



PUBLIC NOTICE

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

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APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

San Diego County Water Authority Programmatic Master Plan Permit

Public Notice/Application No.: SPL-2012-00106-PJB

Project: San Diego County Water Authority Programmatic Master Plan Permit

Comment Period: August 3, 2012 through September 3, 2012

Project Manager: Peggy Bartels, 760-602-4832, peggy.j.bartels@usace.army.mil

Applicant

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Location

The Plan Area (Figure 1) encompasses all aquatic resources, with the exception of marine waters on the western side of San Diego County, California within the San Diego County Water Authority's (SDCWA) Plan Area. The Plan Area (Figure 1) covers approximately 938,000 acres. In general, future planned work activities are expected to occur within 1,000 feet on either side of existing facilities and rights-of-ways (Figure 1).

Activity

SDCWA proposes a Programmatic Master Plan Permit (PMPP) for projects specified in their Regional Water Facilities Master Plan/Capital Improvement Program (CIP; 2003). The PMPP will establish a pre-qualifying process for the Corps to provide Letters of Permission (LOP) to SDCWA for eligible activities including operations, maintenance, repairs, and replacement; reconstruction or expansion of existing facilities; and new construction activities involving discharges of dredged or fill material into aquatic resources (Table 1). It is anticipated that the Regional Water Facilities Master Plan will be updated overtime, and that projects identified in an updated CIP will be different than those identified in the 2003 document. However, the project types identified as eligible activities proposed for authorization under the PMPP permit process will not change. Eligible activities proposed for authorization under the PMPP permit process will be located within the SDCWA service territory, coincident with the Plan Area and geographic area covered in the SDCWA Subregional Natural Community Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP), Coastal-San Diego Hydrologic Unit Complex (HUC) 6 (Figure 2), and would be regulated under section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), excluding Riverside County. The PMPP specifically excludes activities conducted by the SDCWA member agencies and addresses only future SDCWA activities, which are not already covered by other permits. If the PMPP is re-authorized every five years between 2012 and 2065, up to

53 acres of impacts to waters of the United States (U.S.) would be authorized under the PMPP. The PMPP could be re-authorized every five years or up to ten times between 2012 and 2065.

The proposed infrastructure and other components of projects proposed under an eligible activity include bank stabilization, water quality control facilities, culverted road crossings, grade control structures, utilities, habitat restoration, temporary and permanent access roads, storm drains, specialized geotechnical survey activities, and other work activities identified in Table 1. In addition, the existing channels of some streams within the service area would be realigned, re-contoured, or converted to accommodate water supply systems for proposed projects. Some projects would include placement of native fill material in waters and wetlands of the U.S., as well as standard construction materials for roads and flood control facilities such as compacted substrate, sheet pile, soil cement, riprap and concrete. More specific information about excavation and fill material for each eligible activity is identified in Table 1. Impacts may not be higher than evaluated in categories 1-3 and may not total more than 53 acres during the life of the PMPP (Table 2), which is anticipated to be from 2013 – 2065 with a potential extension every five years to update the permit with new Corps regulations and scientific analysis. For more information about the project description refer to pages 4-9 of this notice.

Table 2. Corps Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands of the U.S.	Acres
Aquatic Freshwater – waters of the U.S.	1.5
Riparian Habitats - waters of the U.S. and/or wetlands of the U.S. within these riparian habitats	45
Cottonwood Willow	
Southern Willow Scrub	
Mulefat Scrub	
Freshwater Marsh	6.5
TOTAL	53

Interested parties are hereby notified that an application has been received for a Department of the Army permit for the activity described herein and shown on the attached drawing(s). We invite you to review today's public notice and provide views on the proposed work. By providing substantive, site-specific comments to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Division (Corps), you provide information that support the Corps' decision-making process. All comments received during the comment period become part of the record and will be considered in the decision. This permit will be issued, issued with special conditions, or denied under section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Comments should be mailed to:

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
 Regulatory Division
 Attention: Peggy Bartels
 San Diego Field Office
 6010 Hidden Valley Road, Suite 105
 Carlsbad, California 92011

Alternatively, comments can be sent electronically to: Peggy.J.Bartels@usace.army.mil.

The mission of the Corps is to protect the Nation's aquatic resources, while allowing reasonable development through fair, flexible and balanced permit decisions. The Corps evaluates permit

applications for essentially all construction activities that occur in the Nation's waters, including wetlands. The Corps in the Los Angeles District protects aquatic resources by developing and implementing short- and long-term initiatives to improve regulatory products, processes, program transparency, and customer feedback considering current staffing levels and historical funding trends.

Corps permits are necessary for any work, including construction and dredging, in the Nation's navigable waters and their tributary waters. The Corps balances the reasonably foreseeable benefits and detriments of proposed projects, and makes permit decisions that recognize the essential values of the Nation's aquatic ecosystems to the general public, as well as the property rights of private citizens who want to use their land. The Corps strives to make its permit decisions in a timely manner that minimizes impacts to the regulated public.

During the permit process, the Corps considers the views of other Federal, state and local agencies, Tribes, interest groups, and the general public. The results of this careful public interest review are fair and equitable decisions that allow reasonable use of private property, infrastructure development, and growth of the economy, while offsetting the authorized impacts to the waters and wetlands of the U.S. The permit review process serves to first avoid and then minimize adverse effects of projects on aquatic resources to the maximum practicable extent. Any remaining unavoidable adverse impacts to the aquatic environment are offset by compensatory mitigation requirements, which may include restoration, enhancement, establishment, and/or preservation of aquatic ecosystem system functions and services.

Evaluation Factors

The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impact including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefit, which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriments. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof. Factors that will be considered include conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, cultural values, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food production and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people. In addition, if the proposal would discharge dredged or fill material, the evaluation of the activity will include application of the EPA Guidelines (40 CFR Part 230) as required by Section 404 (b)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

The Corps is soliciting comments from the public; Federal, state, and local agencies and officials; Indian tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the proposed process for approving and authorizing future SDCWA eligible activities and associated impacts. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

Preliminary Review of Selected Factors

EIS Determination- A preliminary determination has been made that an environmental impact statement is not required for the proposed work under the PMPP.

Water Quality- The applicant is required to obtain water quality certification, under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. Section 401 requires that any applicant for an individual Section 404 permit provide proof of water quality certification to the Corps of Engineers prior to permit issuance. For any proposed activity on Tribal land that is subject to Section 404 jurisdiction, the applicant will be required to obtain water quality certification from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Coastal Zone Management- Projects authorized under the PMPP and tiered LOP process are currently located outside the coastal zone and preliminary review indicates that these would not affect coastal zone resources. After a review of the comments received on this public notice and in consultation with the California Coastal Commission, the Corps will make a final determination of whether eligible activities proposed for authorization under the PMPP permit process would affect coastal zone resources after review of the comments received on this Public Notice.

Essential Fish Habitat- Preliminary determinations indicate the proposed activity would not adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat. Therefore, formal consultation under Section 305(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) is not required at this time.

Cultural Resources- As part of the section 404 process, the Corps is required to evaluate all cultural and historic resources within the Corps' scope of analysis in the Plan Area. The Corps is consulting with the California State Historic Preservation Officer and the California Native American Heritage Commission to develop a Programmatic Agreement for eligible activities proposed under the PMPP. Additionally, the Corps will complete duties as required under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Endangered Species- Formal consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, was pursued by the Corps on March 1, 2012 for the following species: the federally listed endangered Otay Mesa mint (*Pogogyne nudiuscula*), San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), San Diego button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum var. Parishii*), San Diego mesa mint (*Pogogyne abramsii*), willowy monardella (*Monardella viminea*), Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), San Diego fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*), arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus [Bufo] californicus*), least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*); and the federally threatened Encinitas baccharis (*Baccharis vanessae*), Otay tarplant (*Deinandra [Hemizonia] conjugens*), San Diego thornmint (*Acanthomintha ilicifolia*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), and the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). The Corps also pursued consultation for designated critical habitat for the willowy monardella, San Diego ambrosia, San Diego fairy shrimp, Quino checkerspot butterfly, arroyo toad, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo, San Diego thornmint, thread-leaved brodiaea, Otay tarplant, and spreading navarretia, and proposed revised critical habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher. Section 7 consultation for the PMPP was completed on July 2, 2012 and a no jeopardy/no adverse modification was made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Public Hearing- Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider this application. Requests for public hearing shall state with particularity the reasons for holding a public hearing.

Additional Project Information

Baseline information- A total of 938,000 acres are situated within the boundaries of the Plan Area (Figure 1). A total of 36,475 acres of aquatic resources are situated within the Plan Area (Figure 1 and Table 3). A total of 2,419 acres of aquatic resources are situated within 1,000 feet of either side of the right-of-way (Figure 1 and Table 3). A total of 256.5 acres of aquatic habitats are situated within the SDCWA right-of-way (Figure 1 and Table 3).

Table 3. Aquatic Resources within the SDCWA Plan Area.

Hydrologic Unit Complex - 8	Right-of-Way (ROW) Acres	1,000 feet on either side of ROW Acres	Total Plan Area Acres
Santa Margarita	0.11	7	5,870
San Luis Rey-Escondido	214	683	12,164
San Diego	42.5	1,729	18,441
Total	256.5	2,419	36,475

Aquatic habitats found within the Plan Area are identified separately in three of the five HUC-8s because these areas are where the SDCWA Master Plan has identified future planned projects, including Santa Margarita HUC-8, San Luis Rey-Escondido HUC-8, and San Diego HUC-8 (Figure 3). Aquatic habitat evaluations for the Cottonwood-Tijuana HUC-8 and San Onofre HUC-8 were excluded because no water infrastructure projects are currently anticipated to be constructed in these HUC-8s (Figure 3).

Aquatic resources within the Plan Area encompass freshwater, shrubby wetlands, riparian wetlands, wetlands, and marine aquatic resources. Based on a Geographical Information System (GIS) analysis of those projects proposed by SDCWA under the eligible activities identified in Table 1 between 2013 and 2065, a total of 53 acres of aquatic resources are likely to be impacted (Table 2). Of those 53 acres, 1.5 acres will be in freshwater habitats, 45 acres will be in riparian habitats or streams in these riparian habitats, and 6.5 acres will be in freshwater marsh.

Proposed Activity for Which a Permit is Required

Basic Project Purpose- The basic project purpose comprises the fundamental, essential, or irreducible purpose of the proposed project, and is used by the Corps to determine whether the applicant's project is water dependent (i.e., requires access or proximity to or siting within the special aquatic site to fulfill its basic purpose). Establishment of the basic project purpose is necessary only when the proposed activity would discharge dredged or fill material in to a special aquatic site (e.g., wetlands, pool and riffle complex, mudflats, coral reefs). The basic project purpose is water supply which is not water dependent. Therefore, the applicant has the burden of rebutting the presumption that there is a less environmentally damaging practicable alternative for the proposed activity that would not affect waters of the U.S. [§40 C.F.R. 230.10(a)(3.)].

Overall Project Purpose- The overall project purpose serves as the basis for the Corps' 404(b)(1) alternatives analysis and is determined by further defining the basic project purpose in a manner that more specifically describes the applicant's goals for the project, and which allows a reasonable range of alternatives to be analyzed. The overall project purpose for the proposed project is to establish a permitting process for future SDCWA eligible activities, including operation and

maintenance of existing facilities and the construction, operation and maintenance of future planned projects that achieve the basic objective of supplying safe and reliable water for ultimate public use.

As part of the overall project purpose, the basic environmental objectives of projects authorized under the PMPP and tiered LOP process include:

- A process whereby avoidance and minimization measures are factored into a consistency review for each eligible activity under categories 1 and 2.
- A consistency review process whereby category 3 impacts to aquatic resources are permitted through a different process, but impacts may be mitigated within one or more of the SDCWA approved wetland mitigation sites.
- Measures that avoid and minimize direct and indirect project effects to waters and wetlands of the U.S.
- New road development that will reduce direct and indirect effects to waters and wetlands of the U.S.
- Flexibility to allow development of community services (specifically, regional public water facilities), but include an evaluation of the potential for avoidance measures on projects that could use clear bridge spans, could avoid using hardened structures such as cement crossings in streams, could use jack and bore methods, and could use other innovative techniques.
- Flexibility to allow development of community services (specifically, regional public water facilities), but include an evaluation of the potential for minimization measures on projects, such as bioengineering techniques, bottomless culverts, infiltration materials, and other innovative techniques.
- Temporary impacts will be re-vegetated and monitored for one year to prevent erosion.
- May be mitigated in one of the SDCWA approved wetland mitigation banks as per the appropriate procedures in the SDCWA Banking Enabling Instrument (BEI).

Project Description- The PMPP will establish a pre-qualifying process to provide LOPs to authorize SDCWA for identified eligible activities, including proposed projects under their Regional Water Facilities Master Plan/Capital Improvement Program (CIP), including operations, maintenance, repairs, and replacement; reconstruction or expansion of existing facilities; and new construction activities involving discharges of dredged or fill material into aquatic resources (Table 1). After projects are proposed, classified, and pre-qualified as one of the 29 eligible activities shown on Table 1, these projects will be categorized for their impacts and determined if they are linear or non-linear projects. Finally, they will be reviewed for consistency under the tiered LOP permitting process. Planned projects that are described in the PMPP and the tiered LOP process are expected to be constructed between 2013 and 2065. Projects not proposed as yet, but anticipated to be constructed between 2013 and 2065, could pre-qualify under the appropriate eligible activity and classification in Table 1 as long as the PMPP remains valid. The PMPP is expected to be updated to be consistent with new regulations (as applicable), and re-authorized every five years after initial issuance.

Eligible Activity Classification- There are four classifications for 29 eligible activities (Table 1), which include the following classifications: (1) O&M, repair, reconstruction, and replacement of existing facilities; (2) modification and/or expansion of existing facilities; (3) new construction projects; and (4) wetland mitigation bank site construction and management.

(1) O&M of existing facilities basically includes maintenance, repair, reconstruction and replacement of existing structures (Table 1). The eligible activities in Table 1 include the following work activities: aqueduct security systems for various facilities; repairs of pipelines and minor support facilities (e.g.,

blow off valve); access road reconstruction and maintenance; culvert cleaning, re-fitting, and installation; protection of underground facilities; stream bank protection; tree and other vegetation removal; and urgent repairs. In general, O&M activities are conducted on an annual or as-needed basis and could occur multiple times in a given year at a given site. Additionally, they involve negligible or no expansion of use or capacity.

(2) Modification or expansion of existing facilities (Table 1). The eligible activities in Table 1 include but are not limited to the following eligible activities: addition of appurtenant structures and equipment, water treatment plants, and pump stations.

(3) New construction (Table 1). The eligible activities in Table 1 include the following eligible activities: pipelines, minor support facilities, major ancillary facilities, pipeline conversions, replacement and relining of pre-stressed concrete cylinder pipes, system regulatory storage, flow control structures, pump stations, water treatment plants, bank protection of new facilities, (in-line) hydroelectric generating stations, access road construction, and feasibility studies and data collection. New construction activities identified in SDCWA's CIP that require disturbance of streambeds or wetlands, including but not limited to the deposition and/or removal of debris, vegetation, sediment build-up, and/or dredge and fill material into waters of the U.S. are included under the LOP. The goal of the CIP is to provide the necessary facilities for a safe, reliable, and operationally flexible water storage, treatment, and delivery system.

(4) Mitigation Bank Construction and Management (Table 1). SDCWA proposed to develop four single-user wetland mitigation bank sites in which to provide mitigation for projects permitted through this process (Table 1). Each individual wetland mitigation bank must be approved through the Corps process using a BEI. A wetland mitigation bank may not be used for project mitigation if it has not been approved. After approval, a wetland mitigation bank would be available to use as mitigation for projects that were permitted with an LOP tiered to this 404(b)(1) analysis and PMPP.

Project Impact Categorization- The four classifications of 29 eligible activities are further divided into three categories of anticipated direct and indirect effects and temporary and permanent impacts to waters and wetlands of the U.S.:

Category 1: These eligible activities would avoid and reduce direct and indirect effects and permanent and temporary impacts to special aquatic resources to the maximum extent practicable. Eligible activities would primarily use surface excavators as the mechanized machinery associated with the project, excavate or fill of less than 500 cubic yards below the ordinary high water mark, and avoid and maximally reduce sedimentation run-off. Eligible activities would permanently impact less than 0.1 acre, and permanently impact no more than 300 linear feet of streambed. All Category 1 eligible activities that require mitigation may use an approved wetland mitigation bank in the appropriate bank service area.

Category 2: The eligible activities would avoid or reduce to the maximum extent practicable all direct and indirect effects and permanent and temporary impacts to special aquatic resources. Eligible activities would be anticipated to excavate or fill more than 500 cubic yards, avoid and maximally reduce sedimentation run-off, and permanently impact from 0.1 to 1.0 acre. All Category 2 eligible activities that require mitigation may use an approved wetland mitigation bank in the appropriate service area.

Category 3: The eligible activities would permanently impact more than one acre and due to greater impacts to aquatic resources would be permitted through a different process requiring a full application in accordance with those impacts generally evaluated under an Individual Standard Permit

or an Environmental Impact Statement as regulated. All Category 3 eligible activities that require mitigation may use approved wetland mitigation banks in the appropriate service area.

The PMPP and tiered LOP(s) cover the anticipated direct and indirect effects and permanent and temporary impacts to waters and wetlands of the U.S. associated with the above Category 1 and 2 descriptions. An LOP would also be required with each proposal prior to receiving authorization under the PMPP. Where eligible activities are proposed, and there are impacts to waters and wetlands of the U.S., measures to offset additional impacts would be consistent with those identified in this PMPP 404(b)(1) analysis. Where measures are not sufficient to offset impacts to waters and wetlands of the U.S., mitigation would be required. Should the proposed project encompass two types of eligible activities (Table 1), such as #22 Bank Protection of New Facilities in Waterways and #24 Access Road Construction, additive impacts to waters and wetlands of the U.S. would be required to remain within the acreages presented above.

Emergency actions that might be required, either by the SDCWA or by public health, safety, Homeland Security, local law enforcement, or other such entities would not be permitted under the PMPP.

Temporary impacts resulting from a project permitted under this PMPP will be re-vegetated pursuant to a Temporary Impact Restoration Plan (TIRP) with the purpose of preventing erosion into adjacent streams and wetlands. In general, the TIRP will require replanting with native vegetation and a minimum one year monitoring period. When mature plants are removed, the TIRP will require that container plants are used in the temporary impact restoration area. When grasses or herbaceous vegetation is removed, then a native hydroseed mixture will be applied to the temporary impact restoration area. Depending on extent of the temporary impacts, generally piped irrigation systems are not desired. However, hand irrigation or other supplemental watering methods may be necessary for container plants to survive through the initial growing season. Monitoring will occur for a minimum of one year, or until the area is successfully replanted, that there is no threat of erosion from the temporary impact area to streams and wetlands, and the site restoration is approved by the Corps.

During the estimated life of the PMPP (from 2013 to 2065), the Corps estimated that eligible activities authorized through the PMPP and tiered LOP process will impact no more than 53 acres of waters and wetlands of the U.S. (Table 2). Impacts are anticipated to average about one acre per year, but may be higher.

The Corps will conduct a 404(b)(1) alternatives analysis and identify the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative (LEDPA), and then will determine requisite compensatory mitigation measures for unavoidable impacts.

For more detailed information about individual projects proposed under the PMPP or a more complete proposed action, please contact the specified Project Manager.

Agency Coordination- All proposed projects submitted to the Corps by SDCWA under this permitting process shall be pre-qualified by the Corps. Pre-qualify means the project is consistent with the eligible activities identified in Table 1 and the description of work under the classifications identified in the PMPP as determined by the Corps in coordination and consultation with the coordinating agencies. After qualification under the Corps permitting process, the project package submission and appropriate requirements, terms, and conditions of this permit will be provided through an email transmission (in a format as determined by the coordinating and consulting agencies) to the Regional Water Quality Control Board, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and California Department of Fish and Game. The review period for all agencies is 30 days. Each agency will

review the provided submittal package under their respective processes. Should the Corps not receive a written reply in a return email from the agency after the 30 day review, concurrence would be assumed, and the Corps would make a determination for the proposed project on whether to authorize the proposal under this PMPP process. If an agency does not find consistency under its regulatory processes as defined in the PMPP, then the agency would notify the Corps, and the project would not be authorized under this permitting process, unless the issue is otherwise resolved.

Proposed Mitigation– SDCWA’s proposed wetland mitigation banking system will be established as a single-user wetland mitigation banking system. PMPP projects shall comply with the Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule (33 CFR Parts 325 and 332; mitigation rule). SDCWA member agencies are not authorized to use the wetland mitigation banks for their proposed projects. Mitigation for SDCWA eligible activity impacts pursuant to their specified BEI that are approved by the Interagency Review Team (IRT), and signed by the agencies under the BEI process, would provide mitigation for waters and wetlands of the U.S. that are complementary to work activities that are permitted under the PMPP and tiered LOP process. For each eligible activity proposed under the PMPP, a review of site-specific components of a project description (e.g., area and linear impacts, direct and indirect effects, terms and conditions), and other aspects of the project would be required. Where appropriate, mitigation would be assigned based on the BEI to one or more of the approved wetland mitigation banks.

Mitigation ratios for projects that pre-qualify under this permitting process will be based on functions and services as measured by the California Rapid Assessment Method (CRAM) and mitigated under the Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule (33 CFR 325 and 332). The results would be reviewed by the Corps and a ratio would be determined based on those results. A basic ratio for all projects would be 1:1 in alignment with the Corps “no net loss” wetlands policy.

There are four proposed wetland mitigation banks providing potential wetland mitigation credits for SDCWA eligible activities authorized under this permitting process. SDCWA single-user wetland mitigation banking system uses several components to assign mitigation to an appropriate wetland mitigation bank. Depending upon which eligible activity is permitted, and whether it is a linear or non-linear project, the mitigation could occur at one or more of the four wetland mitigation banks.

Mitigation Approach in the Linear Project Service Area- The Plan Area (Figure 1) situated within the HUC-6, Laguna-San Diego Coastal is the service area proposed for linear projects (Figure 2). Linear projects within this Plan Area are defined as single and complete linear projects (FR Vol 77, No. 34, February 21, 2012).

A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point, which often involves multiple crossings of one or more water bodies at separate and distant locations. The term “single and complete project” is defined as that portion of the total linear project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers that includes all crossings of a single water of the U.S. (i.e., a single water body) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single or multiple water bodies several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate water bodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately. Linear projects may be mitigated in any proposed wetland mitigation bank that is approved by the IRT with a BEI within the HUC-6 (Figure 4).

Mitigation Approach for Non-linear Project Service Area- Non-linear wetland mitigation bank service areas encompass five HUC-8s within the Plan Area boundaries including San Onofre, Santa

Margarita, San Luis Rey-Escondido, San Diego, and Cottonwood-Tijuana (Figure 5). Within three of these HUC-8 wetland mitigation bank service areas, there are four proposed wetland mitigation sites including the Tijuana River Valley wetland mitigation site located in the Cottonwood-Tijuana HUC-8 (Figure 5), San Miguel conservation wetland mitigation site located in the San Diego HUC-8 (Figure 5), Manchester wetland mitigation site located in the San Luis Rey-Escondido HUC-8 (Figure 5), and San Luis Rey wetland mitigation site located in the San Luis Rey-Escondido HUC-8 (Figure 5). There are presently no wetland mitigation sites proposed in the San Onofre or Santa Margarita HUC-8 (Figure 5).

Single and complete non-linear projects permitted under this permit [33 CFR 330.2(i)] are described as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer and in this case, that is only SDCWA and not its member agencies. A single and complete non-linear project must have independent utility (refer below). Additionally, single and complete non-linear projects may not be 'piecemealed'. A test to determine what constitutes a single and complete non-linear project in the Corps regulatory program is the independent utility test. A project is considered to have independent utility if it would be constructed absent the construction of other projects in the service area. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

Non-linear projects are required to use an approved wetland mitigation bank located within the HUC-8 where project impacts occur (Figure 5). If credits are not available in an approved wetland mitigation bank, then the debits must be transferred to the next closest approved wetland mitigation bank.

Avoidance and Minimization

The following conditions will be applied using a priority method to each eligible activity authorized under a tiered LOP:

1. Site new construction within existing rights-of-way.
2. Where new construction is required (e.g., pipeline), impacts to stream crossings will be avoided and minimized in the following priority order: (a) evaluation of underground feasibility, (b) evaluation of bridging, and (c) evaluation of bottomless culvert.
3. Must consider placing pipelines placed in existing improved or future public rights-of-way, such as streets, highways, utility corridors, or other publicly owned lands before considering placement in Corps jurisdiction.
4. Staging and laydown areas are located outside of Corps jurisdiction area.
5. Construct projects during the low flow season.
6. Cement will not be used as a road crossing in Corps jurisdictional streams.
7. Must consider using products that allow infiltration and plant growth for low flow stream crossings.
8. No gabions will be permitted for use.
9. Avoid downstream turbidity. Typical BMPs for in-stream construction dewatering include infiltration of clean groundwater or on-site treatment using an engineered system, such as a weir tank, which is designed to remove suspended particulates from the water before it is discharged.
10. Avoid turbidity in receiving waters from dewatering activities; discharged water would be allowed to "sheet-flow" from energy dissipaters so that it soaks into the dry soils, or it would be routed through a sprinkler field and sprayed over a large upland area adjacent to the river/ streambed with the intent to percolate the entire discharge.
11. Use appropriate selected BMP measures from the most current version of California Stormwater Quality Association's (CASQA; 2009) Best Management Practices Handbook/Portal.

Compensation

A basic ratio for all projects authorized under the PMPP would be 1:1 in alignment with the Corps “no net loss” wetlands policy. Compensatory requirements will be in accordance with the mitigation rule.

Proposed Special Conditions

No special conditions are proposed at this time.

For additional information please call Peggy Bartels at 760-602-4832 or via e-mail at peggy.j.bartels@usace.army.mil. This public notice is issued by the Chief, Regulatory Division.



Regulatory Program Goals:

- To provide strong protection of the nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands.
- To ensure the Corps provides the regulated public with fair and reasonable decisions.
- To enhance the efficiency of the Corps' administration of its regulatory program.

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS – LOS ANGELES DISTRICT
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Table 1
San Diego County Water Authority
Clean Water Act – Programmatic Master Plan Permit
Eligible Activities
(SPL-2012-00106-PJB)

No.	Eligible Activity	Project Description/Approximate Project Dimensions Area	Applicable CEQA Exemption Class ¹	Equipment Used	Frequency	Duration/ Impact Type	Anticipated Impacts to Aquatic Resources Category ² / Linear and/or Non-linear Project ³	Approximate Impacts to Waters and/or Wetlands of the U.S.	Required Agency Coordination ⁴					
									Section 404	Section 401	Porter Cologne	CDFG - 1602	Section 106	Section 7/10
CLASSIFICATION: OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE (O&M) ACTIVITIES OF EXISTING FACILITIES														
Regulated or Potentially Regulated														
1	Aqueduct Security and Surveillance, System Regulatory Storage, Pump Stations, Water Treatment Plants, and [Inline] Hydroelectric Generating Stations	Vegetation management via mowing or trimming to provide line-of-sight along security fencing or adjacent to concrete dam and to allow access/work area for maintenance, inspection, and security. Installation of security devices and implementation of programs for security. Typically 5 feet or less on either side of fence. Unlimited mowing or trimming and vegetation control within 15 feet of facility to provide access to the work area.	CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing Facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301); including installation of security devices (SDCWA Administrative Code Section 8.00.070(a)(1)); CatEx Class 3: Construction, installation or conversion of small structures, equipment or facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15303); including garages, sheds, fences, and gates (SDCWA Administrative Code Section 8.00.070(a)(3)).	As described	Annually	As described in notification; permanent and/or temporary impacts	Category 1/Non-linear projects	Typically, no impacts to aquatic resources are anticipated. Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.1 acre of jurisdictional waters per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	P	P	P	P	N	P
2	Repairs of Pipelines and Minor Support Facilities	Draining pipe segment, vegetation removal, excavation, replacement or reconstruction of damaged pipelines, pumps, tanks, reservoirs, vents, valves, vaults and other structures comprising the Water Authority's water conveyance pipeline (aqueduct) system. Backfilling once complete and maintenance of headwalls, energy dissipaters or bank stabilization coming off of the main pipe, including replacement of riprap, if needed.	CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301); CatEx Class 2: Replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15302); CatEx Class 4: Minor alterations to land, except in waterways, wetlands or designated scenic or geologic hazard areas (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304); Statutory Exemption – 15282(k): Pipelines within the right-of-way under one mile in length. ⁵	Heavy equipment, as determined on a case-by-case basis	As-needed	10 working days; permanent and/or temporary impacts	Category 1 or 2/Linear projects	Typically, no impacts to jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands are anticipated. Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.1 acre of jurisdictional waters per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	P	P	N	P	P	P

¹ Exemption classes are categorical (CatEx) unless otherwise noted. State CEQA Guidelines are referenced for each CatEx Class. SDCWA Administrative Code Section 8.00.070(a) references the same CatEx classes as the CEQA Guidelines; conditions unique to the SDCWA Administrative Code are noted where applicable.

² After minimization and avoidance measures are applied: Category 1 = <0.1 acre of permanent impact to aquatic resources; Category 2 = 0.1 acre to =1.0 acre of permanent impact to aquatic resources; Category 3 = >1.0 acre of permanent impact to aquatic resources.

³ Linear projects: A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point. For example, "goods" may be the water supply. Structures that support water transfer or movement of water are linear. Non-linear Projects: A single and complete non-linear project must have independent utility. For example, non-linear features would not move water nor facilitate the movement of water in a linear project type, such as a pipeline. These types of projects are commonly associated with development, and include hydro-electric plants, tree removal, and others defined in the table.

⁴ R = Regulated Activity (submit notification); P = Potentially Regulated (follow flow sheet prior to submitting notification); N = not applicable to agency regulations and/or no notification necessary).

⁵ CEQA Guideline Statutory Exemptions Section 15282(k) applies to: "the installation of new pipeline or maintenance, repair, restoration, removal, or demolition of an existing pipeline as set forth in Section 21080.21 of the Public Resources Code, as long as the project does not exceed one mile in length."

No.	Eligible Activity	Project Description/Approximate Project Dimensions Area	Applicable CEQA Exemption Class ¹	Equipment Used	Frequency	Duration/ Impact Type	Anticipated Impacts to Aquatic Resources Category ² / Linear and/or Non-linear Project ³	Approximate Impacts to Waters and/or Wetlands of the U.S.	Required Agency Coordination ⁴					
									Section 404	Section 401	Porter Cologne	CDFG - 1602	Section 106	Section 7/10
3	Access Road Maintenance and Repair, Access Road Grading and Re-establishment	Maintenance and/or repair of existing roads includes vegetation removal, grading, excavation and/or fill of access road.	CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301); CatEx Class 4: Minor alterations to land, except in waterways, wetlands or designated scenic or geologic hazard areas; also except grading on land with a slope of 10% or more (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304).	Motogriders, earth-raking attachments	Annually	As described in notification; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1 or 2/Linear projects	Work activities are not anticipated to impact more than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands per discrete crossing.	R	R	P	R	R	P
4	Access Road Maintenance and Repair, Access Road Upgrades and Stream-crossing	Replacement of culverts, re-paving, erosion control measures, vegetation mowing, grading, application of fill materials, replacement/repair of existing features.	CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301); CatEx Class 4: Minor alterations to land, except in waterways, wetlands or designated scenic or geologic hazard areas (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304).	As described in notification	Annually at different locations	As described in notification; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1 or 2/Linear projects	Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands per discrete crossing.	R	R	P	R	R	P
5	Culvert Cleaning, Refitting, and Installing	Sediment, vegetation, debris removal and erosion control measures at existing facilities. Work activity varies depending upon reach of the equipment.	CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301).	Earth-moving equipment or hand removal depending on size of activity	Annually	As described in notification; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1 or 2/Linear projects	Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
6	Protection of Underground Facilities in Waterways	Grading, addition of fill material to repair erosion damage, repair of adjacent slopes including placement of riprap or concrete, installation of sheet pile, compaction of soil, and/or control of species with invasive root structures. Mechanized removal of any large trees within 10 feet of pipeline.	CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301).	Heavy equipment and other machinery	As-Needed	Typically, one-time; permanent and/or temporary impacts	Category 1 or 2/Linear and Non-linear projects	Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands per discrete crossing.	R	R	P	P	R	P
7	Bank Protection of Underground Facilities in Waterways	Grading, addition of fill material to repair erosion damage, repair of adjacent slopes with replacement of riprap or concrete, installation of sheet pile, compaction of soil, control of species with invasive root structures.	Cat Ex Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301).	Heavy equipment and other machinery	One time with repairs overtime	As described in notification; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1 or 2/Linear projects	Repair of bank existing stabilization components with placement of up to 1 cubic yard of fill per linear foot within jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands. No impact more than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands.	R	R	P	P	R	P
8	Tree Removal	Removal of trees to keep minimum clearance/access surrounding facilities. Approximately 15 feet from facilities and 4 feet either side of access roads would be maintained and/or cleared. Refer to No. 7 (Bank Protection) for approximate impact dimensions/areas for protection of underground facilities in waterways.	Cat Ex Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301).	Lift truck, chipper trailer	Annually	As described in notification; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1/Linear and Non-linear projects	Typically, no impacts to jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands are anticipated. Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.1 acre of jurisdictional waters per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	P	P	N	R	P	P

No.	Eligible Activity	Project Description/Approximate Project Dimensions Area	Applicable CEQA Exemption Class ¹	Equipment Used	Frequency	Duration/ Impact Type	Anticipated Impacts to Aquatic Resources Category ² / Linear and/or Non-linear Project ³	Approximate Impacts to Waters and/or Wetlands of the U.S.	Required Agency Coordination ⁴					
									Section 404	Section 401	Porter Cologne	CDFG - 1602	Section 106	Section 7/10
9	Urgent Repairs	Represents work activities that may lead to a need to request emergency repairs under an RGP 63. (Refer to No. 2 above).	CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301).	Varies	As-Needed	Varies; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Linear and Non-linear projects	Typically, no impacts to jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands are anticipated. Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	P	P	P	P	P	P
CLASSIFICATION: MODIFICATION OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING FACILITIES														
Regulated or Potentially Regulated														
10	Addition of Appurtenant ⁶ Structures and Equipment to Existing Facilities	The addition of minor appurtenant structures and equipment to existing facilities including manway access structures, garages, sheds, fences, and gates; valve vaults and flow control facilities less than 500 square feet; and pipeline segments less than 150 linear feet to connect to structures such as an existing aqueduct. Appurtenance and manway (access) structures approximately 8-feet in diameter would be located at all high and low points along the pipeline right-of-way with additional structures spaced approximately every 1,500 feet.	Cat Ex Class 3: Construction, installation or conversion of small structures, equipment or facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15303); including flow control facilities less than 500 square feet and connecting pipeline segments less than 150 linear feet (SDCWA Administrative Code Section 8.00.070(a)(3)).	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1/Linear and Non-linear projects	Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.1 acre of jurisdictional waters per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
11	Water Treatment Plants	Expansion of existing water treatment plants and ancillary facilities.	Typically not exempt.	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Non-linear projects	Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
12	Pump Stations	Expansion of a pump station would require the identification of the expansion area, meter modifications, and construction of interconnecting pipelines and building additions to house the new equipment. The equipment is usually housed in a reinforced concrete building above grade level. Structures can range in size from 1,200 to 13,000 square feet. Construction footprints are typically from 1 to 5 acres.	Typically not exempt.	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Linear and Non-linear projects	Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P

⁶ Appurtenant definition as described under Mitigation Overview for linear and non-linear projects in the Project Description for the Programmatic Letters of Permission (SPL-2012-00106-PJB).

No.	Eligible Activity	Project Description/Approximate Project Dimensions Area	Applicable CEQA Exemption Class ¹	Equipment Used	Frequency	Duration/ Impact Type	Anticipated Impacts to Aquatic Resources Category ² / Linear and/or Non-linear Project ³	Approximate Impacts to Waters and/or Wetlands of the U.S.	Required Agency Coordination ⁴					
									Section 404	Section 401	Porter Cologne	CDFG - 1602	Section 106	Section 7/10
CLASSIFICATION: NEW CONSTRUCTION														
Regulated or Potentially Regulated														
13	New Pipeline Construction	Installation of new pipelines including air release and vacuum valves at high elevation points and blow-off valves and pumping connections at low points in the system. If pipeline crossing occurs at major transportation crossings, flood control channel crossings, stream crossings, and highly congested utility areas, then generally, the pipeline is constructed by open trench or tunneling. Blasting may be performed to loosen formational rock for excavation of pipelines. Pipeline construction corridor width is typically 45 to 65 feet wide, excluding staging and storage areas.	Statutory Exemption – 15282(k): Pipelines within the right-of-way under one mile in length; otherwise typically not exempt.	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-3/Linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact more than 0.5 acres but less than 1 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
14	New Minor Support Facilities	The addition of minor appurtenant structures and equipment to existing facilities including manway access structures, garages, sheds, fences, and gates; valve vaults, flow control facilities less than 500 square feet, and pipeline segments less than 150 linear feet to connect such structures to an existing aqueduct. Appurtenance and manway (access) structures approximately 8-feet in diameter would be located at all high and low points along the pipeline right-of-way with additional structures spaced approximately every 1,500 feet.	CatEx Class 3: Construction, installation or conversion of small structures, equipment or facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section15303); including flow control facilities less than 500 square feet and connecting pipeline segments less than 150 linear feet (SDCWA Administrative Code Section 8.00.070(a)(3)).	As described in notification	As-needed.	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Linear and Non-linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact less than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
15	Ancillary (including Major Ancillary) Facilities	Ancillary facilities such as flow control facilities, pressure control facilities, and pump stations are also distributed along the pipelines. Ancillary facilities permanently occupy a few hundred to a few thousand square feet. Construction footprints are typically from one to two acres.	Major facilities, e.g., flow control facilities more than 500 square feet, are typically not exempt.	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-3/Linear and Non-linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact between 0.1 acre and 1 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
16	Pipeline Conversions	Temporary or permanent pipeline conversions from treated to untreated water service pipelines (or vice versa) requires the reconfiguration and relocation of valves and piping. Pipeline conversion would occur in an area previously disturbed by prior pipeline projects and include installation of control valves. Open trenching would range from approximately 30 to 100 feet in width.	CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301).	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-3/Linear projects	Impacts vary. Work activities would be anticipated to impact between 0.1 acre and 1 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
17	Replacement/Relining of Pre-stressed Concrete Cylinder Pipes (PCCP)	Replacement and relining of damaged pipelines require excavation of pits as access portals for insertion of new pipeline sections. An individual relining project ranges from 16,000 to 24,000 linear feet of pipeline. Pits for pipeline replacement and relining are typically 60 feet long by 20 feet wide and 12 to 18 feet deep.	CatEx Class 2: Replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section15302). Statutory Exemption – 15282(k): Pipelines within the right-of-way under one mile in length; otherwise typically not exempt.	As described in notification	Annually through 2027, or the program is complete	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact less than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	P	P	P	P	P	P

No.	Eligible Activity	Project Description/Approximate Project Dimensions Area	Applicable CEQA Exemption Class ¹	Equipment Used	Frequency	Duration/ Impact Type	Anticipated Impacts to Aquatic Resources Category ² / Linear and/or Non-linear Project ³	Approximate Impacts to Waters and/or Wetlands of the U.S.	Required Agency Coordination ⁴					
									Section 404	Section 401	Porter Cologne	CDFG - 1602	Section 106	Section 7/10
18	System Regulatory Storage	Flow Regulatory Structures (FRS) hold water for storage or to control hydrologic functions and include a control building (10 feet to 30 feet in size) for monitoring equipment, access ways, valves, and other appurtenances. These structures require fencing, safety and security lighting, as well as surveillance cameras. An FRS may be underground or aboveground structure depending on the materials used, capacity, and local site conditions. Depending on the facility's size/site condition, the impact area typically ranges from 2 to 20 acres.	Typically not exempt.	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Linear and Non-linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact more less than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
19	Flow Control Structures	Includes facilities and equipment for water flow metering, velocity and pressure reduction, and appurtenant valves contained in pre-fabricated reinforced buildings and vary in size. These structures require fencing, safety/security lighting, and remote monitoring and surveillance equipment. These ancillary facilities typically occupy a permanent footprint of a few hundred square feet. Construction footprints are typically from 1 to 2 acres.	CatEx Class 3: Construction, installation or conversion of small structures, equipment or facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15303); including flow control facilities less than 500 square feet (SDCWA Administrative Code Section 8.00.070(a)(3)); otherwise typically not exempt.	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact less than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
20	Pump Stations	Pump stations are used because of substantial changes in elevation and/or topography. Structures can range in size from 1,200 to 13,000 square feet. Construction footprints are typically from 1 to 5 acres.	Typically not exempt.	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Linear and Non-linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact between 0.1 acre and 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
21	Water Treatment Plants	Construction of new water treatment plants and facilities. For example, construction of a new 100 million gallons per day capacity facility would require approximately 12 to 15 acres for the necessary treatment components. More acreage may be needed for construction staging and storage of materials.	Typically not exempt.	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-3/Non-linear projects	Impact varies. Work activities would be anticipated to impact between 0.1 acre and 1 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
22	Bank Protection of New Facilities in Waterways	Placement of riprap along banks surrounding facilities.	Typically not exempt.	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact less than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland. Work activities would not be anticipated to impact more than 500 linear feet.	R	R	P	R	R	P

No.	Eligible Activity	Project Description/Approximate Project Dimensions Area	Applicable CEQA Exemption Class ¹	Equipment Used	Frequency	Duration/ Impact Type	Anticipated Impacts to Aquatic Resources Category ² / Linear and/or Non-linear Project ³	Approximate Impacts to Waters and/or Wetlands of the U.S.	Required Agency Coordination ⁴					
									Section 404	Section 401	Porter Cologne	CDFG - 1602	Section 106	Section 7/10
23	Hydroelectric Generating Stations	Two types of hydroelectric facilities in use: in-line hydro generation and pump-storage generation. In-line hydro generation relies on high-pressure water flows within the existing pipeline system to turn a horizontal turbine. Associated infrastructure includes a bypass pipeline segment, valves, turbine, turbine/control structure, electrical transmission lines, and other appurtenant equipment. A pump-storage generation system relies on water flows from a body of water at a higher elevation releasing water via a pipeline to a water body at a lower elevation. Similar to the in-line hydro facility as the water flows under the force of gravity it turns a turbine inserted into the pipeline connecting the two water bodies. Structures can range in size from 1,400 to 13,000 square feet. Construction footprints are typically from 1 to 5 acres. However, permanent and construction footprints for small hydroelectric generating facilities typically range from 0.2 to 0.5.	Typically not exempt; exception is: CatEx Class 28: Small hydroelectric generating projects at existing facilities where the capacity of the generating facilities is 5 megawatts or less (CEQA Guidelines Section 15328).	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size and type of facility; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-3/Non-linear projects	Impact varies. Work activities would be anticipated to impact between 0.1 acre and 1 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
24	Access Road Construction	New access roads would be graded and easements obtained in areas where existing roads are not available and steepness of the right-of-way precludes its use. New access roads through drainage channels and streams may be unimproved crossings or improved crossings. Includes installation of culverts, paving, erosion control measures, grading, and application of fill materials.	CatEx Class 4: Minor alterations to land, except in waterways, wetlands or designated scenic or geologic hazard areas (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304); otherwise typically not exempt.	Motor grader, earth raking equipment	As-needed	Dependent on length and type of access road needed; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2/Linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact less than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters per discrete crossing and/or wetland.	R	R	P	P	R	P
25	Feasibility Studies and Data Collection	Feasibility studies performed for Capital Improvement Projects (CIP), groundwater storage and recovery investigations, and the Aqueduct Protection Program (APP) to establish baseline conditions for environmental document preparation or for planning or design studies. These activities include: soil, cultural, biological, and seismic surveys; geological sampling, boring, well construction, pumps, aquifers, and groundwater testing; well purging or pumping discharge; engineering and pre-design analyses; and land surveys to establish project boundaries for rights-of-way expansion and aqueduct alignment corrections. The APP determines the conditions/service life of facilities to maintain a safe and reliable water supply through internal/external inspections consisting of corrosion surveys, preventive maintenance repair and rehabilitation planning. The activities do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource (i.e., qualifies for CEQA exemption) and the property is restored to its preexisting condition as near as reasonably feasible under the circumstances.	CatEx Class 4: Minor alterations to land, except in waterways, wetlands or designated scenic or geologic hazard areas (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304); CatEx Class 6: Information Collection (CEQA Guidelines Section 15306).	Various	As-needed	Varies; one-time temporary impact; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1 or 2/Non-linear projects	Work activities would be anticipated to impact less than 0.5 acre of jurisdictional waters and/or wetland.	P	P	P	P	P	P

No.	Eligible Activity	Project Description/Approximate Project Dimensions Area	Applicable CEQA Exemption Class ¹	Equipment Used	Frequency	Duration/ Impact Type	Anticipated Impacts to Aquatic Resources Category ² / Linear and/or Non-linear Project ³	Approximate Impacts to Waters and/or Wetlands of the U.S.	Required Agency Coordination ⁴							
									Section 404	Section 401	Porter Cologne	CDFG - 1602	Section 106	Section 7/10		
CLASSIFICATION MITIGATION BANK CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT																
Regulated or Potentially Regulated Activities																
26	San Luis Rey River Wetland Mitigation Bank and Habitat Management Area: Construction, Monitoring, Interim Management, Long-term Management and Adaptive Management	Construction of wetland and riparian creation, restoration, and enhancement for a Mitigation Bank Sites as per the <i>Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule</i> (40 CFR Part 230).	<p>CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301);</p> <p>CatEx Class 3: Construction, installation or conversion of small structures, equipment or facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15303); including garages, sheds, fences, and gates (SDCWA Administrative Code Section 8.00.070(a)(3));</p> <p>CatEx Class 4: Minor alterations to land, except in waterways, wetlands or designated scenic or geologic hazard areas (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304);</p> <p>CatEx Class 6: Information Collection (CEQA Guidelines Section 15306);</p> <p>CatEx Class 9: Inspections (CEQA Guidelines Section 15309).</p>	As described in notification	As-needed	Dependent on size of HMAs; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1	Approximately 33 ac of riparian/wetland habitats would be created along the San Luis Rey River. The area of impact to jurisdictional resources required to create a viable hydraulic connection to San Luis Rey River has not been determined. However, impacts to biological resources and water quality are expected to be temporary and/or restored.	R	R	P	R	R	R		
27	Tijuana River Valley Wetland Mitigation Bank and Habitat Management Area: Construction, Monitoring, Interim Management, Long-term Management, and Adaptive Management	After a Wetland Mitigation Bank and Habitat Management Area are constructed, the second phase covers interim habitat establishment, management, and monitoring activities (i.e., routine weeding, invasive species control, replacement of plants, cuttings, re-seeding, vegetation assessments, and wildlife observation) until the five-year success criteria for the mitigation bank(s) are met. Maintenance and monitoring of managed preserve areas and mitigation bank sites including access route improvement, active and passive habitat restoration, stream stabilization, fire management, fencing, signage, removal of trash and debris, light and noise control, feral and domestic animal control, cowbird trapping; invasive exotic species control, and species (re)introduction. Includes activities conducted after the successful completion of the Five-year Habitat Monitoring and Management Plan and typically described under the Long Term Management Plan and/or Adaptive Management Plan.	<p>CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301);</p> <p>CatEx Class 3: Construction, installation or conversion of small structures, equipment or facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15303); including garages, sheds, fences, and gates (SDCWA Administrative Code Section 8.00.070(a)(3));</p> <p>CatEx Class 4: Minor alterations to land, except in waterways, wetlands or designated scenic or geologic hazard areas (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304);</p> <p>CatEx Class 6: Information Collection (CEQA Guidelines Section 15306);</p> <p>CatEx Class 9: Inspections (CEQA Guidelines Section 15309).</p>	As described in permit	As-needed	As described in permit; permanent and/or temporary impacts.	Category 1-2	Approximately 40 acres of riparian/wetland habitats would be created south of the Tijuana River. Portions of the area of impact to jurisdictional resources required to create a viable hydraulic connection to Tijuana River have determined and are approximately 5 acres (SPL-2008-00318-PJB).	R	R	P	R	R	R		

No.	Eligible Activity	Project Description/Approximate Project Dimensions Area	Applicable CEQA Exemption Class ¹	Equipment Used	Frequency	Duration/ Impact Type	Anticipated Impacts to Aquatic Resources Category ² / Linear and/or Non-linear Project ³	Approximate Impacts to Waters and/or Wetlands of the U.S.	Required Agency Coordination ⁴					
									Section 404	Section 401	Porter Cologne	CDFG - 1602	Section 106	Section 7/10
28	Manchester Wetland Mitigation Bank and Habitat Management Area: Long-term Management, Monitoring, and Adaptive Management⁷	After a Wetland Mitigation Bank and Habitat Management Area are constructed, the second phase covers interim habitat establishment, management, and monitoring activities (i.e., routine weeding, invasive species control, replacement of plants, cuttings, re-seeding, vegetation assessments, and wildlife observation) until the five-year success criteria for the mitigation bank(s) are met. Maintenance and monitoring of managed preserve areas and mitigation bank sites including access route improvement, active and passive habitat restoration, stream stabilization, fire management, fencing, signage, removal of trash and debris, light and noise control, feral and domestic animal control, cowbird trapping; invasive exotic species control, and species (re)introduction. Includes activities conducted after the successful completion of the Five-year Habitat Monitoring and Management Plan and typically described under the Long Term Management Plan and/or Adaptive Management Plan.		--	--	--	--	Approximately 8 acres of riparian/wetland habitats were already created and ready for use in the wetland banking system.	R	R	P	R	R	R
29	San Miguel Wetland Mitigation Bank and Habitat Management Area: Long-term Management, Monitoring, and Adaptive Management	After a Wetland Mitigation Bank and Habitat Management Area are constructed, the second phase covers interim habitat establishment, management, and monitoring activities (i.e., routine weeding, invasive species control, replacement of plants, cuttings, re-seeding, vegetation assessments, and wildlife observation) until the five-year success criteria for the mitigation bank(s) are met. Maintenance and monitoring of managed preserve areas and mitigation bank sites including access route improvement, active and passive habitat restoration, stream stabilization, fire management, fencing, signage, removal of trash and debris, light and noise control, feral and domestic animal control, cowbird trapping; invasive exotic species control, and species (re)introduction. Includes activities conducted after the successful completion of the Five-year Habitat Monitoring and Management Plan and typically described under the Long Term Management Plan and/or Adaptive Management Plan.	CatEx Class 1: Repair, maintenance, or minor alterations of existing facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15301); CatEx Class 3: Construction, installation or conversion of small structures, equipment or facilities (CEQA Guidelines Section 15303); including garages, sheds, fences, and gates (SDCWA Administrative Code Section 8.00.070(a)(3)); CatEx Class 4: Minor alterations to land, except in waterways, wetlands or designated scenic or geologic hazard areas (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304); CatEx Class 6: Information Collection (CEQA Guidelines Section 15306); CatEx Class 9: Inspections (CEQA Guidelines Section 15309).	Ibid above.	Ibid above.	Ibid above.	Category 1-2	Approximately 5 acres of riparian/wetland habitats would be re-established and enhanced.	R	R	P	R	R	R

⁷ The proposed Manchester Wetland Mitigation Bank impacts to waters of the U.S. were already permitted; therefore, no further permitting will be required. Thus, the columns contain no text and remain blank.



Source: Esri; SDCWA 2011, 2012; SanGIS 2012; USGS 2011;

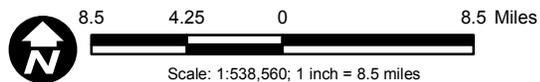
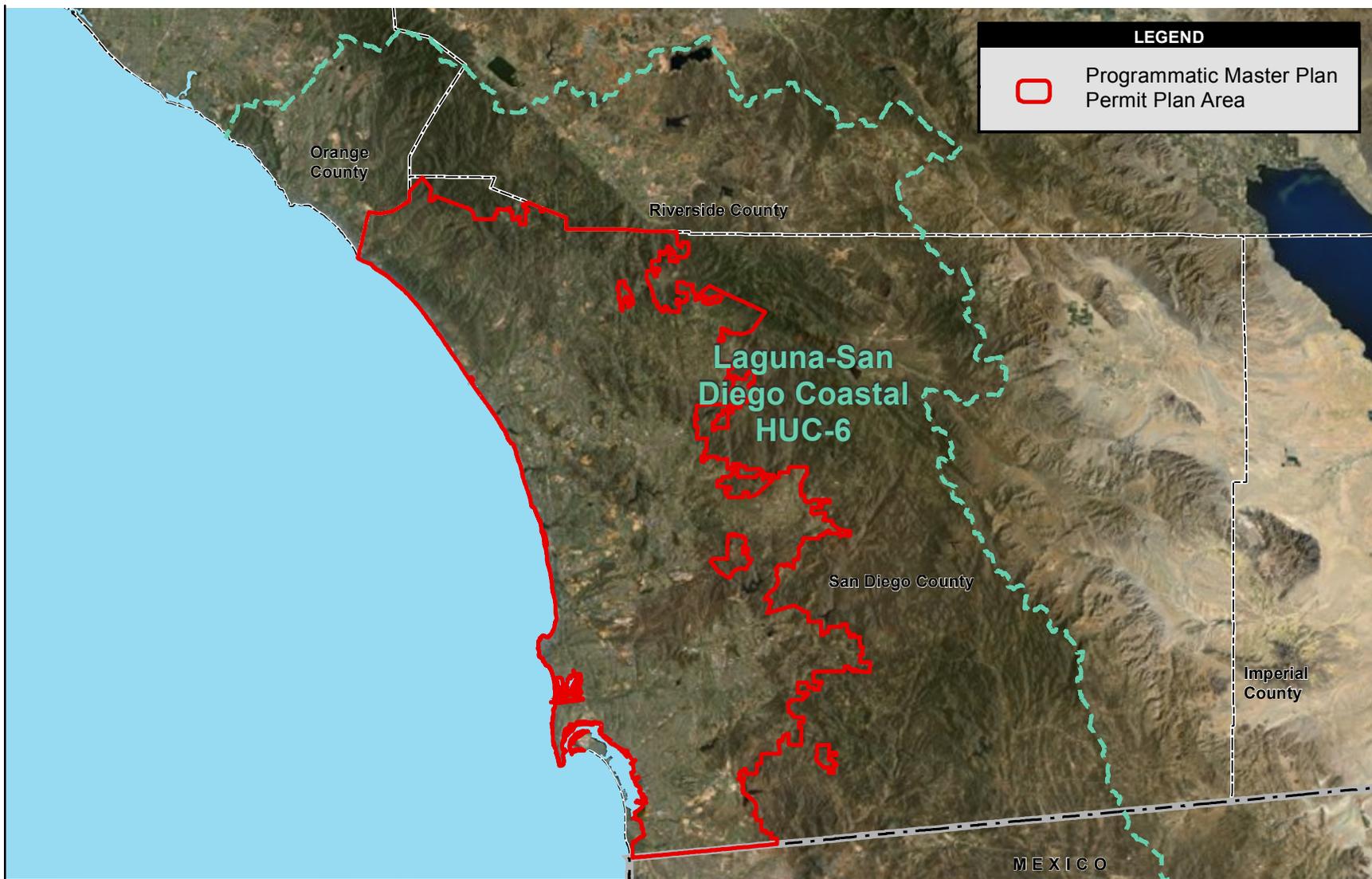


Figure 1
Project Location



Source: Esri, AEX 2010, i-Cubed 1999; SDCWA 2011; SanGIS 2011; USGS 2011

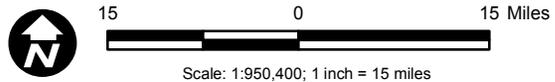


Figure 2
Plan Area and HUC-6 Watershed



Source: Esri, AEX 2010, i-Cubed 1999; SDCWA 2011; SanGIS 2011; USGS 2011



15 0 15 Miles



Scale: 1:950,400; 1 inch = 15 miles

Figure 3
Plan Area and HUC-8 Watershed

