2.7 mile long segment of the Coast to Crest Trail, from Jimmy Durante Bridge to west of El Camino Real, would be constructed by the JPA as part of this project (Figure 2). Trail segments would generally consist of polymer binder-hardened or stabilized cement with native soil or decomposed granite shoulders. One segment will consist of a boardwalk.

The JPA has proposed to construct and maintain 0.76 acre treatment wetlands immediately south of the Albertson's shopping center (Figure 8). This area is a collection point for a 313-acre watershed primarily consisting of residential development north of Via de la Valle. There are currently no known structural best management practices to treat urban runoff prior to it flowing to the San Dieguito River. Construction of the ponds will provide treatment for urban runoff. Construction of the ponds will also result in the removal of a large area of nonnative plants that could have otherwise spread to the wetland restoration areas. The ponds should also intercept the majority of exotic plant species that may wash down from residential areas before they enter the wetland restoration area. The JPA will install and maintain a trash rack, sediment trap, and oily water separator.

3.8 Villages Wetland Mitigation Bank

SCE also proposes to create an approximately 20.8 acre wetland mitigation bank adjacent to the restoration area (Figure 2). The bank will contain tidal marsh habitat that will be contiguous with tidal marsh habitat restored by SCE to fulfill mitigation requirements for SONGS. Creation of the bank will result in impacts to approximately 6.3 acres of jurisdictional seasonal marsh and result in the creation/habitat conversion of 20.84 acres of tidal marsh habitat. This will result in a net increase of approximately 14.1 acres of tidal salt marsh available for credit within the bank.

The Regional Board is not signatory to the banking agreement. Including the work necessary to create the bank in this Order does not equate to approval of the banking instrument nor is it a *de facto* approval of future uses of the bank.

4.0 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The project area is located in the San Dieguito River Valley within the City of Del Mar (Del Mar) and the northern portion of the City of San Diego (San Diego) (Figures 9 and 10). The project site occurs within the San Dieguito Hydrologic Unit, Solana Beach Hydrologic Area (905.10).

Via de la Valle forms the northern boundary of the site, the Pacific Ocean forms the western boundary of the site, and El Camino Real borders a portion of the eastern extent of the site. The North County Transit District rail line crosses through the western portion of the site. Five bridges cross the San Dieguito River within the project site. From west to east, they include Camino Del Mar (U.S. Highway 101), the AT&SF Railroad, Jimmy Durante Boulevard, Grand Avenue, and I-5. The City of Del Mar operates a public works yard east of the railroad and south of the river. An existing forced-main sewer line crosses the river, generally along the river bottom, from a pump station located on the fairgrounds to the Del Mar public works yard. Utility power line easements cross portions of the project area.

Existing land uses adjacent to the project area include public recreation, retail/commercial, residential, agricultural, and vacant areas. The Scripps Preserve, a pedestrian overlook, is located on the ocean bluffs north of the river overlooking the river mouth. Other adjacent land uses include a hotel, driving range (Surf and Turf), and a mini golf center, located north of the river on the west side of I-5 (southwest quadrant of the I- 5/Via de la Valle intersection). A community commercial center, which includes a grocery store and other supporting uses, is located in the southeast quadrant of the same intersection. South of the project area, existing land uses include protected hillsides, residential uses, and vacant areas. To the east, adjacent land uses include agricultural and vacant lands as well as newly constructed residential uses.

5.0 DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

The project will result in the discharge of waste, defined as the placement of fill material (e.g., soil, riprap, culverts), into 2.112 acres of waters of the United States and State, including San Dieguito Lagoon and River. This Order also addresses the discharge of waste to the San Dieguito Lagoon and Pacific Ocean resulting from initial and periodic maintenance dredging activities within the lagoon inlet and disposal of dredged material. Impacts to jurisdictional waters of the U.S. (in acres) are summarized in the Table 1.

This Order only addresses those project components to be implemented by SCE and the JPA, as identified in the table above. Additional restoration activities that have been identified in the JPA's Park Project (e.g., nature center, wetland creation) are not authorized by this Order.

6.0 BASIN PLAN BENEFICIAL USES, WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES, AND PROHIBITIONS

The Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (9) (Basin Plan), adopted on September 8, 1994 and amended on May 5, 1998, designated potential and established beneficial uses for surface and ground waters within the San Diego region. Beneficial uses within the project area are summarized in the table below.

Beneficial Use[1]	Surface Water			Ground Water[2]
	San Dieguito River	San Dieguito Lagoon	Pacific Ocean	
Municipal and Domestic Supply	♦			■
Agriculture Supply	○			■
Industrial Process Supply	○		■	■
Contact Water Recreation	■	■	■	
Non-contact Water Recreation	■	■	■	
Commercial and Sport Fishing			■	
Warm Freshwater Habitat	■			
BIOL		■	■	
Estuarine Habitat		■		
Marine Habitat		■	■	
Wildlife Habitat	■	■	■	
Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species		■	■	
Migration of Aquatic Organisms		■	■	
Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development			■	
Navigation			■	
Aquaculture			■	
Shellfish Harvesting			■	

1. ■ = Existing Beneficial Use; ○ = Potential Beneficial Use; ♦ = Excepted from Beneficial Use

2. These uses do not apply westerly of the easterly boundary of the right-of-way of Interstate 5 and this area is excepted from the sources of drinking water policy.

The Basin Plan established the following Water Quality Objectives for surface waters within the Solana Beach HA (all units are mg/L unless otherwise noted):

Constituent	Concentration
Total Dissolved Solids	250
Chloride	250
Sulfate	250
Percent Sodium	60
Nitrogen and Phosphorus	a
Iron	0.3
Manganese	0.05
Methylene Blue-Activated Substances	0.5
Boron	0.75
Turbidity (NTU)	20
Color Units	20
Fluoride	1

a. Concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus, by themselves or in combination with other nutrients, shall be maintained at levels below those which stimulate algae and emergent plant growth. Threshold total Phosphorus (P) concentrations shall not exceed 0.05 mg/l in any stream at the point where it enters any standing body of water, nor 0.025 mg/l in any standing body of water. A desired goal in order to prevent plant nuisances in streams and other flowing waters appears to be 0.1 mg/l total P. These values are not to be exceeded more than 10% of the time unless studies of the specific body in question clearly show that water quality objective changes are permissible and changes are approved by the Regional Board. Analogous threshold values have not been set for nitrogen compounds; however, natural ratios of nitrogen to phosphorus are to be determined by surveillance and monitoring and upheld. If data are lacking, a ratio of N:P =10:1 shall be used.

The Basin Plan established the following Water Quality Objectives for ground waters within the Solana Beach HA:

Constituent	Concentration
Total Dissolved Solids	1500[a]
Chloride	500[a]
Sulfate	500[a]
Percent Sodium	60
No3	45[a]
Iron	0.85[a]
Manganese	0.15[a]
Methylene Blue-Activated Substances	0.5
Boron	0.75[a]
Turbidity (NTU)	5
Color Units	15
Fluoride	1

a. Detailed salt balance studies are recommended for this area to determine limiting mineral concentration levels for discharge.

The Basin Plan established the following Waste Discharge Prohibitions pursuant to California Water Code §13243:

- Prohibition No. 1. The discharge of waste to waters of the state in a manner causing, or threatening to cause a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in California Water Code §13050, is prohibited.

- Prohibition No. 2. The discharge of waste to land, except as authorized by waste discharge requirements or the terms described in California Water Code §13264 is prohibited.

- Prohibition No. 3. The discharge of pollutants or dredged or fill material to waters of the United States except as authorized by an NPDES permit or a dredged or fill material permit (subject to the exemption described in California Water Code §13376) is prohibited.

- Prohibition No. 7. The dumping, deposition, or discharge of waste directly into waters of the state, or adjacent to such waters in any manner which may permit its being transported into the waters, is prohibited unless authorized by the Regional Board.

- Prohibition No. 14. The discharge of sand, silt, clay, or other earthen materials from any activity, including land grading and construction, in quantities which cause deleterious bottom deposits, turbidity or discoloration in waters of the state or which unreasonably affect, or threaten to affect, beneficial uses of such waters is prohibited.

7.0 California Environmental Quality Act

A joint Environmental Impact Report (EIR)/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was prepared pursuant to the CEQA and NEPA, respectively. The JPA was the lead agency for CEQA and the USFWS was the lead agency for NEPA. The EIR/S addresses the entire 440-acre restoration area, including SCE's portion of the restoration plan.

A Notice of Preparation (NOP) was distributed for the project on June 1, 1998. A formal scoping hearing was held on June 15, 1998. An amended NOP was issued on February 16, 1999 to address changes in the project description. Specifically, project boundaries had been expanded to include additional acreage for habitat restoration and dredge disposal. Responses to the NOP and comments from the scoping hearing were incorporated into the EIR/S. The EIR/S identified the Mixed Habitat alternative as the lead agencies preferred alternative. The EIR was certified on September 15, 2000 by the JPA.

7.1 Hydrology and Water Quality

The proposed project has the potential to impact water quality and designated beneficial uses. The EIR/S identified the following significance criteria, impacts, and mitigation measures for impacts to hydrology and water quality.

Significance Criteria for Hydrology. Impacts of the proposed project on river and lagoon hydrology would be considered significant if:

1. A change in the floodplain or floodway boundary occurred that either substantially increased the floodplain footprint or exacerbated flooding conditions within areas outside of the project footprint or non-project areas designated for open-space habitat conservation.
2. River or debris flow conditions were substantially altered, potentially causing damage to structures or exposing the public to substantial risk.
3. The amount of river sediments destined for the beach and littoral cell is substantially reduced.

Significance Criteria for Coastal Processes. Impacts of the proposed project on the coastal hydrology would be considered significant if alterations in tidal inlet or nearshore currents are produced that substantially increase the erosion rate of beach sediments, modify beach or nearshore bottom topography, or increase risks of damage to coastal structures.

Significance Criteria for Water and Sediment Quality. Impacts from the proposed project to water and sediment quality would be considered significant if:

1. Increased runoff associated with construction of impervious surfaces substantially alters beneficial uses of groundwater.

2. Changes in hydrological conditions result in sedimentation in downstream areas and/or alterations in circulation patterns that substantially inhibit mixing or promote stagnation.
3. Pollutants are generated or released to the environment that are in violation of applicable federal or state standards, hazardous to human health, or deleterious to biological communities.
4. Disposal of dredged sediments/excavated soils results in substantial adverse changes to water or sediment quality, toxicity or bioaccumulation of contaminants in aquatic biota, or declines in wildlife habitat.

The EIR/S concludes that "Overall, impacts to hydrology and water quality associated with this proposed alternative are considered beneficial (Class IV), because the project would provide protection for off-channel habitat and improve circulation and tidal exchange within the lagoon. Additionally, one of the public access components, the wetlands treatment ponds, would provide a mechanism for improving the quality of storm water runoff from adjacent urban areas (e.g., shopping center) that eventually drain into the San Dieguito River. Some construction-related impacts to water quality are considered significant, but mitigable (Class II); these are generally temporary and localized in extent. "

The EIR/S identifies the following mitigation measures for impacts to water quality and hydrology.

1. The contractor shall attend a pre-construction meeting with the JPA's Principal Planner, and other agency representatives as specified by future permits, to review all required environmental mitigation measures prior to the commencement of any construction activity.
2. Prior to the utilization of any construction staging areas, temporary berms/cofferdams shall be constructed around the staging areas to prevent the transport of spilled materials into adjacent waterways.
3. The contractor shall take all appropriate precautions to avoid spillage or leakage of hazardous materials, such as petroleum products, all fueling and maintenance of construction vehicles shall occur either off-site or be limited to the designated staging areas.
4. The contractor shall be responsible for removing and properly disposing of any hazardous materials that are brought onto the construction site as a result of construction activity and/or removing and properly disposing of any soils that become contaminated during the construction process through example spillage or leakage. All such contaminated areas shall be cleaned up prior to preparing the construction site and temporary construction staging areas for revegetation. The contractor shall prepare, submit to the JPA and any other designated agencies for review and approval, and follow the recommendation of a spill prevention and contingency plan.
5. The contractor shall construct additional temporary berms around fuel storage areas that are maintained for the full time during which construction is occurring

and construction equipment is present on the site, and all fuel storage areas shall be confined to designated construction staging areas.

6. The contractor shall construct berms or erect silt curtains around areas being excavated/graded to reduce soil losses to waterways.
7. The contractor shall control fugitive dust emissions through watering or other accepted standard methods of control.
8. Water quality monitoring shall be implemented for the following:
   a. Monitor the dewatering effluent to demonstrate that the effluent quality has achieved the appropriate receiving water criteria. Construction may be halted if effluent levels are not within established criteria.
   b. Conduct water quality monitoring during dredging/construction activities; if monitoring results indicate excessive impacts (e.g., depressed dissolved oxygen concentrations), modifications to construction or sediment disposal methods to lessen the magnitude of the impacts shall be developed and implemented in consultation with the appropriate permitting agencies. All designated fill slopes shall be hydroseeded and landscaped within 30 days of completion of grading activities.
9. Temporary sedimentation and desilting basins, to be located between graded areas and adjoining wetlands shall be constructed and maintained until the potential for erosion of graded areas has been minimized through the successful establishment of erosion control landscaping.

For impacts related to public access/interpretation, the following mitigation measures shall be made conditions of future park proposals within the project area, as well as conditions of any future required permits, such as a Coastal Development Permit:

The JPA shall agree to expand its current trail maintenance program to cover the trails located within the current project area. This maintenance program shall include the requirement to perform regular trail maintenance, including manure and trash removal from and around the trail. Trail tread maintenance intended to avoid erosion problems on natural soil surfaced trails shall occur on as-needed basis. The maintenance program shall include a monitoring component that will determine when and how often trail cleanup should occur. This could result in more frequent maintenance, but under no circumstances shall trail cleanup occur less than once ever two weeks.

7.2 Beneficial Uses

Potential impacts to designated beneficial uses are addressed in the Biological Resources section and sections 3.2 and 3.4 of the EIR/S.

The EIR/S identified the following significance criteria for impacts to biological resources.

1 Substantial adverse effects would occur to individuals or the habitat of a rare, threatened, endangered species, or other special status species.

2 Substantial adverse effects would occur to a species, natural community, or habitat or that is specifically recognized as biologically significant in local, state, or federal policies, statutes, or regulations.
3 Substantial adverse effects would occur to the migration of fish or wildlife populations.
4 Substantial adverse modification would occur to species diversity or ecosystem functions and values beyond the immediate vicinity of the project site.
5 Substantial conflict would occur with local, state, or federal policies designed to protect biological resources.

All of the action alternatives would greatly increase the acreage of tidal habitats in the project area, resulting in beneficial impacts. All project alternatives involve the loss of relatively small areas (4-5 acres) of existing tidal habitats that would be converted to other types of habitat as part of the restoration. However, there would be no net loss of acreage of any tidal habitat. The overall net gain in acreage of tidal wetlands is substantially smaller under the Reduced Berm (preferred) Alternative than for the other alternatives, which in turn differ in the mix of habitat gains provided. Newly created tidal habitats would be expected to undergo colonization by both passive and active dispersal within the first year following their creation. The establishment of plant and animal communities typical of these habitats would take several years, with the longest time required for the upper intertidal levels. There is a net loss of seasonal and transitional wetland habitat acreage associated with each of the restoration alternatives.

Long-term maintenance of the inlet, coupled with the increased tidal prism of the lagoon and wetlands, would result in improved tidal circulation, eliminating the prolonged closures of the lagoon and accompanying episodes of poor water quality and consequent death or injury to marine plants and animals. As a result, any of the action alternatives would have a beneficial impact on tidal habitats and the organisms they support.

8.0 BASIS FOR TENTATIVE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Order No. R9-2005-0213 establishes requirements for the discharge of wastes pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code and Article 4, Title 23 of the California Water Code, and establishes mitigation and monitoring provisions based on best professional judgment. The Order also includes Section 401 Water Quality Certification. The Basin Plan states "certification is dependent upon the assurances that the project will not reduce water quality below applicable standards as defined in the Clean Water Act (i.e., the water quality objectives established and the beneficial uses which have been designated for the surface waters.)" Standard provisions, reporting and record keeping requirements, and notifications are established in accordance with Division 7 of the California Water Code.

The Order does not address compliance with the California Coastal Commission permit for the operations of SONGS, nor is it an endorsement of the mitigation bank.

8.1 Protection of Water Quality and Beneficial Uses

The proposed project will improve water quality and beneficial uses by maintaining an open inlet to the lagoon and restoring lost tidal functions. Currently, the inlet to the lagoon is closed most of the time. This is due to hydromodifications to the San Dieguito River, lagoon, and inlet. These hydromodifications (Lake Hodges dam, bridges, roads, fill) have limited the natural transport of flood water and sediment which has resulted in an inlet that is closed most of the time. An open inlet will allow for tidal flushing and prevention of low dissolved oxygen conditions and the over-accumulation of nutrients and fine-grained sediment. Initial and annual inlet dredging will improve the beneficial use for contact recreation on the nearby beaches by placing beach-quality sand on the beaches that flank the inlet.

The dredging and disposal process can disturb bottom sediments, leading to the release of pollutants into the water column by the re-suspension of sediment particles and the introduction of pollutants sorbed to sediment particles or present in pore water. Sediment particles are also considered a pollutant when suspended in concentrations that exceed water quality standards.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be used for dredging and excavation activities to protect water quality. These will include the use of silt curtains, staging and timing relative to tidal cycles, and compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 99-08-DWQ, the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity.

Chemical laboratory testing of in-situ sediment has occurred and the results show that the sediment is free of contaminants. Additional chemical laboratory testing of the dredged material will be conducted to confirm the absence of contaminants before placement on the Del Mar beach. If contaminated dredged material is discovered, the dredged material will be disposed of at an appropriate facility.

8.2 Hydrological Changes

The proposed stone revetments and berms around the San Dieguito River are designed to maintain existing flood water elevations and sediment transport, prevent siltation of the proposed restoration areas, prevent the river channel from migrating into the proposed restoration areas, and prevent flooding of nearby roads, businesses and residences. This will improve or maintain water quality and beneficial uses by limiting the inundation of restored salt marsh with fresh water and facilitating the transport of sediment through the lagoon and inlet.

The proposed hydrological restoration of the inlet and lagoon will substantially increase the size and function of the tidal prism. Beneficial uses for plant and animal species and water quality will improve significantly due to normalized tidal flow, flushing, and species migration.

8.3 Restoration and Mitigation Success

The proposed Final Restoration Plan (Southern California Edison Company; August 2004) and Monitoring Plan (California Coastal Commission; May 18, 2005) will adequately compensate for impacts to waters of the U.S. and State associated with the discharge of fill material.

Restoration activities are expected to be successful based on the restoration success of nearby Batiquitos Lagoon. The Batiquitos Lagoon restoration was completed in 1996. The proposed San Dieguito Lagoon restoration is very similar to the Batiquitos Lagoon restoration in that the inlet was re-opened to establish continuous tidal flushing and natural recruitment of salt marsh plants was planned. Annual monitoring reports have shown that natural recruitment of salt marsh plants in Batiquitos Lagoon has been successful. Aerial photography, remote sensing, and ground truthing of the restored areas has shown natural plant species in the restored Batiquitos Lagoon has increased substantially. The proposed planting and natural recruitment of appropriate, native species in the freshwater marsh and the low, mid, and high tide elevations in the enlarged and enhanced tidal prism of San Dieguito Lagoon will most likely be successful. Successful recruitment and colonization of native plant species in morphologically restored areas will improve beneficial uses for avian and fish species and recreation opportunities.

Order R9-2005-0213 contains restoration and mitigation performance criteria that must be met.

Additionally, the CCC has required, through Coastal Development Permit (No. 6-81-330-A3, that restoration be successful. To insure this, the CCC will independently monitor the success of the restoration following the construction of the proposed wetlands. The CCC has developed a draft monitoring plan that is based on physical, chemical, and biologic functional success criteria. The goal of the CCC's monitoring plan is insure that

morphologic restoration is successful for the re-establishment of spawning grounds for benthic and pelagic fish species (estuarine habitat beneficial use).

9.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Requirements for monitoring and reporting for the San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration Project are found in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2005-0213.

10.0 NOTIFICATIONS

The public was notified of this project at the Regional Board internet website on September 10, 2004, the San Diego Union Tribune and North county Times on July 1, 2005 and August 5, 2005.

11.0 WRITTEN COMMENTS

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on these waste discharge requirements. Comments should be submitted either in person during business hours or by mail to:

John H. Robertus
Executive Officer
Attn: Michael Porter
File No. 05-1371.02
WDID 9 000 001 371
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123

All comments must be received by 5:00 p.m. on September 7, 2005, to be considered in the formulation of waste discharge requirements.

12.0 PUBLIC HEARING

Tentative Order No. R9-2005-0213 will be considered by the San Diego Regional Board at a public hearing on September 14, 2005, at the following location:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
9140 Sky Park Court
Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123-4340

13.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information, interested persons may write to the following address or contact Mr. Michael Porter of the Regional Board staff at 858-467-2726.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Attn: Michael Porter
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123

Copies of the tentative waste discharge requirements and other documents (other than those the Executive Officer maintains as confidential) are available at the Regional Board office for inspection and copying. Please contact Ms. Sylvia Wellnitz at 858-637-5593 for file review times and procedures.

14.0 WDR REVIEW

A person may petition the State Board to review the decision of the Regional Board regarding the final WDR. A petition must be made within 30 days of the Regional Board taking an action.

15.0 DOCUMENTS USED IN PREPARATION OF THE FACT SHEET AND ORDER

The following documents were used in the preparation of this fact sheet and Order No. R9-2005-0213:

a. Application for Section 401 Water Quality Certification and Application/Report of Waste Discharge submitted on September 7, 2004; supplemental material submitted on January 26, 2005 and April 12, 2005.

b. Coastal Environments. December 10, 2004. *Restored San Dieguito Lagoon Inlet Channel Initial and Periodic Dredging.*

c. Coastal Environments. February 28, 2005. Letter on the effects of sand placement on Del Mar Beach on nearby kelp beds.

d. Southern California Edison Company. August 2004. *San Dieguito Wetlands Restoration Project Final Restoration Plan.*

e. Southern California Edison Company. January 2005. *Villages Wetlands Mitigation Bank, Bank Enabling Instrument.*

f. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority. September 2000. *Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS) for the San Dieguito Wetland Restoration Project.* Volumes I and II. State Clearing House Number 98061010.

g. WRA Environmental Consultants. February 16, 2005. Memorandum: *Natural recruitment of salt marsh plant community at Batiquitos Lagoon.*

h. Project Design Consultants. August 2, 2004. *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, San Dieguito Wetland Restoration Project.*

i. California Coastal Commission. May 18, 2005. *Monitoring Plan, the S.O.N.G.S. Wetland Mitigation Program*

16.0 INTERESTED PARTIES

The following interested parties were identified with the help of SCE:

David J. Farrel
US Environmental Protection Agency,
Region IX
Federal Activities Office Cross Media
Division
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Rodney R. McInnis
National Marine Fisheries Service,
Southwest Region
501 West Ocean Boulevard, Suite 4200
Long Beach, CA 90802-4213

Jack Fancher
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Carlsbad Field Office
2730 Loker Ave. West
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Robert Smith
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
10845 Rancho Bernardo Rd
San Diego, CA 92127

Susan M. Hansch
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Sherilyn Sarb
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San Diego, CA 92108

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P.O. Box 85406
San Diego, CA 92186-5406

Majid Kharrati
California Department of Transportation
(District 11) M.S. 35
2829 Juan St.
San Diego, CA 92110

Mary Griggs
California State Lands Commission
100 Howe Ave., Suite 100-South
Sacramento, CA 95825-8202

Rebecca Bartling
Del Mar Fairgrounds-22nd District
Agricultural Association
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Del Mar, CA 92014-2216

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Game, South Coast (Region 5)
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San Diego, CA 92123

Bob Scott
City of Del Mar

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Del Mar, CA 92014

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San Diego, CA 92101

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Oceanside, CA 92054

Mark Chomyn
Sempra Energy
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San Diego, CA 92101-3017

Frisco White
c/o Nathan Hibbs, MNA Consulting
Carmel Valley Community Planning Board
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San Diego, CA 92101

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Ann Gardner
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Del Mar, CA 92014-0973

Karen Berger
San Dieguito River Valley Land Conservancy
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Del Mar, CA 92014

David J. Abrams
Fairbanks Ranch Association
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Rancho Santa Fe California 92067

James W. Royle, Jr.
San Diego Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 81106
San Diego, CA 92138-1106

Buena Vista Audubon Society
P.O. Box 480
Oceanside, CA 92049-0480

Dennis C. Bowling
Rick Engineering
5620 Friars Rd.
San Diego, CA 92110-2596

Deborah M. Rosenthal
Rosenthal & Zimmerman
650 Town Center Drive, 6th Floor
Costa Mesa, CA 92626-1925

Robert H. Fleet
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4180 La Jolla Village Dr., Ste. 150
La Jolla, CA 92037

Joan Jackson
League for Coastal Protection
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Carlsbad, CA 92008

Julie Hamilton
Save The Beach
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Del Mar, California 92014-1766

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Del Mar Sandy Lane Association
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Del Mar, CA 92014

Douglas Allred
Douglas Allred Company
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San Diego, CA 92130

Thomas and Joan Burns
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Del Mar, CA 92014

John Callaway
University of San Francisco, Department
of Environmental Science
Harney Science Center
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Gerald Finnell
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Del Mar, California, 92014

Patrick Hochstein
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Nevada City, CA 95959

Jack Jaeger Jr.
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Del Mar, CA 92014

Sherook Madon
Pacific Estuarine Research Laboratory
San Diego State University
San Diego, CA 92182-1870

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Del Mar, CA 92014

Jan McMillan
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Del Mar, CA 92104

Freda Reid
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Anne Rust
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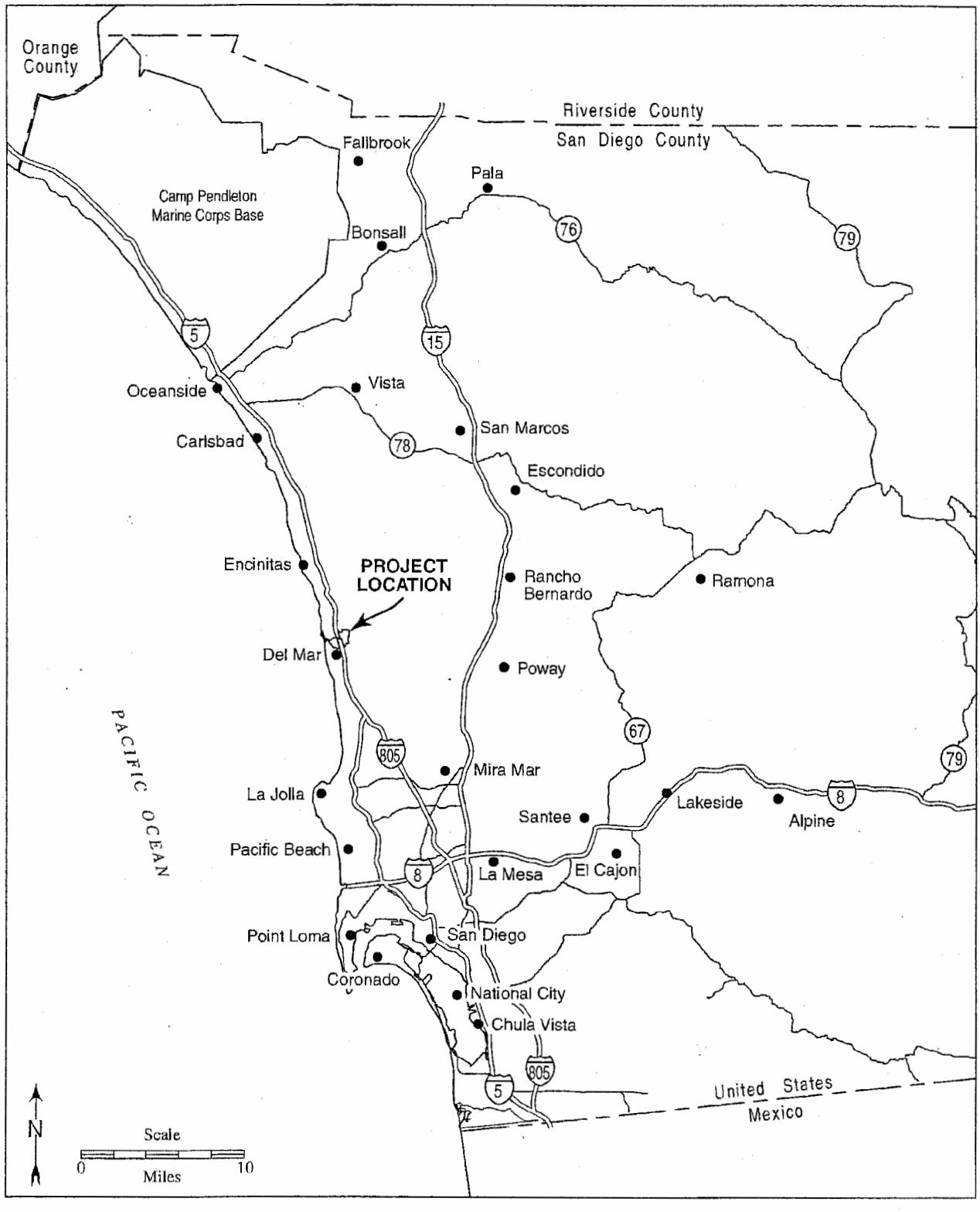
Solana Beach, CA 92075-1927

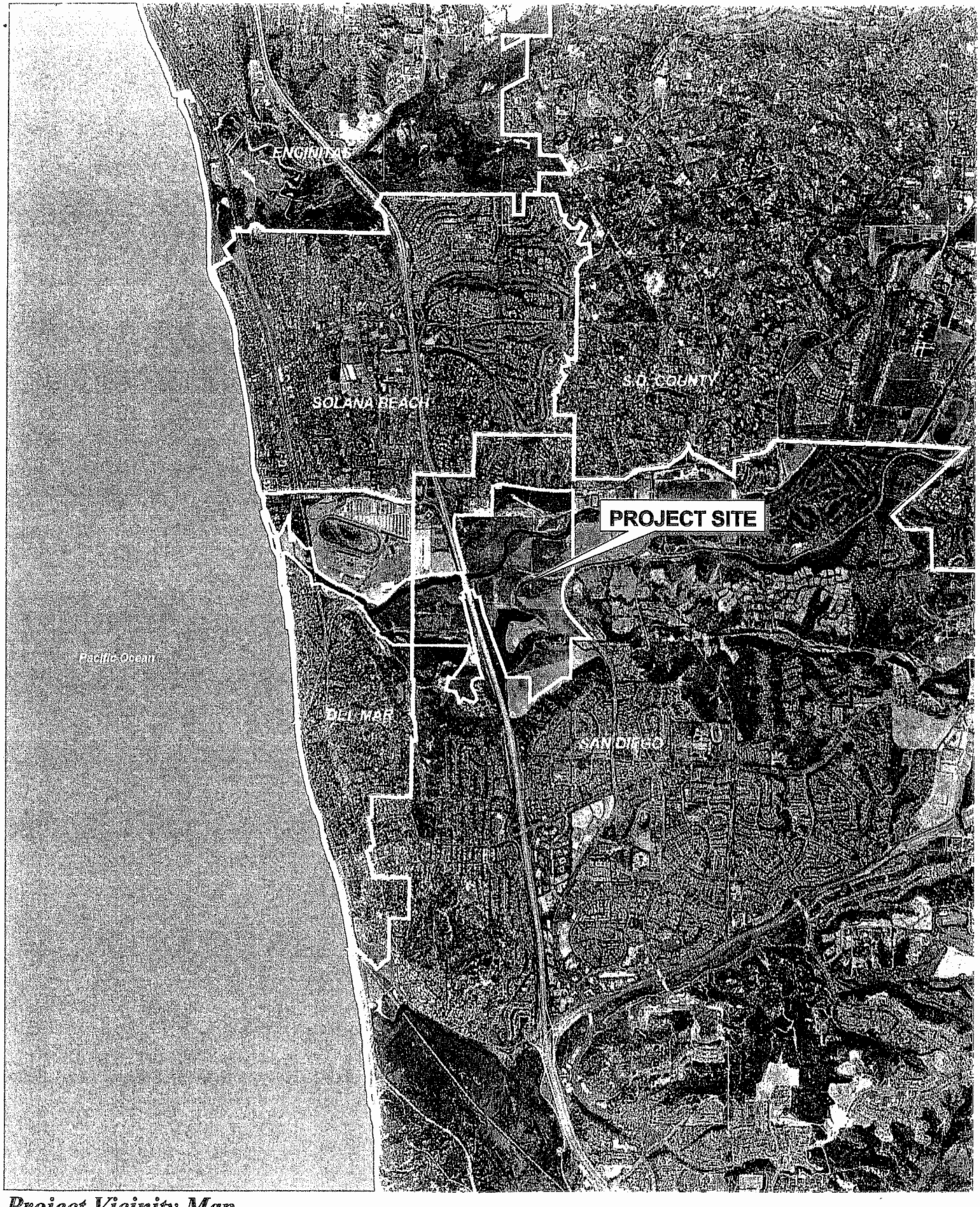
Barbara Stegman
1174 Oribia Road
Del Mar, CA 92014

Nancy Weare
201 Ocean View Ave.
Del Mar, CA 92014



Regional Location Map

Figure 9



Project Vicinity Map

GIS exhibits may be composed from various sources with different levels of accuracy.
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Aerial flown March 2003

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PROJECT DESIGN CONSULTANTS
Planning Environmental Engineering Survey/GPS

Figure 10

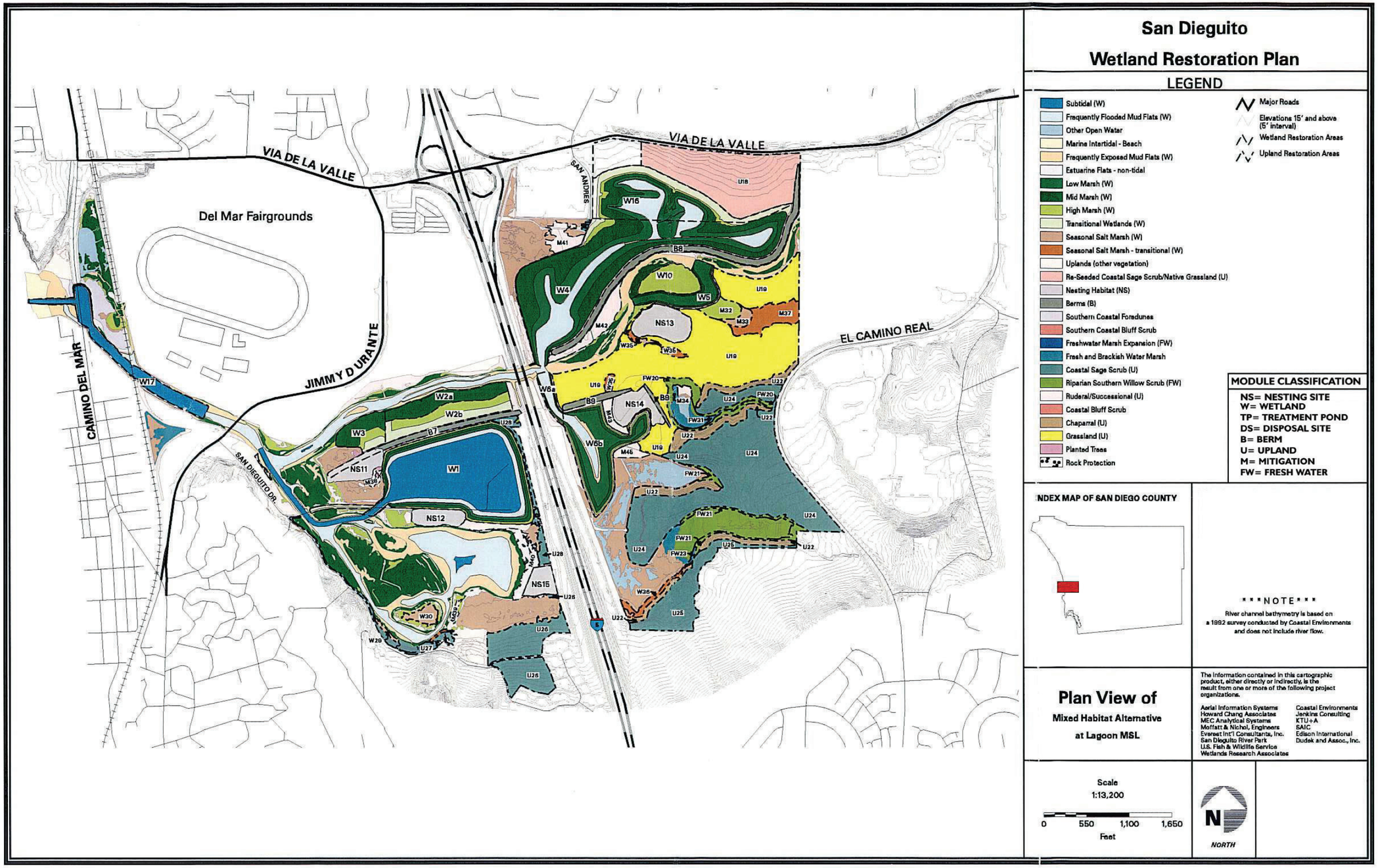

Figure 4.1a. San Dieguito Wetlands Restoration Project

Restoration Project SCE Components

Legend

- Subtidal
- Frequently Flooded Mud Flats
- Frequently Exposed Mud Flats
- Low Marsh
- Mid Marsh
- High Marsh
- Seasonal Salt Marsh
- Transitional Wetlands
- Berms
- Nesting Sites
- Disposal Sites
- Excavation Outside Wetlands

Note: Scaled graphic precludes illustration of narrow portions of transitional wetlands. Details shown on final grading plans.

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PROJECT DESIGN CONSULTANTS

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Date:7/18/05
Aerial flown January 2004

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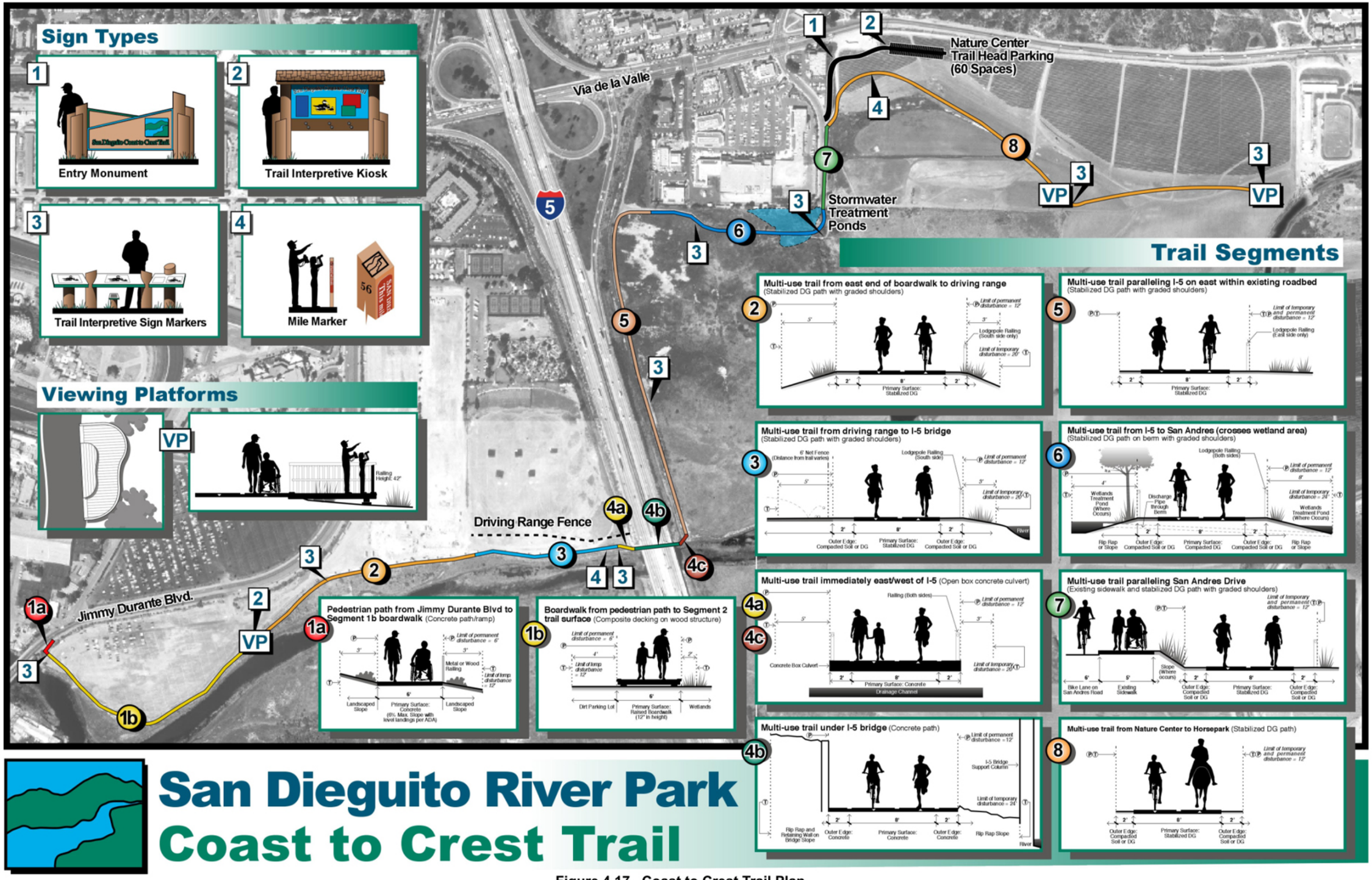

Figure 4.17. Coast to Crest Trail Plan

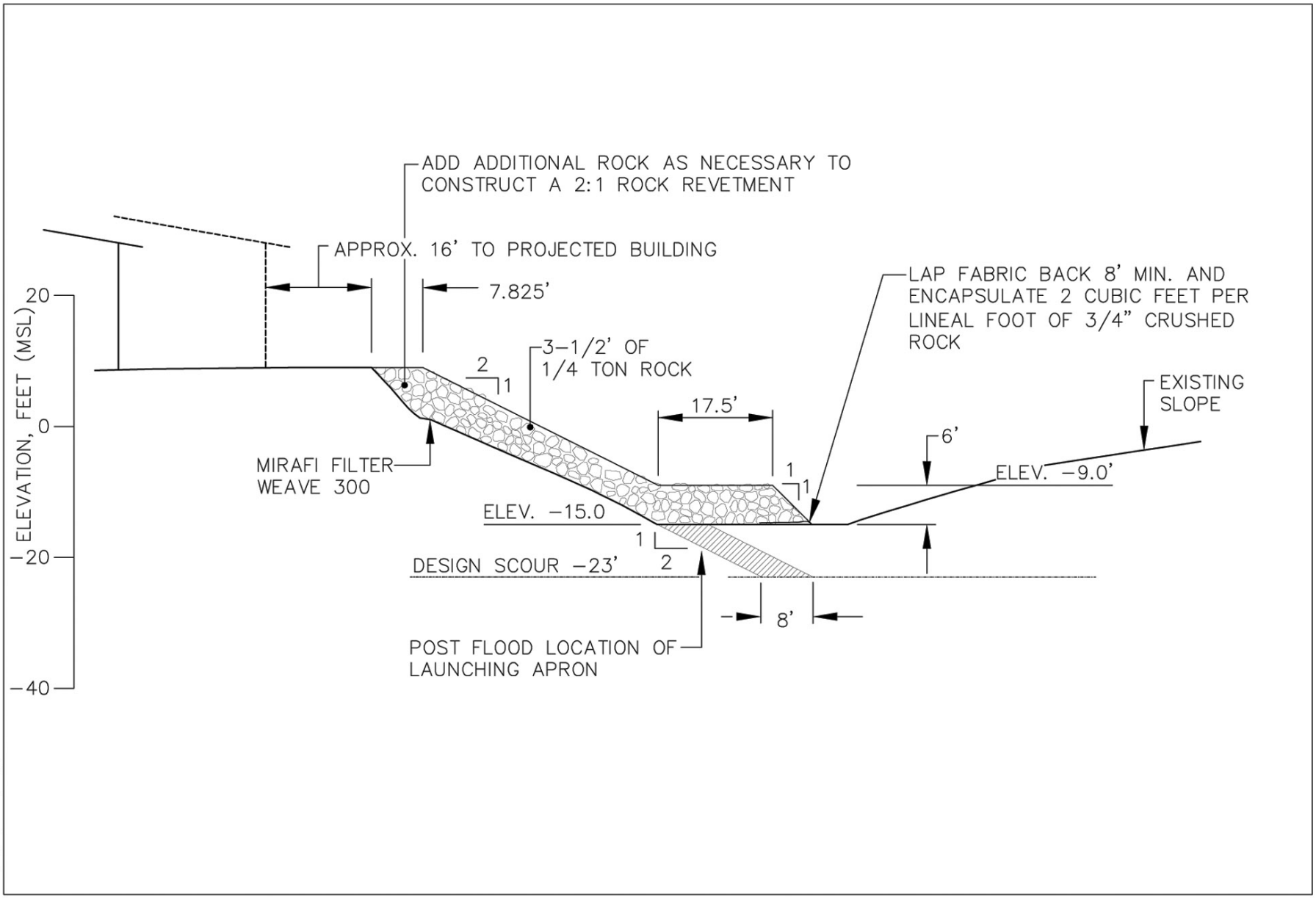

Figure 4.7. Typical Section of Slope Protection Stone Revetment No. 1

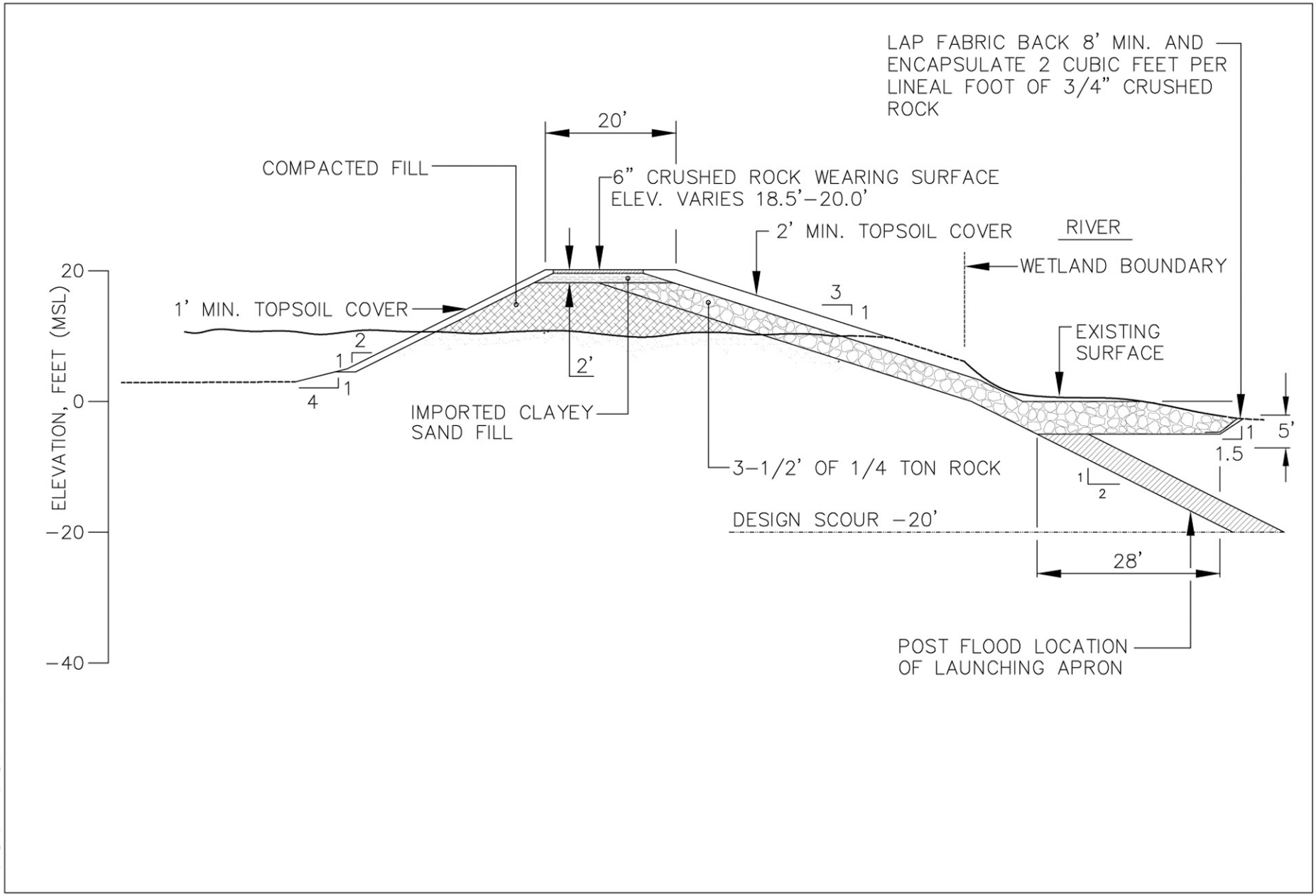

Figure 4.8. Typical Section of Slope Protection Stone Revetment No. 2

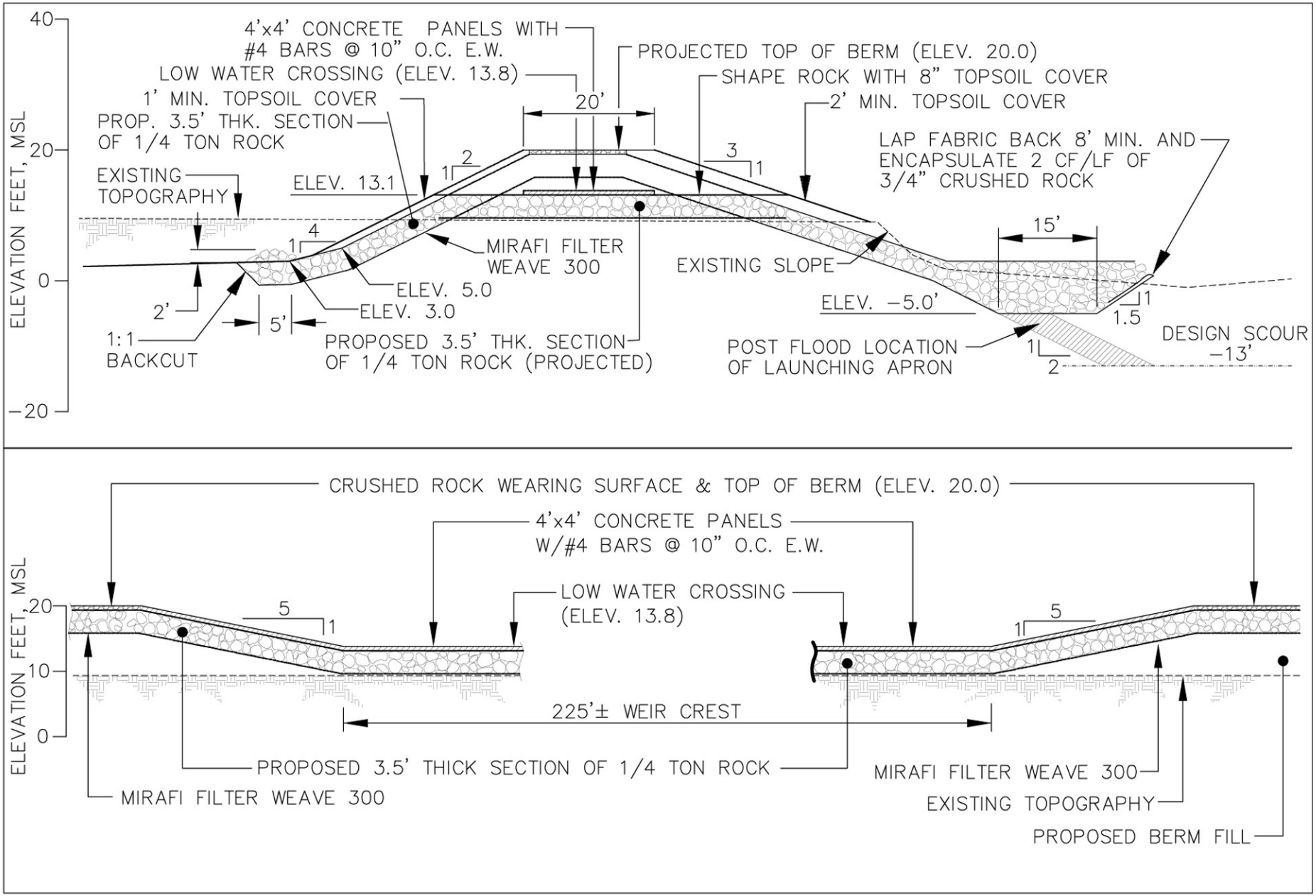

Figure 4.9. Typical Section Rock Slope Protection Through Upstream Weir Section