PUBLIC NOTICE

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

BUILDING STRONG®

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT

South Mission Beach Storm Drain Improvements and Green Infrastructure Project

Public Notice/Application No.: SPL-2019-00966-RRS
Project: South Mission Beach Storm Drain Improvements and Green Infrastructure Project
Comment Period: May 15, 2020 through June 16, 2020
Project Manager: Robert Smith; (760) 602-4831; Robert.R.Smith@usace.army.mil

Applicant
Sean Paver
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Location

The project is located in the City of San Diego within South Mission Beach neighborhood generally along Mission Boulevard between Belmont Park and the Mission Bay Entrance Channel near the end of Mission Boulevard, as well as along the Mariner's Basin and shoreline within Mission Bay Parklands in San Diego County, CA (at: Latitude: 32.7678 N, Longitude -117.2485 W).

Activity

The proposed South Mission Beach Storm Drain Improvements and Green Infrastructure (GI) project would implement storm drain improvements to seven (7) existing and one (1) new storm drain systems to reduce flood risk and inundation within the project vicinity, improve water quality within Mariner's Basin and the Entrance Channel of Mission Bay, and reduce beach erosion and utility conflicts with beach use and maintenance. The proposed work would include the removal of failed storm drain outfalls from the beach and replacement of the outfalls with subsurface outfalls designed to discharge at low elevations below the beach into Mariner's Basin, thus improving beach conditions, reducing maintenance demands, and supporting potential for restoring eelgrass along the Mariner's Basin shoreline within the project area. The proposed GI features include the retrofit and enhancement of four (4) existing gravity low-flow diversion (LFD) systems with temporary cofferdams during construction that would be removed, and one (1) existing wet well pump system, as well as the installation of five (5) additional new Low Flow Diversion (LFD) systems to improve local storm water quality tributary to Mission Bay in association with South Mission Beach Storm Drain Improvements and Green Infrastructure Project (see attached drawings). For more information see Additional Project Information section below.

Submittal of Public Comments

Interested parties are hereby notified 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 Corps Regulatory Division, you provide information that supports 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 and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

During the Coronavirus Health Emergency, Regulatory Program staff are teleworking. Please do not mail hard copy documents, including comments to any Regulatory staff. Instead, your comments should be submitted electronically to: Robert.R.Smith@usace.army.mil. Should you have any questions or concerns about the Corps' proposed action or our comment period, you may contact Robert Smith directly at (760) 602-4831.

The mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program 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 Regulatory Program in the Los Angeles District is executed to protect 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 water 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, 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 of the United States. 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 of Engineers 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 impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps of Engineers 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 an environmental impact statement is not required for the proposed work.

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 any applicant for an individual Section 404 permit provide proof of water quality certification to the Corps of Engineers prior to permit issuance unless the Corps assumes a waiver of the water quality certification per Corps regulations.

Coastal Zone Management- The applicant has certified the proposed activity would comply with and would be conducted in a manner consistent with the approved State Coastal Zone Management Program. For those projects in or affecting the coastal zone, the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act requires that prior to issuing the Corps authorization for the project, the applicant must obtain concurrence from the California Coastal Commission and that the project is consistent with the State's Coastal Zone Management Plan. The District Engineer hereby requests the California Coastal Commission's concurrence or non-concurrence. 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 this project affects coastal zone resources after review of the comments received on this Public Notice.

Essential Fish Habitat- Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), as defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, occurs within the project area and EFH is affected by the proposed project. The Corps of Engineers preliminary determination indicates the proposed activity would adversely affect EFH. Therefore, formal consultation under Section 305(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) is required. Pursuant to Section 305(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), the Los Angeles District will be requesting initiation of EFH consultation for the proposed project via separate consultation procedures.

Also in order to comply with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), pursuant to 50 CFR 600.920(e)(3), I am providing, enclosing, or otherwise identifying the following information:

1. Description of the proposed action: See project description on page 7 of this public notice.

2. On-site inspection information: See baseline information on page 6 of this public notice. The project would impact approximately 0.31 acre of eelgrass habitat considered to be EFH. In addition, there are several EFH species of concern that occur within Mission Bay and near the project area that are managed under two Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs), the Coastal Pelagic Species FMP and the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP. The species managed under these plans and found in Mission Bay include the Northern Anchovy *(Engraulis mordax),* Pacific Sardine *(Sardinops sagax caerula),* English Sole *(Parophrys vetulus),* Pacific Mackerel *(Scomber japonicus),* Jack Mackerel *(Trachurus symmetricus),* California Scorpionfish *(Scorpaena guttata),* Leopard Shark *(Triakis semifasciata).* All seven of the described fish species managed under the Coastal Pelagic Species FMP and Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP have populations that vary seasonally in the Bay.

3. Analysis of the potential adverse effects on EFH: The project may adversely impact eelgrass habitat, for which the applicant has proposed eelgrass mitigation in accordance with the California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy (CEMP). Under the provisions of the CEMP, the eelgrass losses resulting from the project (See Compensatory mitigation on page 8) are required to be mitigated at a successful mitigation rate of 1.2:1 (replacement for loss) ratio. The project may result in impacts to approximately 0.31 acre of eelgrass as a result of storm drain construction activities. For the project, this would result in a successful eelgrass restoration of an estimated 16,362 ft2 (0.38 acre).The proposed project may have adverse but not substantial impacts to EFH managed species. Pursuant to 50 CFR 600.910(a), an “adverse effect” on EFH is defined as any impact that reduces the quality and/or quantity of EFH. Factors that were considered in the analysis included the duration, frequency, intensity, and spatial extent of the impact; the sensitivity/vulnerability of the habitat; the habitat functions that might be altered by the impact; and the timing of the impact relative to when the species or life stages may use or need the habitat. Potential impacts to managed fish species are expected to be minimal and temporary. Impacts from the project will be minimal for pelagic fish.

4. Proposed minimization, conservation, or mitigation measures: Best management practices such as the placement of fiber rolls, cofferdams, turbidity curtains, silt fencing, gravel bags shall occur if and where needed. The project may result in impacts to approximately 0.31 acre of eelgrass as a result of storm drain construction activities. The areas within the construction zone would be restored to sandy intertidal and subtidal slopes suitable to support eelgrass. Subsequently, eelgrass would be restored within the impact area. Because eelgrass within the impact area is very limited, the flattening of the subtidal slope around the storm drains will allow for an expansion of suitable habitat to support eelgrass and mitigation in accordance with the CEMP is expected to be possible within Mariner’s Basin in association with the project implementation. Historical surveys have found no *Caulerpa taxifolia* present in the Mission Bay. Pursuant to pre-construction protocols, a *Caulerpa taxifolia* survey will be completed before starting any construction for the proposed project.

5. Conclusions regarding effects of the proposed project on EFH: The Corps will be consulting under EFH procedures with NMFS at a later date during the permit process. It is the Corps initial determination the proposed activity may adversely affect the Coastal Pelagic and Pacific Groundfish species but not have a substantial adverse impact on EFH or federally managed fisheries in California

waters. The Corps' final determination relative to project impacts and the need for mitigation measures is subject to review by and coordination with the NOAA Fisheries. Therefore, it is the Corps initial determination the proposed activity may adversely affect **but would not** have a substantial adverse impact on EFH or federally managed fisheries in California waters. The Corps final determination relative to project impacts and the need for mitigation measures is subject to review by and coordination with the NOAA Fisheries.

Cultural Resources- The latest version of the National Register of Historic Places has been consulted and this site is not listed. This review constitutes the extent of cultural resources investigations by the District Engineer, and he is otherwise unaware of the presence of such resources. Also due to prior disturbances prior beach nourishment and dredging activities of the project area by vessel wakes and wave action and the original construction of the beach the Corps has made a preliminary Section 106 determination under the NHPA that there is little likelihood that any cultural resources would be impacted per Appendix C.

Endangered Species (ESA)- Preliminary determinations indicate the proposed activity would affect federally-listed endangered or threatened species, or their critical habitat. Therefore, formal consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act does appear to be required at this time. The project will avoid the California least tern (federally endangered) nesting season from April 1st to September 1st and furthermore no work is proposed on the beach or waters of Mission Bay from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Further, Mission Bay is expected to potentially be intermittently and uncommonly used by marine mammals protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and used by federally-listed as endangered green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas;* GST) during the period of work. Based on existing data from the vibratory hammer for cofferdam sheetpile work as shown in the Biological Resources Report (Merkel) the project will propose that the work may be a not likely to adversely affect determination under ESA. Marine mammals are also present at the time of the project work and consultation with NMFS will occur. No substantial hydro acoustic impacts are anticipated in association with the sheet pile cofferdam construction due to the type and distance of piles.

All applicable best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to avoid inadvertent impacts to Mission Bay waters (marine mammal and sea turtle potential habitat) and California least tern nesting habitat such as the following erosion, source, and/or sediment controls to ensure the protection of water quality: mats, mulches, fiber rolls, silt fencing, gravel bags, cofferdams, turbidity curtains, and street storm drain inlet protection. Also visual water quality monitoring for turbidity and limiting work to low tide will be conducted during sand placement to ensure the project has no adverse impacts on existing habitat. As a precautionary measure, the applicant will have monitors for green sea turtles as well as marine mammals during sheet pile coffer dam pile-driving, and other measures per consultation with NMFS will be implemented.

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.

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 into a special aquatic site (e.g., wetlands, pool and riffle complex, mudflats, coral reefs). Because no fills are proposed within special aquatic sites, identification of the basic project purpose is not necessary. The basic project purpose for the proposed project is flood control and water quality improvement. The project is water dependent.

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 purpose and need for the proposed project consists of improvements to seven (7) existing aging storm drain systems and installation of one (1) new storm drain system to reduce flood risk and inundation within the project vicinity and improve water quality within Mariner's Basin and the Entrance Channel of Mission Bay within Mission Bay Park, San Diego, CA. The overall project purpose for the proposed project is to enhance flood control and water quality with a new storm drain system, in the Mariner's Basin western beach area and shoreline within Mission Bay Parklands in San Diego County, CA

Additional Project Information

Baseline information- The project site is located within urban lands consisting of the South Mission Beach neighborhood but extends into groomed recreational beaches and waters of Mariner's Basin within Mission Bay Park on the coastal strand spit that separates Mission Bay from the Pacific Ocean. The predominant biological features within the project area are the active park lands, shoreline and bay, however the project site also includes a small area of the City's Multi-Habitat Planning Area (MHPA) Preserve that is defined as the Mariner's Point least tern nesting site. The shoreline of Mariner's Basin supports loafing and foraging habitat for common shorebirds and gulls. Regular human disturbance along the park shoreline prevents extensive use of this habitat by sensitive birds. Terns forage along the shallow margins of the bay within intertidal and sub tidal areas. The California least tern forages in the shallow margins when present in the Bay from about April through September.

Below low tide, the sand beach transitions to sub tidal sandy soft bottom that ultimately transitions to a mud bottom below the sandy basin slope. The High Tide Line under the Clean Water Act is at 7.38 ft. MLLW and the Mean High Water Mark is at 4.6 ft. MLLW .Sub tidal soft bottom occurs from the lowest low tide down to -25 feet NGVD 29. The areas to be impacted are largely sandy areas that have high percentages of sand that may require consultation with EPA under the Inland Testing Manual unless Tier 1 criteria are met. Sub tidal bottom habitat within Mariner's Basin is predominantly un-vegetated, although eelgrass occurs in some areas as discussed further below. Fish that are regularly observed on the un-vegetated bottom are principally demersal fish of warm water embayments including round stingray, bat ray, barred sand bass, gobies, and specklfin midshipman. Eelgrass is present on the shallow fringes of Mariner's Basin where slopes are gentle. The basin supports two species of eelgrass. The common eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) is found throughout the basin, while Pacific eelgrass (*Zostera pacifica*) is found in deeper waters at the mouth of Mariner's Basin.

Other special status species that occur on the Mission Bay include marine mammals. Most specifically are two pinniped species, California sea lion (*Zalophus californianus*) and the much less common harbor seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and one cetacean, the bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops truncates*). Disturbance to these species is prohibited under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). Green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) that occur in San Diego are part of the Mexican Pacific coast breeding population. Mission Bay does not presently support an established resident population of GST but may occur in Mission Bay on rare occasions. The fish species that are managed by NMFS under the

Coastal Pelagic Fishery Management Plan (FMP) within Mission Bay are northern anchovy, Pacific sardine, Pacific mackerel, and jack mackerel; and the Pacific Groundfish FMP species are English sole and California scorpionfish.

Quarried rip rap revetment is located along the Mission Bay Entrance and Main Channel and wrapping into Mariner's Basin at Mission Point. This stone is unvegetated within the upper supratidal margins and is considered urban/developed lands. Within the intertidal and subtidal zones, the rock supports a host of mobile and sessile invertebrates and macroalgae. Within the highest intertidal areas, mobile organisms consisting of amphipods and lined shore crabs are the most common species. At lower elevations, barnacles are common. In subtidal environments, macroalgae dominates the rock. The introduced *Sargassum muticum* is the most common algae; however the rock also supports a host of folios, turf, and encrusting native algae. At deeper elevations, sessile invertebrates become more common as the algae begins to thin out due to light limitation and sand scour.

Project description- The proposed work would include the removal of failed storm drain outfalls from the beach and replacement of the outfalls with subsurface outfalls designed to discharge at low elevations below the beach into Mariner's Basin, thus improving beach conditions, reducing maintenance demands, and supporting potential for restoring eelgrass along the Mariner's Basin shoreline within the project area. The proposed GI features include the retrofit and enhancement of four (4) existing gravity low-flow diversion (LFD) systems with temporary cofferdams in the bay, and one (1) existing wet well pump system, as well as the installation of five (5) additional new LFD systems to improve local storm water quality tributary to Mission Bay in association with South Mission Beach Storm Drain Improvements and Green Infrastructure Project (see attached drawings).

The proposed project construction activities are expected to employ cut and cover trenching within the upland areas and intertidal beach areas. Marine construction activities are expected to employ temporary sheet pile containment (e.g., cofferdam), dewatering, and construction with standard dry environment methods within the dewatered containment. This methodology has been used for the completion of other marine outlet facilities within Mission Bay, including the sub tidal storm drain outlets within Sail Bay and the Santa Clara Cove storm drain outlet.

Project impacts are anticipated to be principally temporary in nature; however storm drain systems outlet removals and replacements are expected to result in permanent outfall discharge features in the subsurface environment while eliminating the existing surface lain outfalls from the intertidal beach environment. The top of pipe for all outfalls as they emerge from below the beach is set at -11 ft. NGVD29 (-8 ft. MLLW) in order to avoid creation of a navigational hazard. All pipes and bedding for outfalls is to terminate outside of the federally maintained Mariner's Basin anchorage basin. The Corps of Engineers federally maintained basin has a design depth of -15 feet MLLW with an allowable overdredge to -17 feet MLLW. The Corps is currently evaluating whether the project will have impacts to the Corps Federal project under Section 408. None of the outlets would extend into the basin below this design depth and all of the outfalls are far enough away from the federal basin boundary to not be jeopardized by full maintenance to over depth dredge allowances.

Proposed work would total up to 200 cubic yards of dredged sand within the federal navigational channel; 20,630 cubic yards of excavated, backfilled and reused sand on the beach areas; and 390 cubic yards of rock bedding fill will be managed in beach areas totaling 4.6 acres of impacts to waters of the U.S. along approximately 1,220 linear feet of the Mariner's Basin western beach and other areas. The Corps will be coordinating with EPA as needed with for the re-discharge of 20,630 cubic yards of excavated, backfilled and reused sand on the beach areas insofar as compliance with the Inland Testing Manual. It is anticipated that steel sheet piles will be driven for cofferdam containment of the construction areas per the drawings. It is further anticipated that of the driving that will be

conducted using vibratory hammer. The in-water sound generation from temporary sheet piles driven into the sandy sediment environment in shallow water is expected to be relatively low but may have impacts that will require consultation with NMFS for EFH, MMPA, and ESA compliance with detailed measures and monitoring to ensure impacts are avoided and minimized.

Proposed Mitigation– The proposed mitigation may change as a result of comments received in response to this public notice, the applicant's response to those comments, and/or the need for the project to comply with the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. In consideration of the above, the proposed mitigation sequence (avoidance/minimization/compensation), as applied to the proposed project is summarized below:

Avoidance: Avoidance is achieved through an analysis of appropriate and practicable alternatives and a consideration of impact footprint. Since the project is a repair of an existing storm drain system then other various alternatives (spatial location change or review of offsite alternatives) for the project within existing storm drains that would avoid impacts were not evaluated due to onsite need to replace the failing storm drain system and improve flood control and water quality.

Minimization: Minimization is achieved through the incorporation of appropriate and practicable design and risk avoidance measures. During construction, there is the possibility of a temporary turbidity plume during activities such as pile driving and sheetpile installation, which may cause minor increases in suspended sediments and turbidity. Measures to minimize impacts to the bay would include the use of a silt curtain that would be deployed around the project area prior to pile installation activities to reduce and contain temporary increases in turbidity that may result from construction activity along with turbidity monitoring and work cessation if there are exceedances. The project will avoid the federally endangered California least tern nesting season from April 1st to September 1st to avoid impacts to nesting terns located at the Mariner's Point nest site. A pre and post construction survey will be done in accordance with the California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy (CEMP) along with monitoring of work to protect the eelgrass in proximity. Work will include storm water measures and drains in the bay will be constructed within cofferdams to limit potential for damage in adjacent areas by expanding sand slumping towards the drain excavations. Also visual monitoring will be done during sand placement work to ensure work is curtailed if there are exceedances of turbidity levels or encroachment by marine mammals, fish, and sea turtles in accordance with consultation with NMFS that will require measures to minimize noise and pressure impacts during trenching and cofferdam construction and removal. Turbidity minimization measures of the Section 401 water quality certification shall also be implemented.

Compensation: Eelgrass mitigation is to be completed in conformance with the California Eelgrass Mitigation Policy (CEMP) for all eelgrass impacts. Baseline eelgrass surveys conducted in 2018 indicated the wide distribution of eelgrass within Mariner's Basin. Based on the 60% design plans for the project, it has been estimated that 13,635 ft2 (1,267 m2 or 0.31 acre) of eelgrass is likely to be impacted as a result of temporary construction activities and permanent re-contouring of the basin slope to accommodate drain outlets. Concurrent with these impacts, the project is expected to flatten shoreline gradients thorough the removal of shoaling deltas such that a total of 73,490 ft2 (6,828 m2 or 1.69 acres) of the intertidal and sub tidal margins of Mariner's Basin would be made more suitable to support eelgrass than is the case under the present conditions. Under the provisions of the CEMP, the losses resulting from the project are required to be mitigated at a successful mitigation rate of 1.2:1 (replacement for loss) ratio. For the project, this would result in a successful eelgrass restoration of an estimated 16,362 ft2 (1,521 m2 0.38 acre). However, due to regional failure ratios, the initial restoration effort must be planted at a ratio of at least 1.38:1 (NMFS 2014). While the initial planting ratio is helpful as guidance to assist in meeting the project mitigation goals, it is not usually adequate to ensure successful achievement of the mitigation objective, and oversizing of the

mitigation area based on anticipated risk derived from onsite specific factors is the best way to ensure mitigation success. No wetlands impacts are expected.

Within Mariner's Basin, eelgrass along the shoreline margins is scattered and likely restricted in its occurrence due to steep slopes and exacerbated sand movement as a result of oceanic swell penetration into the basin that causes basin-ward migration of sand that exacerbates steep slope development below the mean lower low water (MLLW) contour. Potential for sand migration within eelgrass mitigation sites in Mariner's Basin is considered the greatest potential risk to eelgrass restoration success in this area. As a result, mitigation is proposed to be widely distributed at the drain work locations and the mitigation need is to be anchored by an oversized mitigation site to be developed near Bonita Cove in the far north end of Mariner's Basin where oceanic swell penetration influence would be low even under extreme storm conditions.

Proposed Special Conditions

The following list is comprised of proposed Permit Special Conditions, which are required of similar types of projects: No special conditions are proposed at this time.

For additional information please call Robert Smith of my staff at (760) 602-4831 or via e-mail at Robert.R.Smith@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.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
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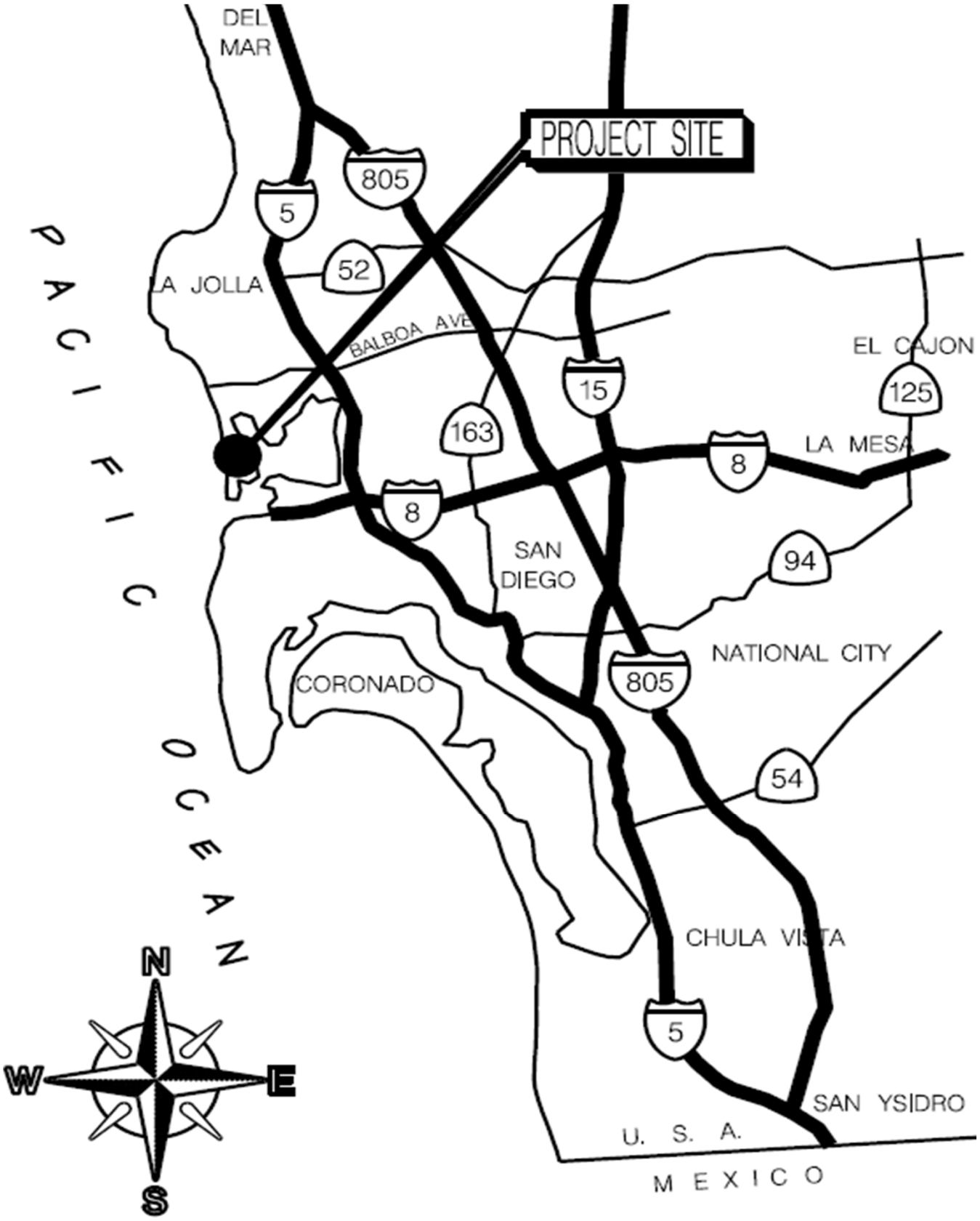
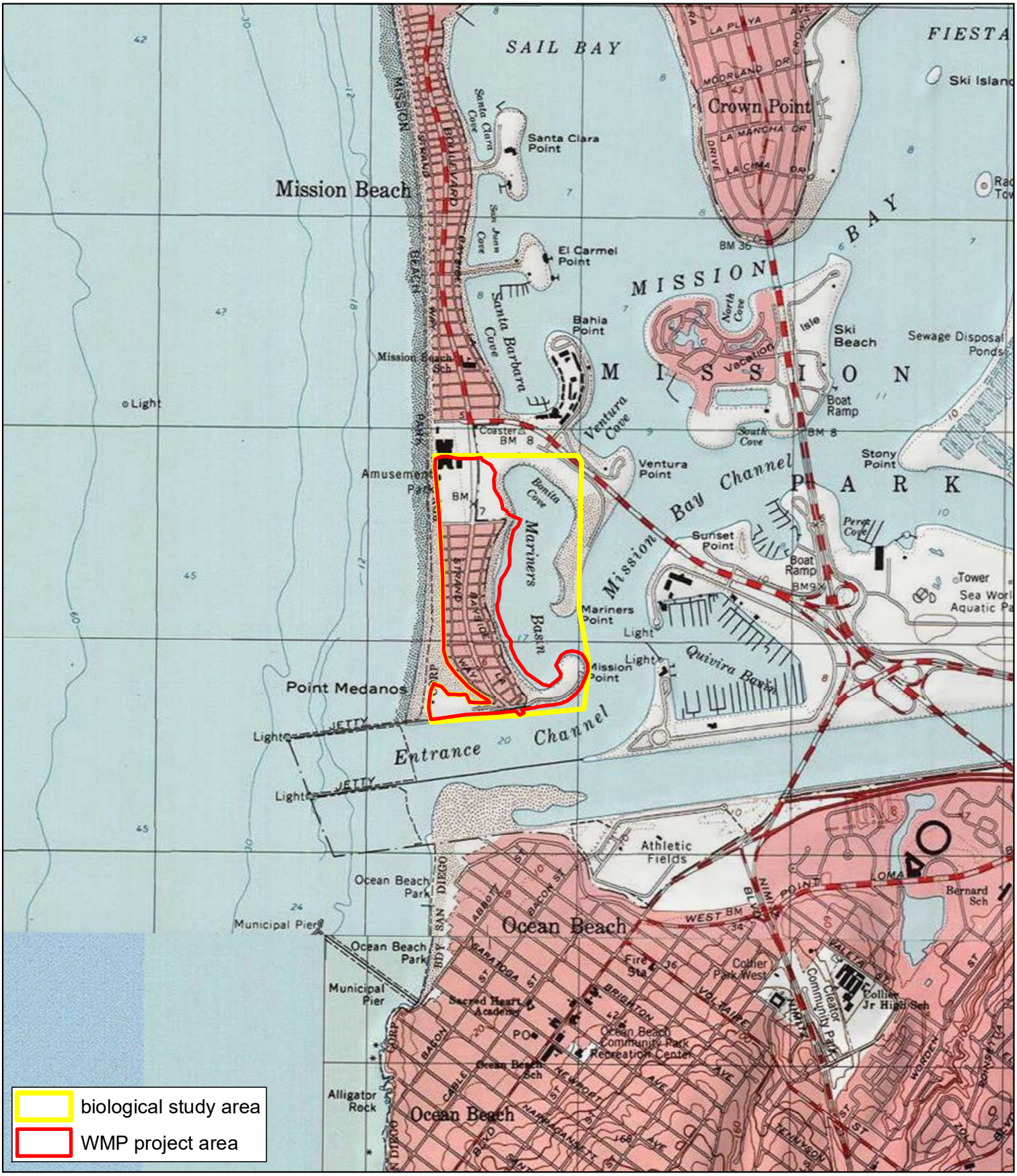


REGIONAL LOCATOR MAP



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Project Vicinity Map

South Mission Beach Watershed Master Plan

Source: USGS 7.5' La Jolla, CA Quadrangle

Figure 1

Map Legend

- Inlet
- Connector/Lug
- Cleanout
- Existing Storm Drain Line Outlet
- Poposed Storm Drain Line Outlet
- Existing Storm Drain Pipe
- Proposed Storm Drain Pipe
- Subcatchments
- USACOE - Federal Channel Boundary

Existing 120007

Re-align & Extend 120007 (System-9-A)

Outfall for SD 1-A/9-A

Re-align & extend 120001 (System-1-A)

Existing 120001

Existing 120002

Existing 120004

Re-align & Extend. 120004 (System-2-A)

Proposed New System 120009 (System-3-A)

Outfall for SD 2-A/3-A

Existing 120005

Outfall for SD 5-A

Replace & Extend 120005 (System-5-A)

Proposed New System 120010 (System-6-A)

Outfall for SD 6-A

Replace 120006 (System-8-A)

Existing 120006

Outfall for SD 8-A

Existing 120003

Replace (Broken) 120003 (System-7-A)

Outfall for SD 7-A

Scale in Feet: 0 300 600

North

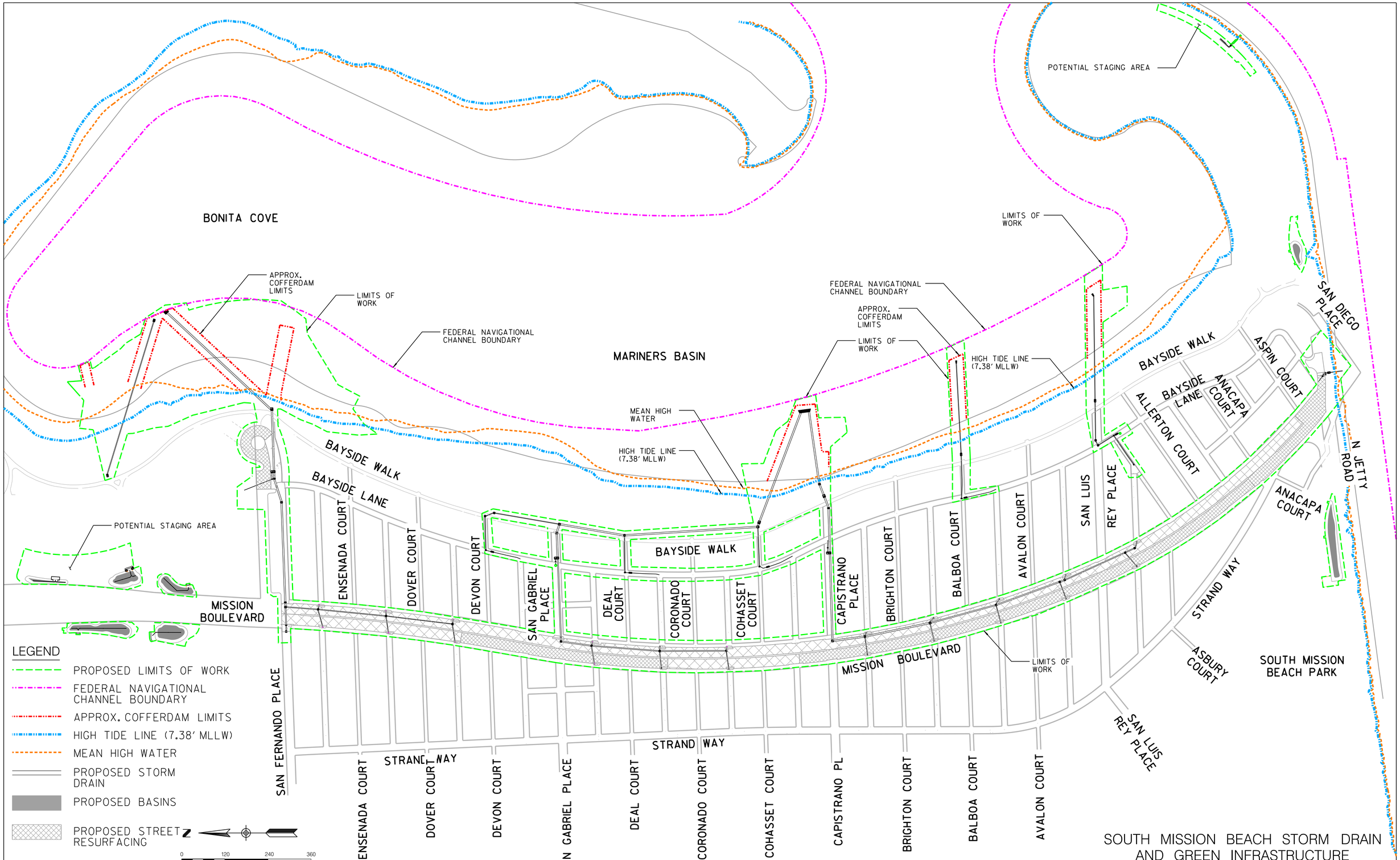
Date of Exhibit: December 2019
SANGIS (USGS) Aerial Image: 11/2014
Source: Rick Engineering Company

The City of SAN DIEGO

RICK ENGINEERING COMPANY

South Mission Beach - Storm Drain Improvements and GI

Storm Drain Alignment - System Outfalls



LIMITS OF WORK MAP

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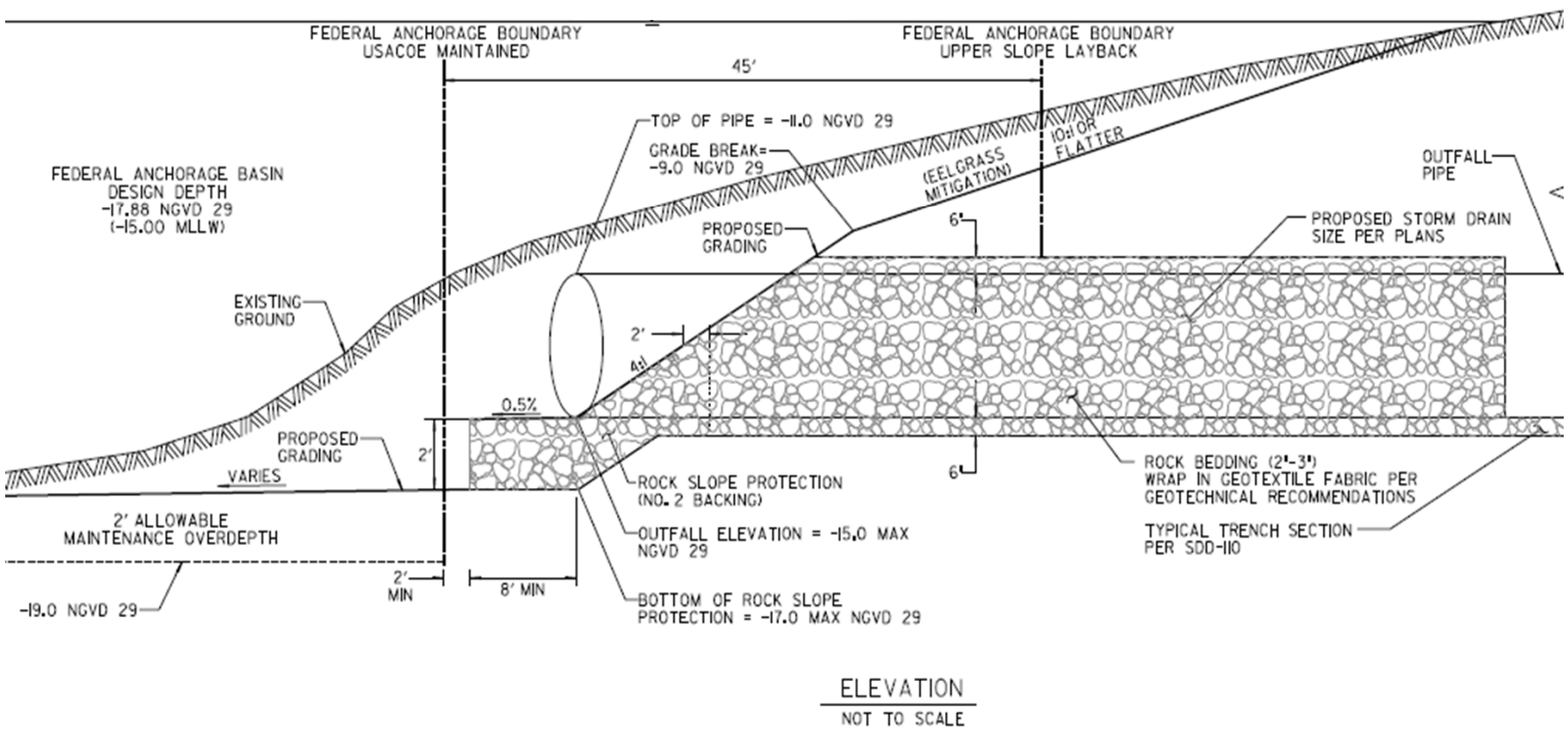
SOUTH MISSION BEACH STORM DRAIN AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

LIMITS OF WORK MAP

5/6/2020

TYPICAL OUTFALL CROSS SECTION



ELEVATION

NOT TO SCALE