

San Diego IRWM - Draft Scoring of Projects for Inclusion in Prop 84, Round 3 Drought Relief Grant Cycle (May 8, 2014)

PROJECT INFORMATION														PROJECT SCORING						
Project Title	Project Sponsor	Project Summary	Total Grant Request	Total Funding Match	Total Project Cost	% Funding Match	Obj. A, B, + 1 obj.	Impl. by Apr 1, 2015	Drought criteria	Mult. Obj.	Mult. BUs	New Water	Linked to proj.	More than one entity	Impl. Plan	DAC or EJ ben.	Total Score			
UC San Diego Drought Response Project	University of California, San Diego	<p>The UC San Diego Drought Response Project dramatically expands UC San Diego's reclaimed water system for both irrigation and industrial use, as well as provides water and resource conservation public outreach and education, in order to proactively respond to the state-wide drought and offer immediate and significant drought relief with a reduction in UC San Diego's potable water usage by 58,782,176 gallons per year in 2015 and 110,000,000 gallons per year in 2016 and beyond.</p> <p>The project extends reclaimed water lines across the main campus to UC San Diego's major utility plant, the Central Utility Plant Cooling Tower, routing through landscaped areas. The expansion connects reclaimed water to the cooling tower, and with necessary retrofits to the cooling tower equipment and controls, allows potable water use to be converted to reclaimed water use. By retrofitting the irrigation systems for the landscaped areas along the route to convert to reclaimed water, additional potable water savings will be made. Furthermore, the irrigation retrofits will reduce overwatering, prevent dry weather flows, and protect the water quality of the ocean and ASBS adjacent to campus by preventing pollution from urban runoff. The major construction for this shovel-ready project will be complete December 2014, with all elements completed by the end of 2016.</p> <p>Public outreach and education on water and resource conservation is an integral part of this project. As part of this project, AQUAholics Anonymous, UC San Diego's water conservation outreach group will provide education on water conservation at campus outreach events where students, staff, faculty and visitor's that stop by will be asked to answer questions on water conservation and/or take a water conservation pledge for a prize. In addition, a water conservation pledge will be added to the AQUAholics Anonymous website.</p> <p>The campus will also include storm water pollution prevention education and outreach as part of this project. The Department of Environment, Health and Safety at UC San Diego, in partnership with a Public Information Officer from the City of San Diego's Think Blue program will provide storm water pollution prevention education and outreach to the campus community during Earth Week in 2014, 2015, and 2016. UC San Diego will also partner with WildCoast and/or Coastkeeper at these outreach events to provide information on water quality issues, ocean protection, Areas of Special Biological Significance, and Marine Protected Areas. UC San Diego will partner with Coastkeeper and Birch Aquarium at Scripps for World Ocean's Day in 2014, which will promote the importance of and need to protect Areas of Special Biological Significance and Marine Protected Areas.</p> <p>Benefits from the Water and Resource Conservation Public Outreach and Education project will be increased awareness of the importance of a water resources and conservation, as well as practices the public can take to respond to the drought.</p>	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,000,000	50%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3.90			
Hodges Reservoir Oxygenation System (HOS) Project	City of San Diego Public Utilities Department (City)	<p>The Water Authority's emergency storage project (ESP) connected Hodges Reservoir to the Water Authority system and provided 90,000 AF of storage for emergency use including: 18,000 AF in Olivenhain Reservoir, 52,000 AF in San Vicente and 20,000 AF in Hodges. The goal of the ESP is to ensure water supply reliability for emergency response or relief during a prolonged drought. As part of the ESP, Olivenhain Reservoir was constructed and was connected to Hodges Reservoir and the Water Authority's Second Aqueduct. There is currently 11,000 AF of stored water Hodges Reservoir of which 9,000 AF could be used in a drought emergency for the protection of health and safety. Water quality problems in the reservoir due to eutrophication have been further exacerbated by the drought. This poor quality has been a deterrent to adding water to the reservoir for emergency storage. The poor quality negatively impacts the local aquatic habitat and limits the ability of the Water Authority to deliver water to the aqueduct based on water quality standards established in agreement with downstream water agencies. In addition, if the water were delivered, the downstream water agencies could be impacted in their ability to produce water meeting drinking water standards. Improving water quality will allow for the use of the stored water for emergency drought relief and ensure compliance with drinking water standards.</p> <p>A second drought preparedness benefit is the ability to move the storm water (local runoff) captured on the watershed into downstream storage in the water supply system, increasing local storm water capture and use if there are significant rain events. During high rains, approximately once every four to five years, the reservoir overflows and the water is lost to the ocean. This loss has averaged over 20,000 acre feet per year from 1922 to 2005. Connecting Hodges Reservoir to the aqueduct system has opened up the possibility of capturing water that has historically overflowed. The Water Authority and its member agencies have agreed on acceptable water quality standards that need to be met in order to move water through the aqueduct system. It is estimated that improved water quality in the reservoir through this project will allow the city of San Diego to move water into the aqueduct and storage system that has been historically lost and thus capture an additional 1000 acre feet per year.</p> <p>The project has two main objectives: 1. Develop an in-lake management Oxygenation System (HOS) to manage and control excessive algal productivity, internal nutrient cycling, and production of methylmercury; and 2. Improve water quality in the reservoir, thus allowing the stored imported water and local runoff water to be used in the regional water supply system, increasing available supplies during drought.</p> <p>To achieve the two main objectives, tasks for the Hodges Oxygenation Project will be phased.</p>	\$ 2,554,500	\$ 851,500	\$ 3,406,000	25%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3.90			
Padre Dam Recycled Water Demand Optimization Project	Padre Dam Municipal Water District	<p>The project consists of expanding Padre Dam Municipal Water District's existing Title 22 recycled water (RW) distribution system to serve three Santee School District properties for irrigation purposes and to install six recycled water filling stations for use in street cleaning activities and for construction dust control and compaction. Total cost of the project is \$750,000 and the estimate total recycled water demand is 36 acre-feet per year.</p> <p>Expansion of the District's recycled water distribution system includes construction of approximately 1,900 feet of 4-inch pipe, 1600-feet of 12-inch pipe, and conversion of three school properties from potable irrigation systems to recycled water irrigation systems. Construction of the six recycled water filling stations will be located next to existing recycled water distribution piping all located within the City of Santee, CA.</p>	\$ 562,500	\$ 187,500	\$ 750,000	25%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3.90			

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Carlsbad MWD Recycled Water Project – Segment 2	Carlsbad Municipal Water District	<p>The Segment 2 project will expand the Carlsbad WRF from 4 mgd to 6 mgd capacity, and install 16,400 linear feet of recycled water pipeline to serve 588 AFY of recycled water demands. The pipeline would extend within Avenida Encinas right-of-way (ROW) and adjacent to the North County Transit District (NCTD) railroad ROW. The primary recycled water user would be the Carlsbad Energy Center, with a total demand of 517 AFY. Other customers served by Segment 2 include commercial, industrial, mobile home parks, and hotels. Approximately 71 AFY will directly offset current potable water use, while 517 AFY for the Carlsbad Energy Center will offset the use of desalinated seawater for the center’s cooling towers and avoid the construction of an on-site desalination plant to serve the Carlsbad Energy Center. Benefits from the Segment 2 project include 588 AFY of new, drought-proof local supply, reduced energy costs, reduced costs to recycled water customers, designing new large scale users for recycled water, marine water quality and habitat protection, potential for improved urban runoff quality, and increased capacity of recycled water production that can be used to meet demands from partners and allows for further expansion of the recycled water system.</p> <p>As of April 2014, the Segment 2 pipeline is at 100% design and is ready to go out to bid. The Carlsbad WRF expansion is at 30% design, is in the process of developing a PDR (complete in July 2014), and will undergo an expedited final design and bid process. Total project cost is approximately \$12 million, with a grant request of \$6 million. Pipeline construction is expected to take approximately 2.5 years, with construction beginning in summer 2014, and ending in spring of 2017. Plant expansion is expected to take approximately 2 years, beginning in spring 2015 and ending in summer 2017. The entire project is expected to be complete by June 30, 2017, at which time delivery of recycled water will commence.</p>	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,208,080	\$ 12,208,080	51%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3.90
2014 San Diego Regional Drought Response Program	San Diego County Water Authority	<p>The requested Proposition 84-R3 grant will enable SDCWA to expand ongoing regional water conservation program offerings to increase community engagement and produce near-term water savings in a manner that leverages embedded energy savings and multiple other benefits including runoff reduction, improved water quality, green waste reduction, and greenhouse gas reduction. This proposal builds upon ongoing elements including: 1) Water/Energy partnership with SDGE and the County of San Diego that includes the WaterSmart Landscape Efficiency Program and the Detention Facility Retrofits Project; 2) Turf Replacement Rebate Program; and 3) WaterSmart Landscape Makeover Workshops. The requested drought relief grant would also enable program partners to increase other joint regional marketing and education efforts. Proposed projects include:</p> <p>1. Water/Energy Partnership:a) WaterSmart Landscape Efficiency Program: This element provides financial incentives to large landscape property owners (e.g., Homeowner Associations, municipal parks) and to landscape maintenance / irrigation management contractors to upgrade irrigation hardware (fix leaks and deploy pressure regulation) and for irrigation management services that lead to a minimum 20 percent reduction in water use relative to a three-year historical baseline. Program implementation is in collaboration with SDGE and the CLCA. b) Detention Facility Retrofit Project: This program provides financial incentives for the direct installation of water efficiency hardware upgrades in a County of San Diego juvenile detention facility. Devices to be retrofitted include toilets equipped with electronic flush valves to curb recreational flushing by inmates, aerators and showerheads. Installation is coordinated in collaboration with the County of San Diego. c) Collaborative marketing and outreach: Cross-promote programs and assess the feasibility of integrating water and energy measures where applicable. 2. Turf Replacement Rebate Program: Since 2008 the Water Authority has collaborated with multiple funding partners including The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), the BOR, and DWR on turf replacement programs. Currently, the program is operating using state funding. However, given the growing popularity of this rebate program and the state’s increased emphasis on landscape measures for drought response, it’s anticipated that demand will continue to grow and exceed currently available funding. The additional funds requested will provide incentives for an estimated 4.6 acres in new turf conversion area, and related implementation services. This regional program will promote outdoor water use efficiency in the residential and commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) sectors by providing financial incentives to replace turf grass with water-wise plant material and to upgrade overhead sprinkler irrigation systems to high-efficiency irrigation systems. 3. WaterSmart Landscape Makeover Workshops: This program delivers four class sessions per series to groups of 25 homeowners who through an application process commit to retrofit a portion of their thirsty turf to WaterSmart Landscape standards. The program is designed to educate and empower water customers to develop an actionable landscape makeover plan. Upon completion, participants are encouraged to participate in the region’s turf replacement rebates (see item 2 above). The coursework is roughly equivalent to one unit of community college coursework, totaling 16 hours of instruction over the series of four class sessions. Course content includes a site assessment (free professional base plan), design principles, plant and irrigation design (including free individual design coaching sessions with professional designers), and proper turf removal techniques. By the end of the four class sessions, participants will have developed a project plan and are eligible to enroll in the regional turf replacement rebate programs. The requested funding would provide for 10 series of four class sessions and the accompanying base plan development services. 4. Administration: Grant reporting, project administration & coordination.</p>	\$ 1,009,000	\$ 337,000	\$ 1,346,000	25%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	3.85
Safari Park Drought Relief and Outreach Project	Zoological Society of San Diego	<p>The Drought Relief and Outreach project will allow the San Diego Zoo Safari Park to convert all of its irrigation and pond systems from imported City supplied potable water and ensure an uninterrupted supply of locally sourced well water. The Zoological Society will undertake an integrated approach to install storage, conveyance and filtration systems to secure and improve the water quality for our animal and plant collections as well as the local environment. We estimate that 139 acre feet of water will be converted from potable to well water as a result of this project and that the 591 acre feet of well water currently supplied to the Park will be protected and improved as a result of this proposal. The project will further our mission as a conservation organization as we share these results and the regional water conservation message with over 1.5 million annual visitors. We will also expand our water drought relief and conservation education programs to various stakeholders including disadvantaged communities, water agencies, community groups, and school groups throughout San Diego County.</p>	\$ 2,983,352	\$ 1,278,860	\$ 4,262,212	30%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	3.80

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FPUD Plant Nurseries Recycled Waterline Extension	Fallbrook Public Utility District	<p>The project consist of a Phase I extension of the existing recycled water system in Fallbrook to serve existing nurseries San Diego Growers Inc., DM Color Express Inc., and a planned expansion by Premier Color Nurseries in phase I. The Nurseries and planned expansion by Premier Color currently utilize potable water only. The Phase I Recycled Waterline extension, beginning in September 2014, requires an additional 5970 linear feet of C900 PVC piping. The Project also includes a partnership with the nurseries to provide funding to complete on-site retrofits. Premier Color Nursery is currently undergoing permitting for the expansion with the County and pipeline construction to Premier Color N. (south 220Ft) will be initiated. The other nurseries are ready to begin permitting once the project is initiated. The easements for the pipeline have been prepared and are being secured with the individual owners and the draft CEQA document has been prepared (See attachments). The preliminary design for the project is complete (See attachments).</p> <p>The Project also includes a partnership with Mission Resource Conservation District and San Diego County Farm Bureau to do Stakeholder Outreach Workshops in the Fallbrook Agricultural Community, to educate the agricultural community about the recycled water system, its use, benefits and obtain farmer buy-in to support the planned and future infrastructure expansion, and to get feedback from the community on other potential use opportunities and potable water conversions. The District plans to be able to include additional parcels in the expansion based on the stakeholder outreach workshop feedback.</p> <p>A Phase II Extension, beginning at the end of Phase I, and extending to the North, will serve 2 additional large Nurseries and other potential Stakeholders from the Stakeholder Outreach Workshops. Two additional Nursery properties (Roseland Nursery and Olive Hill Greenhouses) have been identified and require 3460 LF of additional piping to serve them. The acreage of the combined nursery operations is 77.3 Acres with an estimated additional recycled water use of 324 AF per year. In addition an existing 55 Acre parcel along the phase 1 extension is currently being considered for conversion into a Nursery operation with an estimated additional recycled water use of 231 AF per year.</p> <p>The total expected Recycled Water that will be utilized to offset potable water at the end of Phase I and II is 644 AF/Year, which will cut our ocean discharges in half.</p> <p>Investment in recycled water also provides additional benefits such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Increases in nutrients and organic matter for agricultural soil conditioning, resulting in reduced fertilizer use; 2.Provides a secure water supply during drought periods; 3.Provides energy savings; the use of recycled water as a local water supply source offsets the need to develop more energy-intensive water supplies. 4. Reduces waste discharge impacts by treating and beneficially reusing wastewater. 	\$ 732,000	\$ 437,000	\$ 1,169,000	37%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	3.80
Richard A. Reynolds Groundwater Desalination Facility Expansion	Sweetwater Authority	<p>The Richard A. Reynolds Groundwater Desalination Facility Expansion will result in 5,200 AFY of additional locally-produced desalinated groundwater, for a total of 8,800 AFY in secure, local water supplies that will reduce the demand for imported water in the Sweetwater Authority and the City of San Diego service areas. Water produced by the Reynolds Facility supplements potable water supplies and represents a direct offset for imported water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay-Delta and Colorado River systems.</p> <p>The unreliability of imported water supplies within Southern California, combined with the availability of brackish groundwater for treatment and use, led the Sweetwater Authority to pursue construction and expansion of the Reynolds Facility. Development of the initial phase of the Reynolds Facility was completed in 2000 with a current capacity of 3,600 AFY. From 2007-2010, the Sweetwater Authority invested \$1.3 million in preliminary engineering and CEQA/NEPA compliance for the Reynolds Facility Expansion. The current project involves final design and construction to expand the Reynolds Facility to its planned total capacity of 8,800 AFY, an increase of 5,200 AFY.</p>	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 35,400,000	\$ 40,400,000	88%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	1	4	4	4	4	2	3.75
Conservation on Demand: Advanced Metering Infrastructure-Facilitated Conservation	Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District	<p>As potential offsets projects to recycled water must work through the approval, permitting, design, funding, and ultimate construction cycle, potable water use must be addressed in order to achieve and maintain water use reductions in gallons per capita daily as mandated by SBX7-7. Rincon has determined that leaks that occur primarily on the customer side of the meter are the main cause of beyond normal water use concerns, as these leaks often go unnoticed for up to 30 days, between billing notifications. With residential properties within Rincon's service area typically a 1/2 acre or more in size, substantial water loss due to leaks is not uncommon.</p> <p>Given that Rincon has a limited operations staff, the most economical method of reducing potable water use and loss due to leaks on the customer's side of the meter is by the customer. Providing customers with a portal to monitor water use, leaks, and trending of usage, while also being able to access conservation incentives, receive up-to-the minute conservation messaging, and leak notification would significantly reduce water loss while increasing water conservation efforts. And given that recycled water is not necessarily an "endless" supply, recycled water users must be more efficient too. Rincon's Water Conservation on Demand will help address water use efficiency while promoting water conservation to its end users.</p> <p>Through the combination of completing Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) installation, portal accessibility for customers, consistent education outreach, and increased stakeholder participation, Rincon will be able to supply its customers with the tools necessary to monitor and achieve water conservation and efficiency. Additionally the portal's tracking abilities will allow Rincon to monitor customer responses to offered incentives, District-initiated requests for reductions in water consumption, and peak demands placed on the Rincon's infrastructure and distribution system, all of which lend to increased supply reliability.</p>	\$ 600,927	\$ 200,309	\$ 801,236	25%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	1	4	4	4	4	2	3.75

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City of San Diego Potable Water Use Reduction & Drought Relief Project	City of San Diego Public Utilities Department	<p>As described above, the City is proposing a two part project that focuses on providing immediate drought relief through indoor and outdoor conservation and the increased use of recycled water. The first project component, the PRI Program addresses a wide spread problem with excessive water pressure on the customer side of the water connection. When a plumbing fixture in a building or irrigation system is opened and water flows from it, water is being "pushed" from City water mains. When under high pressure, water in the plumbing line has greater "push" than when under lower pressure, causing more water to flow from a fixture over a set time period. Pressure regulators are simple, compact pressure reducing valves installed at the meter, at the house and/or at the point-of-connection for the irrigation system which automatically reduces the high incoming water pressure from water mains to provide a lower, more functional pressure distribution. They regulate by maintaining a pressure between 50 and 65 psi, thereby insuring that water lines appliances operate safely. They also insure that end use plumbing fixtures operate at the intended flow rate and reduce the incidence of excessively leaky pipes and fixtures. An average of 20,000 – 30,000 gallons per year per home can be conserved with no conscious conservation efforts beyond installation of the device. While the City's local requirement is for all new buildings to be constructed with pressure regulators, significant numbers of homes experience excessive pressure: according to an analysis of recent SFR pressure readings taken throughout the City of San Diego, approximately 13% of the sample registered pressure readings at or above 100 psi, and 20% of the samples measured at or above 90 psi. Desirable pressure at SFRs of 60 to 65 psi is recommended. With 230,000 homes in the City, significant opportunity to conserve exists. The City's PRI Program would provide financial incentives and an education and outreach campaign to encourage it retail customers of the benefits associated with reducing water pressure to the recommended functional range. Up to 5,000 rebates would be issued for a total reduction in water consumption anticipated to be 344 acre feet per year.</p> <p>The RWFS Program calls for the construction of a manual multi-user recycled water filling station at the 'North City Water Reclamation Plant. By providing six meters, the filling station can initially provide recycled water to multiple users without the complexities and expensive costs of an automated system similar to a gas station. Potable water savings are estimated at 37 acre feet per year, and potentially more during voluntary and mandatory drought declarations. Existing security personnel at NCWRP will be utilized to serve this project's security concern; therefore, lowering operational costs. Construction of the station would be performed by City staff, could begin immediately and could be completed within a year. An outreach effort (primarily provided through presentations delivered to industry groups including the building industry and Cal-Trans) focusing on educating the potential end users of the station's benefits will be conducted to promote this new opportunity for recycled water use as the more cost effective and environmentally conscious option for soil suppression and other permitted construction-related water needs.</p>	\$ 599,520	\$ 213,173	\$ 812,693	26%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	4	4	4	0	4	2	3.50
City of Escondido's Agricultural Reuse and Salt Reduction Project	City of Escondido	<p>The City was awarded Round 2 IRWM Prop 84 funds for a recycled water line extension to serve agricultural needs in this area, but salt and salinity management issues have come into focus with the drought in California. Round 2 IRWM Prop 84 funds also funded a short reach of brine line that will be constructed in a common trench with the recycled water line.</p> <p>The City of Escondido's Agricultural Reuse and Salt Reduction Project meets the real needs of these agricultural users and provides a means to evaluate salt reduction processes. These pilot scale evaluations will provide insight into the growth of the City's non-potable reuse system and other agricultural users of recycled water. The system is also set up to allow pilot testing for the City's planned development of an Indirect Potable Reuse System.</p> <p>The project is set up in five phases (Phases A through E) as shown in the attached Table 1. Phase A is the only phase included in the work plan at this time and is the only phase for which the City is requesting funding at this time. As part of the Project approximately 4,400 AFY of recycled water will be produced and distributed to agricultural users in the north and east areas of the City.</p> <p>Salt management was found to be a critical factor to the agricultural users of this water. In addition, with the California Drought and limited availability of State Water Project supplies, it is envisioned that higher salinity supplies will be utilized from the Colorado River. The project will mitigate salinity impacts through the Agricultural Membrane Plant. Data has shown that for some soil types, higher salinity recycled water requires approximately 20% more water to enable salt flushing. As such, the 4,400 AFY of desalted recycled water produced and distributed through the Phase A project is expected to displace 880 AFY (20% of 4,400) of potable water demand.</p> <p>The City of Escondido's Agriculture Reuse and Salt Reduction Project is also an important initial phase of a larger plan by the City to develop approximately 8,000 AFY of new supply through Indirect Potable Reuse.</p>	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 24,433,190	\$ 30,433,190	80%	Pass	Pass	Pass	4	1	4	4	0	4	2	3.35
Rural DAC Drought Partnership Project	RCAC	<p>The Rural DAC Drought Partnership Project will address both the known immediate water supply issues and address the needs of DACs that are unaware of the status of their water supply. Through direct funding of water supply projects, area symposiums, technical assistance and development and dissemination of a Rural DAC Drought Tools the majority of San Diego County rural DACs will have the opportunity to be helped through this drought crisis.</p> <p>This project will consist of four distinct program areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development and distribution of Drought Management Tools specific to the needs of small rural DACs. 2. Conduct an initial stakeholder meeting with primacy agencies to identify DACs with immediate water supply issues. This project is requesting \$2,000,000 set-aside to fund the highest priority DAC projects identified by the stakeholders. New source water, regionalization, metering with conservation measures would be supported through this fund. 3. Conduct three regional symposiums, one specifically for tribes, to introduce the concepts and necessity of drought management to preserve water supplies. Workshop participants will be introduced to the Drought Management Tools, available financial aid and programs, available technical assistance and emergency resources. Each symposium would provide a sign-up process for DACs to obtain direct technical assistance implementing the Drought Management Tools at their communities. 4. Technical assistance will be provided to all projects identified through the stakeholder process to ensure successful project development and implementation. Technical Assistance will also be provided to DACs that do not have a project but chose to implement drought management policies at the utility. This second category would self-select either by signing up at the symposiums or through recommendations from the stakeholders group and the acceptance of the assistance by the DAC. 	\$ 2,273,884	\$ -	\$ 2,273,884	0% DAC Waiver Request	Pass	Pass	Pass Note: Project provides tools for DACs to implement drought response measures. The project would, therefore, indirectly provide drought relief.	4	2	0	4	0	4	4	2.10
TOTAL			\$ 30,315,683	\$ 71,546,612	\$ 101,862,295	70%											

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Project Title	Project Sponsor	Obj. A	Obj. B	Obj. C	Obj. D	Obj. E	Obj. F	Obj. G	Obj. H	Obj. I	Obj. J	Obj. K			
UC San Diego Drought Response Project	University of California, San Diego	Direct	Direct	No	No	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	No	Indirect	Direct	6.5	4	
Hodges Reservoir Oxygenation System (HOS) Project	City of San Diego Public Utilities Department (City)	Direct	Direct	No	No	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	8	4	
Padre Dam Recycled Water Demand Optimization Project	Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Direct	Direct	No	No	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	No	Indirect	Direct	6.5	4	
Carlsbad MWD Recycled Water Project – Segment 2	Carlsbad Municipal Water District	Direct	Direct	No	No	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	Indirect	Indirect	Direct	7	4	
2014 San Diego Regional Drought Response Program	San Diego County Water Authority	Direct	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	No	No	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	7	4	
Safari Park Drought Relief and Outreach Project	Zoological Society of San Diego	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	Indirect	No	Direct	8.5	4	
FPUD Plant Nurseries Recycled Waterline Extension	Fallbrook Public Utility District	Direct	Direct	No	No	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	Indirect	Indirect	Direct	7	4	
Richard A. Reynolds Groundwater Desalination Facility Expansion	Sweetwater Authority	Direct	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	Indirect	No	Direct	7.5	4	
Conservation on Demand: Advanced Metering Infrastructure-Facilitated Conservation	Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District	Direct	Direct	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	No	Direct	No	No	Direct	7	4	
City of San Diego Potable Water Use Reduction & Drought Relief Project	City of San Diego Public Utilities Department	Direct	Direct	No	No	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	No	Indirect	Direct	6.5	4	
City of Escondido's Agricultural Reuse and Salt Reduction Project	City of Escondido	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	No	Direct	No	Direct	Direct	9	4	
Rural DAC Drought Partnership Project	RCAC	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect	Indirect	No	Indirect	7	4	