APPENDIX I – WATER QUALITY TECHNICAL REPORT

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

STANDARD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

WATER QUALITY TECHNICAL REPORT

FOR

OTAY LAKES CAMPGROUND

ENGINEER OF WORK (NAME):	PE NUMBER & EXPIRATION
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REPORT APPROVAL	
Reviewed and Approved:	
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WATER QUALITY TECHNICAL REPORT
OTAY LAKES CAMPGROUND

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Water Quality Technical Report (WQTR) is intended to describe the Proposed Project within the context of local hydrology and hydraulics that could be affected by the anticipated Project development activities. It also provides a summary of the expected storm water management requirements based on Project location and regulatory requirements.

1.1 Regulatory Background

In response to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 122 and California Water Code Chapter 5.5, Division 7, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Diego, issued a series of Orders culminating with R9-2013-0001 (May 2013) which has been modified by Orders R9-2015-0001 (February 2015) and R9-2015-0100 (November 2015). These Orders make it the responsibility of the co-permitees (including San Diego County) to implement a program facilitating control of storm water discharge (and associated water quality stressors) due to development projects. The resulting program requires all development projects to complete and submit a ***County of San Diego Stormwater Intake Form*** (see Attachment 1) to document whether a project is considered a Priority Development Project (PDP) or a Standard Project. A Priority Development Project is a new development and redevelopment project that is subject to general, source control site design, pollutant control, and hydromodification management BMP requirements, and that must demonstrate compliance through a stormwater quality management plan to be approved by the County of San Diego.

Projects within Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) introducing more than 2,500 square feet of impervious surface are considered Priority Development Projects. Although the Proposed Project site is located within the County Multiple Species Conservation Plan Area, according to the County's map of ESAs, it does appear that the majority, if not the entirety, of the leased area/Proposed Project site falls outside of the nearby ESAs. In addition, drainage from the Proposed Project discharges into at least two separate ephemeral channels which head off-site, traversing land that is not an ESA before reaching the Otay River (the nearest "downstream" ESA). The larger ephemeral watershed flows to the west and traverses nearly a mile of channel before reaching its confluence with the Otay River. The smaller ephemeral watershed flows to the southwest and traverses nearly 1,000 feet of channel before reaching the Otay River. Therefore, none of the runoff from the Proposed Project discharges directly into an ESA and this Project is considered a Standard Project.

1.2 Project Description

The Project is situated on 69 acres of land in unincorporated San Diego County (County), immediately south of Lower Otay Reservoir (see Figure 1). The northern boundary of the Project area includes about 1,500 feet of shoreline, but outflow from the reservoir to the Otay River flows mostly to the east of the Project boundary before turning west southwest and crossing the extreme southern end of the property. None of the Proposed Project improvement activities are located within 500 feet of the reservoir shoreline or the river.

1.2.1 Existing Features

The Proposed Project site is currently identified as Otay Lakes County Park, which is part of the San Diego County Park System and the multi-jurisdictional Otay Valley Regional Park. It will remain under the ownership of the County after Project implementation. There are existing facilities at the Park entrance (located north of the proposed area for new Project features, adjacent to the lake). These facilities include nearly 90 parking spaces, three covered pavilions for group picnics, nearly a dozen uncovered barbeque areas, restroom facilities, and miscellaneous buildings. The developed areas include paved surfaces, concrete pads and walkways, and two large lawn areas. These facilities would remain unchanged as a result of the Proposed Project.

South of the Park facilities is a large area of open space, which would serve as the location for new Proposed Project features. Within the open space area of the Project site the existing facilities include camping areas, a restroom building (that is currently not operable), a walkway attached to a hexagonal covered (roof) pavilion with a diameter of approximately 30 to 35 feet, and a number of dirt roads that traverse the property. These facilities are currently used by the Boy Scouts to the extent needed and possible. With the exception of the proposed facilities noted in the next section, all of the currently undeveloped areas in the Project site (over half of the total area) will be left entirely undeveloped; though, previous use of the property has led to significant disturbance. For the purpose of this analysis, the pre-existing impervious surfaces in the Park are not considered and the area analyzed is limited to the open space south of the Park.

1.2.2 Proposed Facilities

This Project will include various improvement activities to occur within an existing camping and multiple purpose area that is used both for Boy Scout events and by private groups. The specific areas of new development or redevelopment described below will be included in the Project. The estimated extents of existing impervious areas, proposed new impervious areas, and surface disturbance for each specific area are provided in Table 1.

Archery Range. It is anticipated that the Archery range will provide six targets, likely using hay bales as target backing. Each target will have a 10-foot wide shooting corridor and the range will have a maximum shooting distance of 100 feet. The area will need to be cleared of brush, but no impervious surfaces will be installed for this facility. Therefore, approximately 6,000 square feet of ground surface will be disturbed.

TABLE 1. Estimated Impervious and Disturbed Areas

AREA	SURFACE TYPE	EXISTING IMPERVIOUS ($ft.^2$)	PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS ($ft.^2$)	DISTURBED AREA ($ft.^2$)
Archery Range	Flat	0	0	6,000
	Hillside	0	0	0
Existing Camping Areas (to be rehabilitated)	Flat	0	600	3,750
	Hillside	0	0	0
New Camping Areas (for multi-purpose use)	Flat	1,000	1,700	4,375
	Hillside	0	0	0
Flag Plaza	Flat	820	1,120	525
	Hillside	0	0	0
Restroom Facilities	Flat	375	1,800	2,275
	Hillside	0	0	0
Camporee Field	Flat	0	0	45,000
	Hillside	0	0	0
Fenced Storage	Flat	0	800	2,600
	Hillside	0	0	0
COPE Stations Area (includes Zip Line)	Flat	0	0	1,625
	Hillside	0	0	0
Amphitheater & Fire Ring	Flat	0	0	625
	Hillside	0	0	0
Roads	Flat	0	0	0
	Hillside	0	0	0
Totals, Project Activities	Flat	2,195	6,020	66,775
	Hillside	0	0	0

Notes:

Impervious areas include (1) rooftops, (2) concrete pads, (3) asphalt or concrete roads, (4) asphalt or concrete parking lots, (5) other "paved" surfaces (i.e. tiled patios, stages, walkways, etc.).

Hillside is defined as any ground surface with a slope of equal to, greater than 25%.

Proposed Impervious area includes all existing plus any change in impervious area because of the new development.

Camping Facilities. These will include both the rehabilitation of existing family-style campsites (a total of six sites) and the establishment of new campsites (a total of seven sites). Both the existing and new camp sites will be similar in form and purpose. All campsites can also serve as multi-purpose instruction-activity areas in addition to accommodating a small group or a family. Each development group (existing and new campsites) will be located in separate parts of the Project site (see Figure 2). The existing campsites are located on the northern slope of the Project site that drains to the Lower Otay Reservoir, while the new campsites/multipurpose areas are located on the southwestern slope which drains ultimately to the Otay River. Each of the existing campsites will be restored (with minimal grading) to accommodate tents for 6-8 people and include two picnic tables with a hard-surface roof to cover them. The proposed, separate multi-purpose campground area will provide similar campsite facilities (tent area, picnic tables, and a hard-surface roof) using minimal grading and leaving the ground surface uncovered (i.e. pervious). The new campground area will include a minimum of six camp sites and a maximum of 12 campsites, each of which will accommodate 6-8 people. It is anticipated that this area will also be used for instruction and activities in lieu of, or in addition to, camping. These camp sites each will add a new impervious roof surface (estimated to be 10 feet by 10 feet). For impervious area calculations, each rehabilitated camp is projected to include six new roofs, and the new camp sites are projected to add seven new roofs.

Flag Plaza. The proposed Flag Plaza will require minimal grading and excavation to install a new concrete slab anticipated to be no more than 10 feet wide by 30 feet long and will accommodate three flag poles. This will be located adjacent to the new multi-purpose campground. Current structures at this location include a round concrete pad (approximately 30-35 feet in diameter) with a hexagonal pavilion roof built on top of the pad, and a restroom structure (a covered building with an approximate area of 375 square feet).

Restrooms. The restroom noted above (located in the Flag Plaza area) uses a septic system that will be repurposed for a new restroom facility to be constructed at this location at a later date. The existing restroom is not currently in operation, and is projected to be demolished, removed, and replaced with the new restroom facility. The new restroom is expected to include multiple single user bathrooms, showers, family restrooms, and restrooms that will comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. Initially, the new restroom will use the existing septic system, but the County of San Diego is working on permitting sewer service to the Proposed Project site. The County has reached an agreement with the City of Chula Vista to tie into the municipal sewer system south of the Proposed Project. While permitting for sewer service is underway, approval is not expected until after completion of the campground upgrades. Additionally, to serve the lower portion of the Proposed Project site, the Proposed Project will utilize existing portable toilets. To estimate proposed changes to the impervious area, we project the new building will occupy a footprint of approximately 30 feet by 60 feet, but with the removal of the existing building the net change will be an additional 1,425 square feet of impervious area.

Amphitheater. A new amphitheater will be constructed to include a stage (expected to be about 10 feet wide by 15 feet long) built from wood, and an open seating area that will also be made of wood, both on the bare ground surface without an impervious foundation, so this facility will remain entirely pervious. The seating area will require some minor leveling but no grading to accommodate the seating area. A fire ring will be installed on the bare ground surface in front of the stage, so it is also assumed to be pervious.

No existing impervious surfaces are found at this location currently, and with no proposed impervious surfaces, this area will remain 100% pervious.

Camporee Field. The large Camporee Field area will be established as an activity area for games, training, and overflow camping; and could host groups of up to 400 people. The construction of the Camporee Field will require an initial brush clearance followed by annual maintenance that could be spot clearances or mowing of larger areas depending on need. Restroom facilities will initially be provided by portable toilets, some of which will be installed and serve construction needs. Eventually the new restroom facility (described earlier) will serve Camporee Field as well the other parts of the campground. The Camporee Field area is not anticipated to require any grading during "installation" and should not include any new impervious surfaces. So, with no existing impervious surfaces at this facility, the surface area here will remain 100% pervious.

COPE Course and Zip Line. A COPE (Challenging Outdoor Personal Experience) course is proposed along the trail between the new camp sites and the amphitheater sites. The COPE course will include six stations which will be portable, and therefore temporarily set up when needed but then disassembled and stored away when not needed. Each station would involve a different activity but will not require any impervious surfaces. The Zip line will take advantage of the elevation difference between the new camp site area (higher elevation) and the amphitheater end (lower elevation) of the COPE course. No grading is anticipated for the establishment of the COPE course or the Zip line.

There will be two raised, above-ground platforms built at either end of the Zip Line that will be made of wood or trex as an open-slotted deck which is not expected to be pervious. The support for these decks will be on supports that may use holes and concrete to hold them in place, so a very minor impervious area associated with each platform. In addition, the Zip Line itself will be held aloft by single, telephone-pole-like support-column installed in conjunction with each platform. This support column will be anchored in the ground using a hole about 5-feet in diameter and up to 5 feet deep, and filled with concrete. These will be secured using cables tied to the ground using screw-in anchors. The amount of impervious surface created by the two support columns and platform pole foundations, is considered to be trivial and not included in these calculations.

Brush clearance will be required for the construction of both platforms and, most likely, for the length of the zip-line. So, the area of disturbance is calculated as the two platform areas plus the zip-line corridor (estimated at about 900 feet long by about 10' wide) which equals 10,850 sq. ft.

Fenced Storage. A fenced area to accommodate and secure two storage containers will be located adjacent to the COPE course where an existing fenced yard is presently located. These storage containers will store equipment for on-site use, including mountain and road bikes, as well as equipment for archery, fishing, canoeing, Zip line, and the COPE course. Containers to be used will be standard shipping containers that are expected to be 20 feet long by 20 feet wide. The area to be fenced will provide a 10-foot buffer around the containers, which will be spaced about 5 feet apart. A chain-link fence will be installed using fence posts that will be either set in concrete-filled holes or simply driven into the soil. The area to be disturbed during installation of the fenced storage area will be approximately 65-feet by 40 feet, or 2,600 square feet. For the impervious area calculations, we include only the two containers at 400 square feet each. No grading is anticipated to prepare the fenced area before locating these storage containers.

Road Improvements. The general site preparation and Project implementation will include some minor road improvements, expected to be filling potholes and minor leveling by applying decomposed granite on top of the existing road surface. Improvements are needed to provide an adequate surface for service vehicles attending to portable toilets and sewer servicing. There are five existing road segments identified in the Project area (see Figure 2) which are dirt roads visible on current aerial photos. Although specific road segments to be included in the improvement schedule have not yet been specified, this activity is not

expected to require any brush clearance, grading, or installation of new impervious surfaces. Since there are no existing impervious surfaces on these roads, they will remain 100% pervious.

Total Project. The total impervious area for the entire Project, including existing, replaced, and new impervious areas for all development locations is 6,020 square feet, or 0.138 acres. Based on the total Project site area of 69 acres, the new impervious surfaces within the Project site (not including those pre-existing within the park) represent only about 0.2% of the Project site which are located in five specific groups each with less than 2,000 square feet. As a result, the impervious areas are individually small and are scattered across a large Project site.

2.0 PROJECT ENVIRONMENT

The Project is situated a little over 10 miles east of San Diego Bay, about 7 miles south of the Sweetwater Reservoir, and only 3.5 miles north of the Mexican border. Most of the area within the Project boundary is undeveloped open space and is surrounded by similar undeveloped open space to the south and east. Immediately west of the Project area is the Otay Water Treatment Plant. Bordering the northern end of the Project area is Lower Otay Reservoir.

2.1 Setting and Topography

The Project location is in the Peninsular Ranges physiographic province, an area of complex geology with topographic ridges and valleys lying approximately parallel to the San Andreas Fault (trending southeast to northwest at this end of California). The site itself ranges in elevation from under 300 feet along the Otay River where it crosses the southern end of the property to over 650 feet on the eastern boundary near the COPE Course (eastern end of the Zip Line. There is a drainage divide along the northern edge of the property, with the area north of the divide draining to the reservoir, and the areas to the south draining toward the southwest, and eventually into the Otay River (downstream from the reservoir outlet). The vegetation on the property is very open with some trees and shrubs found in the area of the County Park facilities and few to none found in the eastern and southern 2/3 of the property.

2.2 Hydrology

Regional drainage consists of several large watersheds that flow west off the Pacific Slope toward the ocean or local bays. The Project site lies within the Otay River watershed (160 square miles in area) which is flanked by the Sweetwater River watershed to the north (230 square miles) and the Tijuana River to the south (1,750 square miles, of which only 470 square miles are on the U.S. side of the border with Mexico). The Otay River basin is in a semi-arid region with annual precipitation values ranging from under 9 inches per year closest to the coast to nearly 20 inches per year in the eastern-most, and highest elevations of the watershed (RWMG 2019).

The local drainage is more or less confined to an area within the Project boundary and has an internal drainage divide that effectively produces two watershed areas each less than about half the size of the total area of the Project site (which is roughly 70 acres). Although drainage conveyances are identifiable in these small watersheds, neither produces a perennial or even intermittent stream, nor are they shown as a USGS blue line channel. The Otay River immediately downstream from Savage Dam (which impounds the Lower Otay Reservoir) curves to the west and traverses the southernmost end of the Project area. Both internal drainages noted above ultimately discharge to the Otay River downstream from the dam.

There is a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year return period flood zone located along the Otay River downstream from Savage Dam extending through the location where it crosses the southern end of the Project site (FEMA 2012). This is contained within the incised channel as it crosses the Project area and does not come close to any of the proposed activity areas to be developed by the Project. Therefore, the Project will not be threatened by any 100-year flood events, nor will Project development activities encroach on any 100-year flood zones.

2.3 Soils

The Project site includes several soil series mapped by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), as shown in Attachment 2. There are five soil series mapped in the vicinity and three other mapped features identified by the NRCS (2019) that are not soils: river wash (Rm), terrace escarpment (TeF), and water (W). All the soils are rated hydrologic "Type D" soils, identifying them as soils with very slow infiltration rates and thus high runoff potential. They also have an erodibility index in the severe range but only sight limitations for conversion from brush to grass.

Huerhuero Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (HrC). These soils are generally moderately-drained loams with a clay sublayer. Though found in shallow slopes, this series is hydrologic Class D, an erodibility

index in the severe range, but only a slight limitation from ground cover removal (SCS 1973).

Huerhuero Loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes (HrD2). These are moderately well drained soils found on steeper slopes, are in hydrologic Class D with a severe erodibility index. They also have only a slight limitation from native ground cover removal (SCS 1973).

Huerhuero Loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes (HrE2). These moderately well-drained soils are found on steep slopes, are in hydrologic Class D and have an erodibility index in the severe range. Like all Huerhuero loams, these soils are judged to have only slight limitation from ground cover removal (SCS 1973).

Olivenhain Cobbly Loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (OhC). These soils are well-drained and deep with a very cobbly clay subsoil. These soils are also in hydrologic Class D and have the highest erodibility index among all the soils found on the Project site. They also have only slight limitation from ground cover removal (SCS 1973).

San Miguel-Exchequer Rocky Silt Loam, 9 to 70 percent slopes (SnG). This is a shallow soil that occurs in mountainous areas that can be quite steep, and overlie shallow bedrock. Soils in this series are also in hydrologic Class D, have an erodibility index in the severe range, and moderate limitations from ground cover disturbance (SCS 1973).

2.4 Water Quality

The Otay River (downstream from Savage Dam) is the immediate downstream receiving water body for runoff from the Project site. The Lower Otay Reservoir (impounded by Savage Dam) is an impaired water body; included on the 303 (d) list for ammonia, color, iron, manganese, nitrogen, and pH (RWMG 2019). However, this reservoir is upstream from the Project site, and therefore no drainage from the Project site would contribute to water quality issues in this reservoir.

San Diego Bay is the ultimate discharge point for the Otay River and is also an impaired water body. This water body is also on the 303(d) list for mercury, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (RWMG 2019). However, the Otay River between Savage Dam and San Diego Bay is not classified as an impaired water body, and this is the actual receiving water body for runoff from the Project site. Thus, the runoff from the Project site does not drain directly to an impaired water body. Additionally, the stretch of the Otay River immediately downstream from the Project site (and the Lower Otay Reservoir) is an ephemeral channel, which generally does not have flowing water. The main purpose for this reservoir is water supply storage, so it rarely releases water to the downstream channel. The immediate local watershed does not provide adequate runoff for channel flow, so it generally has no surface water flow.

Finally, there do not appear to be any serious threats to local surface water quality due to contaminants that could be mobilized by surface runoff from this Project site. There is very little development and/or disturbance to the Project site, with the exception of the currently unused restroom facility and another existing structure in the northeast corner of the Project site. The existing restroom facility used a septic system and therefore a leach field. Also, in the immediate surrounding area of the restroom there are several piles of accumulated junk. The other structure in the northeast corner does not have similar accumulations in the vicinity, but its purpose and function are not known. None of the proposed facilities or practices will involve the use or storage of any known contaminants, and the eventual replacement of the existing restroom facility will include the abandonment, or possible removal, of the existing leach field.

3.0 STORM WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Based on the proposed development activities and limited amount of additional impervious area that will be produced by the Project, the Otay Campground development does not qualify as a Priority Development Project (PDP) as outlined in Attachment 1 and Section 1.2. The highlights of this assessment include the following:

- Although the Project is located west of the Salton Sea watershed divide, none of the PDP criteria apply.
- This Project is not part of an existing PDP.
- It does not create or replace 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surface.
- It does not create or replace impervious area in parking lots, streets, roads, highways, freeways, driveways, restaurants, or on hillsides.
- It does not create or replace impervious area in conjunction with automotive repair shops or retail gasoline outlets.
- Runoff from the Project site will not discharge directly into an "Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA).
- It will not generate pollutants associated with storm water runoff after site development is completed or during site development activities.
- This campground improvement is not a redevelopment Project.

3.1 Opportunities/Constraints for Storm Water Control

As a Standard Development Project, there are basic management methods available to address storm water quality which can help to preserve receiving water quality. This is accomplished by limiting the potential for the Project, both in the construction phase and in the operations phase to contribute unwanted constituents to surface water runoff during rainstorm events. These management measures include the following:

- Avoid removing plant roots during vegetation clearing activities to maintain the soil binding properties of live vegetation. [Construction Phase]
- Limit actual ground surface disturbance and vegetation clearance to the minimum area needed for each development feature. [Construction Phase]
- Limit site development activities to the dry season (April to October). [Construction Phase]
- Provide buffer areas with unaltered vegetation left in place surrounding all activity areas within the Otay Campground; to the extent possible. [Construction and Operation Phases]

3.2 Source Control

Pollution source control, even for activities such as those proposed for this Project (which provide very limited potential for pollutant introduction) will benefit from active control measures, or best management practices (BMPs) that primarily limit off-site transport of sediment

- Deploy perimeter controls (wattles, fiber roles, silt fence, etc.) around work areas to control any sediments dislodged during ground disturbing activities that might mobilize during a rainstorm.
- Re-establish vegetation in areas disturbed and/or cleared during site development.
- Institute a strong use policy requiring good housekeeping practices for waste management (i.e. trash) by facility occupants; and strictly enforce this policy.
- Deploy multiple waste collection receptacles throughout the activity areas and provide a frequent collection and disposal schedule for these receptacles.
- Establish a strong policing protocol to enforce good housekeeping practices and ensure the waste collection schedule.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Proposed Project has been shown to qualify as a Standard Development Project, and not a PDP. Therefore, water quality concerns are generally considered to be minor and should be further ameliorated due to a large Project site that is primarily undeveloped and undisturbed surrounding these impervious areas, beyond the existing Park; and through the use of some basic and simple BMPs. The total impervious area within the Project site, after completion of the Project, will be only 0.2% of the total area. The total area that will be disturbed during Project implementation represents only 2.6% of the total Project site area. This does not include any disturbed area for road improvements as that is not well-enough known to estimate.

There will be significant natural buffering of the disturbed areas because of their broad distribution across the Project site. The additional BMPs recommended in Section 3 should help to further reduce potential water quality effects, to the point where they should be inconsequential.

5.0 REFERENCES

County of San Diego. (2012). County of San Diego SUSMP: Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan Requirements for Development Applications; Appendix A, County Environmentally Sensitive Areas Map (printed 11/27/2007 – Update 6). https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/dpw/WATERSHED_PROTECTION_PROGRAM/susmppdf/susmp_appendix_a.pdf

Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA], 2012. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 06073C2181G, San Diego County Unincorporated Areas.

Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS], (2019). Web Soil Survey (on-line soil series maps and data). [https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm]. Accessed September 7, 2019.

Regional Water Management Group [RWMG], (2019). 2019 San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. Prepared in cooperation with the Regional Advisory Committee with support from the City of San Diego, County of San Diego, and San Diego County Water Authority.

Soil Conservation Service [SCS], 1973. Soil Survey, San Diego Area, California. US Department of Agriculture SCS and Forest Service in cooperation with University of California Agricultural Experiment Station, US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Navy, and the US Marine Corps. Issued December 1973.

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ATTACHMENT 1

San Diego County Storm Water Intake Form

County of San Diego
Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SWQMP)
Attachment 1: Storm Water Intake Form for All Permit Applications

This form establishes Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SWQMP) requirements for Development Projects per Sections 67.809 and 67.811 of the County of San Diego Watershed Protection Ordinance (WPO). See ***Storm Water Intake Form Instructions*** for additional guidance and explanation of terms.

Part 1. Project Information	
Project Name:	Otay Lake Campground Project
Record ID (Permit) No(s):	
Assessor's Parcel No(s):	
Street Address (or Intersection):	2270 Wueste Road
City, State, Zip:	Chula Vista, CA 91915

Part 2. Applicant / Project Proponent Information	
Name:	
Company:	San Diego - Imperial Council of the Boy Scouts of America
Street Address:	1207 Upas Street
City, State, Zip:	San Diego, CA 92103
Phone Number	619-298-6121
Email:	

Part 3. Required Information for All Development Projects

Ⓐ	**1. Existing (pre-development) impervious surfaces (ft²)**	**2. Created or replaced impervious surfaces (ft²)**	**3. Total disturbed area (acres or ft²)**
	2,195	6,020	77,625 ft2

Ⓑ	☐ Check here and provide a WDID# if this project is subject to the California Construction General Permit (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ)[1]	**WDID # (if issued)**

For County Use Only	**Reviewed By:**	**Review Date:**
☐ Standard SWQMP	☐ PDP SWQMP	☐ Green Streets PDP Exemption SWQMP

[1] Available at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.html

Part 4. Priority Classification & SWQMP Form Selection

Ⓐ *If your project is the following … (select one)*	Ⓑ *You must complete …*
☐ **Standard Project** ☐ a. Project is East of the Pacific/Salton Sea Divide ☒ b. None of the PDP criteria below applies	➔ **Standard *SWQMP Form***
☐ **Priority Development Project (PDP)** ☐ 1. Project is part of an existing PDP**,** OR ☐ 2. Project does any of the following: ☐ a. Creates or replaces a total of 10,000 ft² or more of impervious surface ☐ b. Creates or replaces a combined total of 5,000 ft² or more of impervious surface within one or more of the following uses: (1) parking lots; (2) streets, roads, highways, freeways, and/or driveways; (3) restaurants; and (4) hillsides ☐ c. Creates or replaces a combined total of 5,000 ft² or more of impervious surface within one or more of the following uses: (1) automotive repair shops; and (2) retail gasoline outlets ☐ d. Discharges directly to an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) AND creates or replaces 2,500 ft² or more of impervious surface ☐ e. Disturbs one or more acres of land (43,560 ft²) and is expected to generate pollutants post-construction ☐ f. Is a redevelopment project that creates or replaces 5,000 ft² or more of impervious surface on a site already having at least 10,000 ft² of impervious surface	➔ **PDP *SWQMP Form***
☐ **Green Streets PDP Exemption**[2]	➔ **Green *Streets PDP Exemption SWQMP Form***

Part 5. Applicant Signature

I have reviewed the information in this form, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant / Project Proponent Signature: Date:

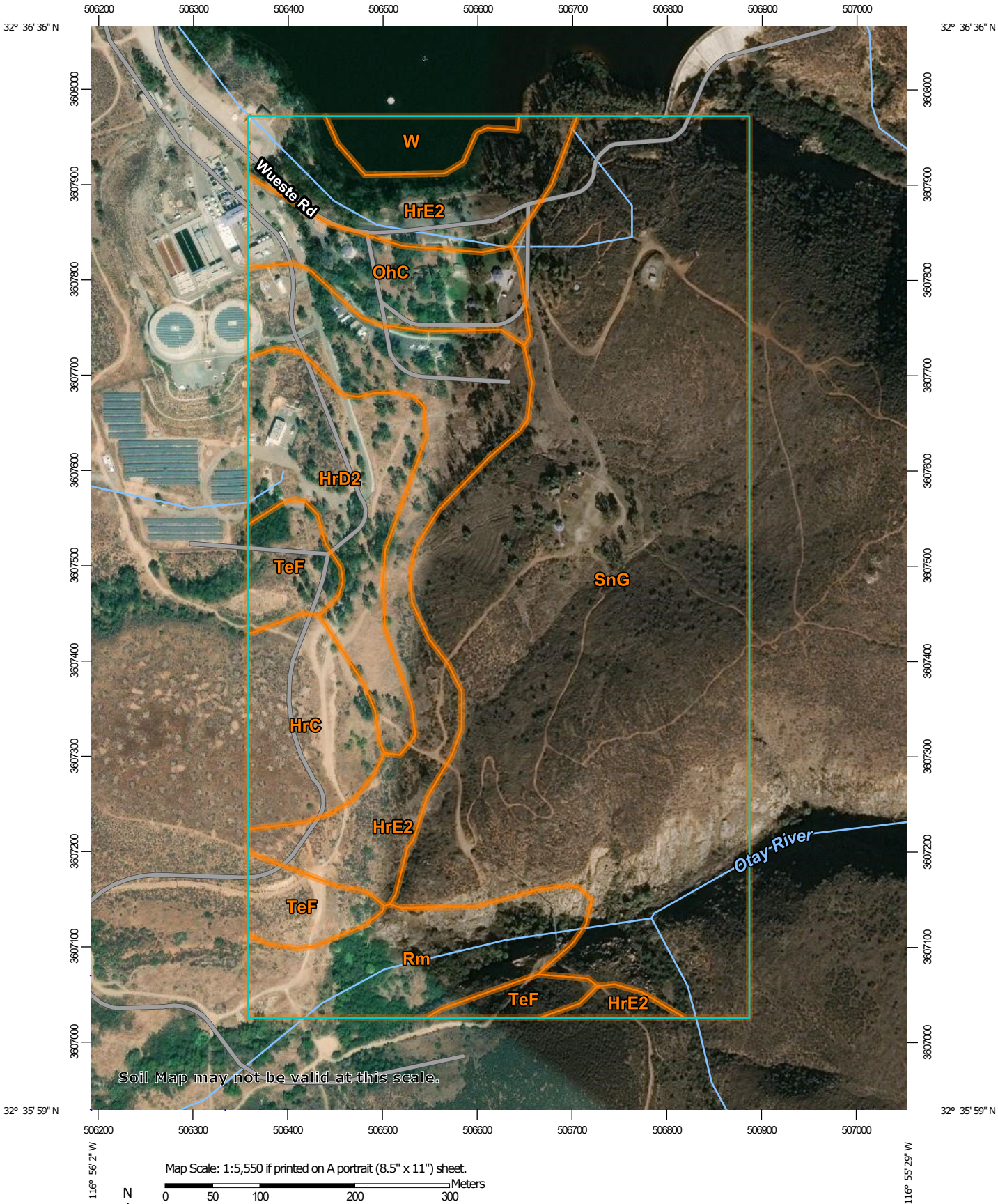
- ***Upon completion*** *submit this form to the County.*
- ***If requested****, attach supporting documentation to justify selections made or exemptions claimed.*
- ***If this is a PDP that is part of a larger existing PDP****, you will be required to attach a copy of the existing SWQMP to the newer SWQMP submittal.*

[2] ***Green Streets PDP Exemption Projects*** are those claiming exemption from PDP classification per WPO Section 67.811(b)(2) because they consist exclusively of *either* 1) development of new sidewalks, bike lanes, and/or trails; *or* 2) improvements to existing roads, sidewalks, bike lanes, and/or trails.

ATTACHMENT 2

Soil Map – San Diego County Area, Otay Campground

Soil Map—San Diego County Area, California
(Otay Campground Area)



Map Scale: 1:5,550 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 250 500 1000 1500

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 11N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: San Diego County Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 12, 2018

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Dec 9, 2018

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HrC	Huerhuero loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	6.2	5.0%
HrD2	Huerhuero loam, 9 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	9.5	7.6%
HrE2	Huerhuero loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded	22.8	18.4%
OhC	Olivenhain cobbly loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes	5.9	4.8%
Rm	Riverwash	8.0	6.4%
SnG	San Miguel-Exchequer rocky silt loams, 9 to 70 percent slopes	63.7	51.3%
TeF	Terrace escarpments	6.0	4.8%
W	Water	2.2	1.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		**124.2**	**100.0%**