



Wetland Mitigation Plan
for the Conditional Use
Permit/Reclamation Plan
San Diego, California

Prepared for

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gerry Scheid".

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background—Purpose

Impacts to wetland and non-wetland jurisdictional waters would occur during the remedial grading for the Conditional Use Permit/Reclamation Plan (CUP/Reclamation Plan) considered for the CalMat Co. (doing business as Vulcan Materials Company) sand/gravel mine in Carroll Canyon. Mitigation is required to meet the “no net loss” of federal and state jurisdictional waters and replace wetland functions and values lost. The establishment (creation) of 10.50 acres (SCDP) of southern willow scrub wetland habitat would serve to mitigate impacts to this sensitive biological resource. This mitigation plan proposes a 2:1 mitigation ratio based on City of San Diego guidelines. The mitigation plan provides an implementation strategy, performance standards, and five-year maintenance, monitoring, and reporting program to cover either project.

1.2 Project Location and Size

The proposed wetland establishment mitigation sites detailed in this conceptual mitigation plan would occur as part of the on-site restoration of an enhanced Carroll Canyon Creek corridor under CUP/Reclamation Plan (Figures 1 and 2). The project would create southern willow scrub on-site at specific locations within the new creek corridor design.

1.3 Restoration Goals and Objectives

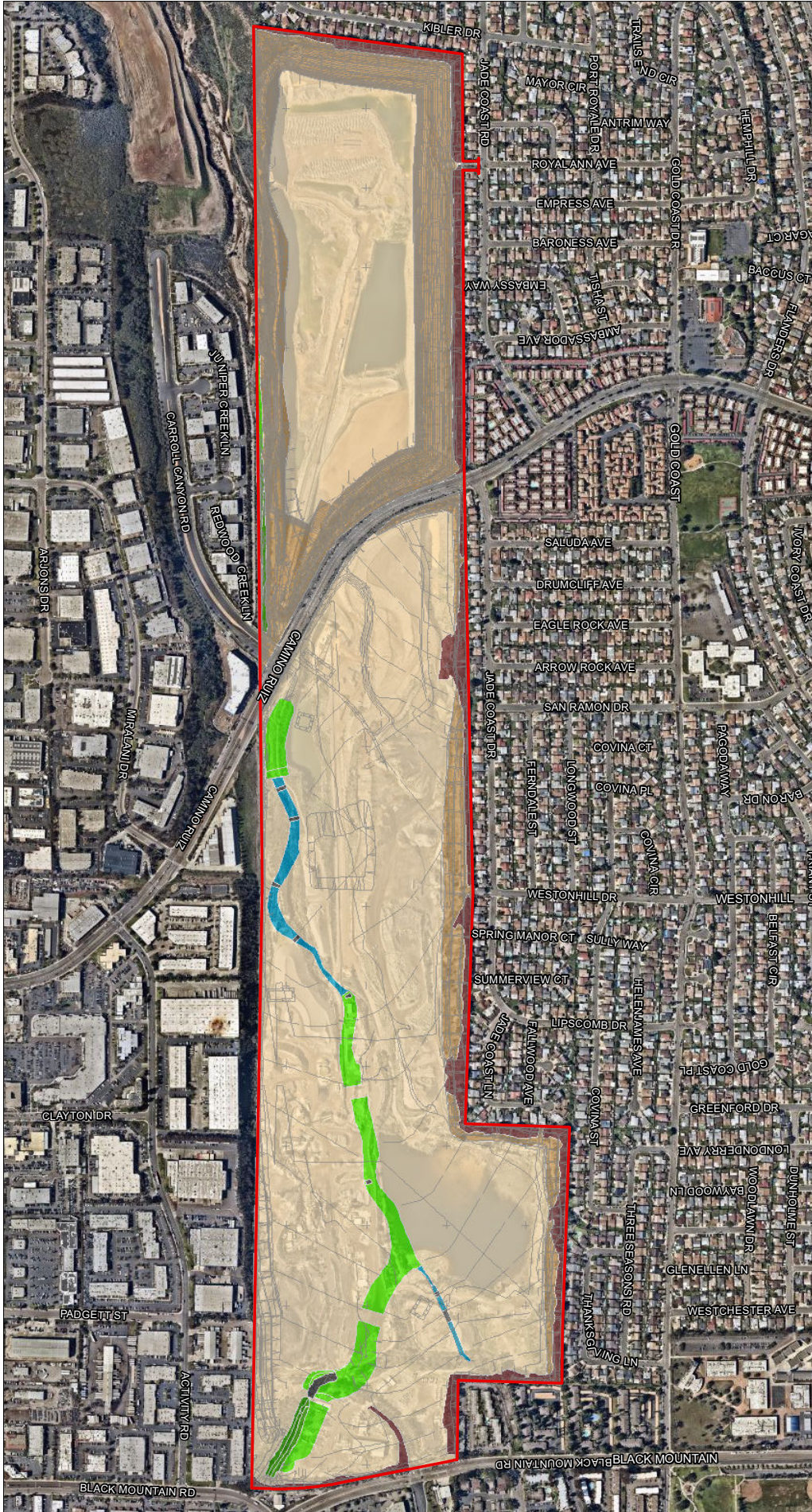
The purpose of this mitigation project is to restore habitat functions and values for low-quality wetland and non-wetland waters that would be impacted by the project. At the completion of the mitigation activities, the newly established wetland areas will be able to sustain themselves in perpetuity without human involvement.

This plan provides a description of existing conditions, responsibilities of project participants, methods of site preparation, and a site maintenance and monitoring program. This plan also establishes performance standards for evaluating project success and addresses the process for implementation of remediation measures if they become necessary.



 Project Location

FIGURE 1
Regional Location



- Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types**
- Preserved Willow Scrub
 - Willow Scrub - Establishment
 - Enhanced Creek

- Drop Structure
- Eucalyptus Woodland
- Ornamental Slope Plantings
- Hydroseed Area

- CUP/Reclamation Plan Amendment Contours
- Project Site Boundary

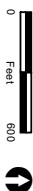


FIGURE 2
Location of Wetland Mitigation Areas -
CUP/Reclamation Plan Amendment

2.0 Existing Conditions

2.1 Environmental Setting of Impacted and Mitigation Areas

The existing wetlands and non-wetland waters to be impacted include segments of Carroll Canyon Creek that support freshwater marsh, southern willow scrub, mule fat scrub, riparian scrub, and unvegetated channel. The proposed mitigation area will be on-site within the newly created Carroll Canyon Creek corridor.

2.2 Topography and Soils

Elevations on the project site range from 300 feet above mean sea level to 460 feet above mean sea level. Six soil types are mapped in the survey area, which include Redding gravelly loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes; Redding cobbly loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes; Redding cobbly loam, dissected, and 15 to 30 percent slopes; riverwash; terrace escarpments; and gravel pit (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1973).

2.3 Mitigation Site Characteristics

The wetland mitigation areas will be created in areas of the newly designed creek corridor (see Figure 2). The mitigation areas to the east of Camino Ruiz would be created during the construction of the new creek channel to widen the channel bottom and create low terraces for planting of native wetland vegetation. The mitigation area to the west of Camino Ruiz would grade disturbed land adjacent to the existing creek channel to widen and create additional area for the establishment of native wetland vegetation.

The mitigation sites shall be replanted with native plants to restore southern willow scrub wetland. Once established, this plant community will replace the functions and values of the wetland habitat being impacted. The hydrology to support the wetland will come from natural drainage patterns that will convey seasonal rainfall down the new creek corridor.

The on-site wetland establishment mitigation and preservation of existing jurisdictional waters will meet the regulatory requirements for compensation of impacts to wetlands as authorized by the federal and state agencies. A “no net loss” of wetland area and functions and values will be achieved.

3.0 Mitigation Roles and Responsible Parties

3.1 Project Proponent

Vulcan Materials Company is the project proponent and shall be responsible for funding all aspects of the wetland mitigation plan, including site preparation, planting, maintenance and monitoring, and any required remedial actions. The project proponent will coordinate the activities of the various contractors with the restoration specialist. The project proponent is responsible for providing and managing any financial assurances and contingency funds that may be required to ensure success of this mitigation effort. A performance bond shall be posted to ensure funding is available in the event the mitigation site is not successful.

The project proponent shall manage project activities in the best interest of mitigation goals and will be solely responsible for the administration of project contracts. Decisions to stop work are the responsibility of the project proponent. The project proponent shall have sole authority in decisions to suspend payment or terminate contracts, including all phases of project installation, long-term maintenance, and biological monitoring. The project proponent may, in its sole discretion at any time, replace any of these parties if necessary.

3.2 Restoration Specialist

The restoration specialist shall be an individual or team with a minimum of five years' experience in native habitat restoration. The restoration specialist shall be required to attend pre-restoration meetings, site preparation, planting, plant establishment, and project maintenance, and will monitor and report on project activities in accordance with the specifications of this plan. The restoration specialist shall consult with the project proponent on any activities that may be disruptive to the mitigation. The restoration specialist shall direct qualified subcontractors in execution of aspects of this plan, implement required long-term maintenance of the mitigation, and perform the required monitoring and reporting in accordance with the procedures established in this plan.

The restoration specialist shall be responsible for monitoring during site preparation, exotic and ornamental species removal, planting, and the maintenance period. The restoration specialist shall also conduct quantitative monitoring during each year of the five-year maintenance and monitoring period, according to the specifications of this plan. The restoration specialist shall prepare an as-built letter report and annual reports during the maintenance period.

Other responsibilities discussed below may be performed by the restoration specialist or by qualified subcontractors.

3.3 Irrigation Contractor

The irrigation contractor shall work under the direction of the restoration specialist. The irrigation contractor should be experienced in providing water to remote locations and working within and around sensitive habitat. The irrigation contractor shall water plants in a way that minimizes erosion and runoff from the site while providing the plants with adequate water.

3.4 Nursery Supplier

The native plant supplies shall originate from a qualified native plant nursery. The plant supplier must have at least three years' experience propagating native plants and be able to produce properly aged plants in containers ready for outplanting. Plants will be grown from seed or cuttings collected from within 10 miles of the project site or that originated from the same watershed. All container plants will be grown in native soil containing mycorrhizal fungi.

3.5 Maintenance Crew

The maintenance crew shall represent a qualified company with at least three years' experience in implementing native plant restoration projects in wetland environments. The maintenance crew shall be responsible for completion of site preparation activities under the direction of the restoration specialist. The maintenance crew shall include a state-licensed qualified applicator that will direct herbicide applications. All crew members applying herbicide should receive pesticide safety training before applying herbicides.

4.0 Site Preparation

The wetland establishment mitigation sites shall be constructed in phases . The timing of the phases will correspond with the, the cessation of mining activities in that portion of the site, and the subsequent grading of the new creek channel and banks as part of the CUP/Reclamation Plan. Implementation of each phase shall include three steps: site preparation, planting, and irrigation. All implementation work shall be conducted under the direction of the restoration specialist. The restoration project shall be implemented in compliance with sensitive biological resource requirements.

4.1 Site Preparation

Site preparation for the wetland establishment mitigation areas in each phase shall include the grading needed to create that portion of the new creek channel design and associated portion of the wetland mitigation acreage requirement. The mitigation areas within each phase will be

within/adjacent to the newly designed creek channel. The resultant soils in these mitigation areas shall be tested for texture and nutrients to ensure the soils will support native plant species. Soil amendments may be required where soils textures are high in clay or nutrient poor and plant materials shall be inoculated with mychorizzea to promote healthy growth.

Herbicide applications compatible with use near aquatic resources may be necessary to ensure that problem weeds or unwanted vegetation are effectively treated prior to the installation of the native plant materials. The application of a pre-emergent treatment is recommended to limit the establishment of any residual weed seed bank remaining in the soils. The timing of project implementation and specific weeds present at that time will determine the best method for weed control/removal. This determination shall be made by the restoration specialist.

4.1.1 Site Protection

Silt fencing, straw wattles, and other appropriate best management practice options shall be installed around the mitigation sites where steep slopes and potential erosion could create sedimentation downstream until the native plants materials have become established. Additional site protection may be needed to control interim and long-term access to the mitigation areas. These site protection measures may involve the installation of signage stating the sensitive nature of the mitigation areas and/or the installation of barriers (e.g., fences, barrier plantings). The mitigation areas will also be protected through a covenant of easement with metes and bounds that restricts any future development of these areas.

4.1.2 Weed Eradication and Clearing of Existing Vegetation

The establishment mitigation sites occur within or adjacent to the proposed creek corridor. All vegetation will have been cleared when the site is prepared. Some weeds may invade the site, depending on the time between when the grading is complete and the area is planted. Any weeds that occur in the area to be replanted must be removed prior to plant installation.

4.2 Container Stock Planting

The species recommended for container stock to be planted in the new wetland establishment areas are shown in Table 1. These species are similar to those occurring on the project site. The quantities of container stock of each species reflect the general abundance of plants in the nearby open space. The planting density recommended for the wetland mitigation area is 700 plants per acre. Container plants shall be acquired from a nursery that must specialize in producing high-quality native plant species for habitat restoration projects.

**TABLE 1
WETLAND MITIGATION AREA CONTAINER PLANT PALETTE**

Species	Spacing on Center (feet)*	Size (gallons)	Number per Acre
Trees			
<i>Salix gooddingii</i> black willow	15	1	75
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> red willow	15	1	75
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> western sycamore	30		30
<i>Populus fremontii</i> Fremont cottonwood	30		20
Shrubs			
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> mule fat	5	1	75
<i>Salix exigua</i> narrow-leaved willow	5	1	75
<i>Iva haysiana</i> San Diego marsh elder	10	1	50
<i>Pluchea sericia</i> arowweed	5		75
<i>Rosa californica</i> California rose	10		50
<i>Rubus ursinus</i> blackberry	10		50
Herbaceous			
<i>Leymus triticoides</i> beardless wild rye	5		100
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hirsutissima</i> great marsh evening primrose	10		25
TOTAL			700

*Spacing relates to similar growth form (i.e., tree, shrub, herbaceous).

The final plantings will depend on the availability of appropriately aged plants; the plant supplier should be provided with at least six months advance notice to grow the plants listed. Additional plants may be installed during the second growing season if adequate supplies are not available at time of initial planting.

The restoration specialist shall oversee the container plant layout in the field prior to planting. The restoration specialist shall use best professional judgment to determine appropriate spacing, neighboring species, and topographic location. Planting holes will be dug approximately 50 percent larger than the container when installed.

4.3 Timing

Planting of native plant materials during each mitigation site preparation phase should be done during November through March. This time period is ideal for the establishment of wetland plant species, as the temperatures are cool and it coincides with the natural seasonal rains.

4.4 Irrigation

Supplemental irrigation for each of the wetland establishment areas shall be provided by a temporary irrigation system at the direction of the restoration specialist, based on an evaluation of predicted seasonal rainfall patterns. All watering shall be carefully applied to minimize runoff and erosion within the site. Irrigation is intended to provide supplemental water during the 120-day plant establishment period (PEP) and for up to two years following planting for each specific mitigation area. The restoration specialist shall discontinue irrigation once the plants have become established. A watering schedule shall be provided by the restoration specialist and updated when necessary as weather conditions change.

The irrigation system shall be controlled by its own valves so that a particular mitigation site may be watered independently and according to its own watering schedule. The irrigation system will be temporary and shall be dismantled and removed from the mitigation areas once the plants have become established at a particular site. Prior to removing the irrigation system, the watering schedule shall be tapered off to harden plants to normal weather conditions.

5.0 Maintenance Program

Maintenance is needed to maintain conditions favorable to establishment and growth of native plants. The maintenance program ensures that plant establishment, weed control, replanting, and erosion control are performed adequately. Maintenance measures shall be conducted throughout the mitigation areas and shall be coordinated by the restoration specialist. Maintenance consists of three phases: the 120-day PEP, a five-year maintenance period, and long-term maintenance.

All maintenance work for the 120-day PEP and five-year maintenance program for each phase of mitigation implementation shall be conducted under the direction of the restoration specialist. The maintenance activities shall be conducted in compliance with sensitive biological resource requirements. The long-term maintenance of the mitigation areas shall be the responsibility of a Master association, underlying land owner, or City/Agency approved land manager.

5.1 120-day Plant Establishment Period

A 120-day PEP shall commence upon planting of the native plant materials in each mitigation site as the phases are implemented. During this period, relatively intensive maintenance activities shall be conducted to aid in the establishment of the native plants under the direction of, and on a schedule determined by, the restoration specialist. The maintenance crew shall control emerging weed seedlings, replace dead native plants, repair erosion, and remove any trash from the mitigation site. The maintenance contractor shall also be responsible for maintaining the irrigation system.

If excessive damage from browsing of wildlife or domestic animals is detected, individual plants may be protected by installing a chicken wire fence around each plant. However, since browsing is a natural process, fencing will only be installed if browsing is expected to result in significant plant mortality.

The mitigation sites will be located within and adjacent to the newly created creek corridor. Access to the site by the general public will be difficult until the mining operation is complete and either the SCDP or CUPRP are implemented. Minimal fencing for site protection may be needed to keep mining operations outside of the mitigation sites. Additional fencing, barriers, and signage will be required once either of the two site plans is implemented. Any vandalism that does occur to the mitigation sites shall be repaired by the maintenance contractor upon approval of the project proponent and restoration specialist.

5.2 Five-year Maintenance Program

A five-year maintenance program shall be conducted to help achieve the final success criteria for each mitigation site when implemented. Weed control shall be the primary ongoing activity, with replanting of native plants and erosion control performed as needed under the direction of the restoration specialist. The recommended schedule for five-year maintenance is shown in Table 2.

**TABLE 2
APPROXIMATE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE**

Type/Task	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Site Maintenance	Monthly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
Weed control	As needed	As needed	Quarterly	Semi-annually	Semi-annually
Replanting	Winter	Winter	As needed	As needed	As needed
Irrigation Maintenance	As needed	As needed	Remove	—	—

5.2.1 Weed Control

Weed control will be an integral part of the maintenance program. Weeds shall be controlled through manual or chemical means. A glyphosate-based herbicide shall be applied in most cases, but selective herbicides may also be applied to control specific types of weeds. Weeding shall be performed by maintenance workers trained to distinguish weeds from native species to keep weed species from producing seeds and to control weed competition during establishment of the native plantings.

Weed control will be timed to prevent seed set by non-native species. During the first year after the PEP at a particular mitigation site, weeding shall be performed a minimum of three times. During the maintenance period for that mitigation site, weeding shall be done in late spring to control cool-season weeds, and in late summer to control warm-season weeds. More frequent weeding visits may be conducted at the recommendation of the restoration specialist if needed to control heavy infestations or persistent weed species.

5.2.2 Remedial Planting

If the interim or final performance standards are not achieved for the respective monitoring year at a particular mitigation site, replanting of native species will be conducted when soil moisture is optimal as determined by the restoration specialist. Planting methods shall be as described for the PEP.

5.2.3 Erosion Control

Erosion control and site repair shall be part of the continued routine maintenance of the wetland mitigation sites as they are implemented. Common erosion problems anticipated include formation of gullies and rills, and sheet erosion of bare soil areas. Repair typically includes redirection and dissipation of the water source, and re-contouring of the soil. Repaired areas shall be replanted with the appropriate native species. Maintenance or replacement of surrounding silt fence shall take place when needed. These tasks can be handled by the maintenance crew.

5.2.4 Trash and Debris Removal

Trash and debris will be removed from the mitigation sites as needed. Trash consists of all man-made materials, equipment, or debris left within the mitigation areas that do not serve a function related to habitat restoration.

5.2.5 Irrigation Maintenance

The temporary irrigation system installed at each of the mitigation sites will be checked regularly to repair, correct, or modify the irrigation system to ensure it functions properly. The maintenance crew will be responsible for any repair of the irrigation components.

5.3 Long-Term Maintenance

The wetland mitigation sites will be protected under a covenant of easement. A long-term management plan for these areas shall involve maintenance of the wetland functions and values in perpetuity by the Master association, underlying land owner, or an approved land manager. The responsible party shall deter access to the wetland mitigation sites through the use of signage and/or barriers. They shall provide for the long-term removal of trash, repair of any vandalism, and control of invasive species. They shall also be responsible for the implementation of any remedial measures (e.g., planting of native wetland plants) to repair damage or loss due to any of the above-mentioned factors.

6.0 Biological Monitoring Program

Monitoring is needed to identify and correct problems that may arise during the implementation of this wetland mitigation project, and to document mitigation success. Monitoring reports that discuss the progress of the wetland establishment effort shall be provided to the client and appropriate agencies for each mitigation site once implemented.

6.1 Site Preparation Monitoring

During the site preparation step for each wetland mitigation site, the restoration specialist or qualified monitor shall be present. The monitor will be on-site during weed control, and shall evaluate the effectiveness of the weed control efforts approximately one week after completion of each control effort. The monitor shall determine whether and how many repeat control efforts are needed to eradicate noxious weeds from the site. The monitor shall record dates of all site preparation activities, problems encountered, alternative approaches used, and other information necessary to provide a complete and accurate account of the particular implementation phase of the mitigation project.

6.2 Implementation Monitoring

The monitor shall oversee the container plant layout prior to planting each of the wetland mitigation sites to ensure that container plants are arranged in a natural manner. The monitor

shall be available on-site during planting to assist in making necessary modifications. The monitor shall record planting dates, problems encountered, alternative approaches used, and other information necessary to provide a complete and accurate account of the particular implementation phase of the mitigation project.

6.3 120-day Plant Establishment Monitoring

The monitor shall visit the particular wetland mitigation site when implemented every two weeks during the 120-day PEP. During these qualitative monitoring visits, the monitor shall note container plant survival and growth, weeds present, erosion features, and other conditions affecting the ability of the planted species to become established on the particular mitigation site.

The monitor shall record these observations and communicate them to the maintenance crew, and shall direct the crew to take appropriate actions to optimize site conditions for that particular mitigation site. The monitor shall observe and record the effectiveness of these actions. At the end of the 120-day PEP for a particular mitigation site, the monitor shall make preliminary recommendations for any replanting of the site and communicate these recommendations to the project proponent and appropriate agencies.

The monitor shall submit a written report describing the site preparation, project implementation, and the 120-day PEP for each mitigation site when implemented to the City of San Diego and the project proponent within 45 days of the completion of the 120-day PEP for that mitigation site. The as-built report for each mitigation site will include site preparation dates, the species and quantities of container plants installed, survival of container plants after 120 days, photo-documentation of site conditions after 120 days, discussions of other aspects of site preparation, project implementation, plant establishment, and recommendations for remedial actions, if needed.

6.4 Five-year Monitoring Program

6.4.1 Qualitative Monitoring

Evaluation of plant health and identifying and correcting problems as they arise are necessary for ensuring successful vegetation establishment. At a minimum, qualitative monitoring shall be conducted once monthly for the first year, once quarterly in Years 2 and 3, and semi-annually in Years 4 and 5 for each mitigation site when implemented.

Qualitative monitoring shall involve the restoration specialist reviewing the particular mitigation site to assess survival and growth of the planted material, levels of weed competition, and erosion. The monitor shall also make visual assessments of percent cover by weeds and by

native plants. The monitor shall record and report findings and make recommendations for remedial actions, if needed, to the maintenance crew after each monitoring event for a particular mitigation site. If site conditions are such that additional remedial actions are required for that mitigation site beyond those envisioned in this plan, the monitor shall communicate recommendations for remediation to the project proponent.

General site conditions shall be photo-documented during the spring monitoring visit each year for each mitigation site when implemented. This photo-documentation will provide an overview of the site and will assist in documenting the development of the particular mitigation site throughout the course of the maintenance and monitoring period for that site.

6.4.2 Quantitative Monitoring

Quantitative monitoring will be performed to measure development of vegetation at each mitigation site when implemented and to document that the site achieves the success criteria as defined by the performance standards. Quantitative monitoring will begin the second spring following implementation of mitigation activities at a particular site in order to allow time for the new vegetation within the mitigation site to become established. Annual quantitative monitoring shall be conducted in late spring in Years 2 through 5 for each mitigation site when implemented.

Quantitative sampling shall be carried out during the late spring or early summer for each mitigation site when implemented to ensure the best representation of species diversity. During quantitative sampling, counts of planted container stock survival shall be made to determine survival for that particular mitigation site.

6.4.3 Monitoring Schedule

The biological monitoring period shall begin at the end of the 120-day PEP for each mitigation site when implemented and will last for five years or until the particular mitigation site has met the final performance standards, whichever happens first. A monitoring schedule is presented in Table 3. The monitoring program shall be conducted by the project biologist, as outlined below.

**TABLE 3
APPROXIMATE MONITORING SCHEDULE**

Type/Task	PEP (3 Months)	Year 1	Years 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Qualitative						
Monitoring	Semi-weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Semi-annually	Semi-annually
Quantitative						
Spring/fall veg. sampling	—	—	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually
Reports	As-built	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually	Annually

6.5 Performance Success Criteria

Each particular wetland mitigation site shall be considered successful when the final performance standards have been met, which may occur before the fifth year of maintenance and monitoring. Interim and final performance standards for achieving relative percent native plant cover, relative percent non-native plant cover, and survivorship are shown in Table 4.

**TABLE 4
PERFORMANCE SUCCESS CRITERIA**

Year	Container Plant Survival*	Total Native Plant Canopy Cover (percent)	Non-native Cover (annual species)
1	80%	-	-
2	N/A	35	5%
3	N/A	50	5%
4	N/A	60	5%
5	N/A	80	5%

*Survival based on initial planting quantities.

6.6 Reporting Program

The restoration monitor shall prepare annual reports describing qualitative and quantitative monitoring results for Years 1 through 5 for each wetland mitigation site when implemented. These reports shall summarize maintenance activities, discuss general site conditions and trends, include photo-documentation of site conditions, compare quantitative measures with success performance criteria, and make recommendations for remedial actions, if needed. The annual reports shall be submitted to the City of San Diego, the appropriate resource agencies, and the project proponent.

7.0 Schedule of Activities

The implementation of this mitigation plan as it applies to each mitigation site shall be concurrent with the implementation of each of the four phases. The 120-day PEP and five-year maintenance and monitoring activity schedules for a particular wetland mitigation site are presented above in Tables 2 and 3, respectively. Long-term maintenance for the wetland mitigation and preservation areas shall be provided in perpetuity once the five-year maintenance program comes to an end.

8.0 Remediation Measures

If a particular wetland mitigation site does not meet interim performance standards, the monitor shall propose remedial measures in the annual report for that site. Minor remedial measures, such as replanting, increased weeding frequency, or minor modifications to the sampling protocol, shall be implemented unless the project proponent or the City of San Diego objects within 30 days of receipt of the annual report.

If unforeseen circumstances require more extensive or costly measures to achieve project success at a particular mitigation site, the restoration specialist shall consult with the project proponent and the City of San Diego to develop contingency measures for that site. Contingency measures shall be funded by the project proponent and would require approval by the City of San Diego. After contingency measures have been implemented for a mitigation site, maintenance and monitoring shall continue according to the steps in this plan until the particular mitigation site meets the performance standards.

9.0 Completion of Mitigation Notification

When the restoration specialist determines that the performance standards have been met for a particular mitigation site, the restoration specialist shall submit a final report and provide documentation of success for that mitigation site. The report shall be submitted and reviewed by the City of San Diego and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife. The restoration specialist shall organize a site visit to the particular mitigation site with the City of San Diego and above resource agencies within two months of notification. Following the site visit, the City of San Diego will provide a written determination of mitigation site success to the restoration specialist and the project proponent. Upon confirmation of mitigation site success, the project proponent shall be released from all mitigation maintenance and monitoring obligations for that site. If the particular mitigation site is determined to be unsuccessful, contingency measures shall be implemented and any financial assurances provided by the project proponent shall not be released until the mitigation site is deemed successful.

10.0 Reference Cited

U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

1973 Soil Survey, San Diego Area, CA. Edited by Roy H. Bowman. Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service.