



**Pueblo-Sweetwater-Otay-Tijuana
Workshop on 2013 San Diego IRWM Plan, Watersheds, and
Disadvantaged Communities**

Workshop Notes

Friday July 12, 2013
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Chula Vista Civic Center Branch Library
365 F Street
Chula Vista, CA 92154

Attendance

Barbara Fredrick, SDSU
Crystal Mohr, RMC Water & Environment
Goldy Thach, City of San Diego
Jennifer Hazard, Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team/California Water Boards
Jim McVeigh, City of San Diego
Keith Pezzoli, UCSD
Loisa Burton, San Diego County Water Authority
Maria Elena Cardenas, International Boundary and Water Commission – Mexico Section
Marisa Soriano, City of Chula Vista
Mark Stadler, San Diego County Water Authority
Marsha Cook, County of San Diego-Dept. of Public Works Watershed Protection Program
Michael Garrod, Sweetwater Authority
Roberto Espinosa, International Boundary and Water Commission – Mexico Section
Roberto Yano, City of Chula Vista
Roselyn Prickett, RMC Water & Environment
Ruth Kolb, City of San Diego Stormwater
Stephanie Bauer, Port of San Diego
Teresa Penunuri, San Diego County Water Authority

Welcome and Introductions

Teresa Penunuri, San Diego County Water Authority (facilitator), welcomed everyone to the meeting. Introductions were made around the room. Ms. Penunuri discussed the purpose of the workshop, which was to: present and discuss contents of the draft 2013 San Diego IRWM Plan, review draft watershed characterizations for the Pueblo, Sweetwater, Otay, and Tijuana watersheds, and discuss disadvantaged community issues within the watersheds.

IRWM Overview

Goldy Thach, City of San Diego, provided the group with an overview of the 2013 IRWM Plan. To begin the overview, Ms. Thach described IRWM planning and the statewide IRWM Program. Ms.

Thach described IRWM planning as an innovative way to increase reliable water supplies, improve water quality, and protect natural resources through cooperation among public agencies with different jurisdictions and non-profit public interest organizations. Ms. Thach also explained that IRWM planning is the State's preferred method of funding local water management, and that the IRWM Program is used to disburse water bond funding from Proposition 50, Proposition 84, and Proposition 1E.

Ms. Thach described the San Diego IRWM Program, which is led by the Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) consisting of the San Diego County Water Authority, City of San Diego, and County of San Diego. The primary advisory to the RWMG is the Regional Advisory Committee or RAC. RAC members represent water supply, wastewater, stormwater, natural resources and include other community members representing tribes, academia, Chamber of Commerce, the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), and agriculture. In addition, we have had representation from State and Federal agencies such as Regional Water Quality Control Board staff and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

The San Diego IRWM Region is comprised of 11 parallel hydrologic units that flow west from the mountains into the Pacific Ocean. Eight of the watersheds are within San Diego County and three are partially located in another county or Mexico.

IRWM planning has two primary functions: grant project funding and project planning. The benefits of IRWM planning are that it coordinates and integrates water management activities within a region, emphasizes local priority setting and control, establishes regional goals and targets, identifies and helps to fund projects to achieve goals, and fosters cooperation among agencies and non-governmental organizations.

2013 IRWM Plan

Goldy Thach then provided information about the 2013 IRWM Plan, which was updated based upon the 2007 IRWM Plan but with the addition of new planning documents and reports, planning studies, and stakeholder input. The 2013 IRWM Plan was also updated to meet new IRWM Plan requirements established by the Department of Water Resources (DWR).

With respect to the DWR requirements, the 2013 IRWM Plan includes new sections on integrated flood management and climate change, but was also tailored to reflect the Region's unique circumstances. For example, the 2013 IRWM Plan includes a separate chapter on watershed descriptions to reflect the Region's unique hydrologic structure (11 parallel watershed), and also includes a separate chapter on tribal nations to describe the Region's diverse tribal nations. Ms. Thach then provided an overview of each of the eleven 2013 IRWM Plan Chapters:

Chapter 1, Introduction:

This chapter includes the purpose and organization of the 2013 IRWM Plan purpose and organization, the governance structure (RWMG) and IRWM Program structure, describes how the 2013 IRWM Plan is consistent with IRWM Plan Guidelines (DWR requirements), and includes an overview of challenges and conflicts in water management and how IRWM planning can help address them.

Chapter 2, Vision and Objectives:

This chapter includes the IRWM Vision, Mission, Goals, and Objectives. The IRWM Vision is: an integrated, balanced, and consensus-based approach to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Region's water supply, water quality, and natural resources.

The 2013 IRWM Plan has eleven objectives, which were updated with extensive input from stakeholders. The 2013 IRWM Plan also includes new pass/fail rules for projects: 1) To be included in the San Diego IRWM Plan, all implementation projects must contribute to at least one IRWM Plan objective, 2) To be considered for IRWM funding, implementation projects must contribute to the attainment of Objective A, Objective B, and at least one other objective. The IRWM objectives are:

- A. Encourage the development of integrated solutions to address water management issues and conflicts
- B. Maximize stakeholder/community involvement and stewardship of water resources, emphasizing education and outreach
- C. Effectively obtain, manage, and assess water resource data and information
- D. Further the scientific and technical foundation of water management
- E. Develop and maintain a diverse mix of water resources, encouraging their efficient use and development of local water supplies
- F. Construct, operate, and maintain a reliable infrastructure system
- G. Enhance natural hydrologic processes to reduce the effects of hydromodification and encourage integrated flood management
- H. Effectively reduce sources of pollutants and environmental stressors to protect and enhance human health, safety, and the environment
- I. Protect, restore, and maintain habitat and open space
- J. Optimize water-based recreational opportunities
- K. Effectively address climate change through adaptation or mitigation in water resource management

Chapter 3, Region Description:

This chapter was comprehensively updated with: new information available since 2007, planning studies conducted specifically for the IRWM Program, and input from the RAC and other stakeholders. This chapter includes a summary of regional water resources with tables that are generally organized by watershed. This chapter also includes three new sections: Stormwater Management, Flood Management, and Climate Change.

Chapter 4, Tribal Nations:

This chapter is an entirely new chapter that was created based on data review and outreach to tribal nations. Information in this chapter was vetted extensively by tribal representatives, and includes a description of tribal reservations and groups and an overview of water management issues on tribal lands.

Chapter 5, Watershed Characterizations:

This chapter is an entirely new chapter that was created based on data review and outreach through Watershed Workshops conducted in September 2012. Each watershed description contains

information on hydrology, water systems, land uses, stormwater and flood, natural resources, and management issues and conflicts.

Chapter 6, Governance & Stakeholder Involvement:

This chapter describes the overall governance structure of the IRWM Program and stakeholder involvement that has taken place to-date. This chapter was updated based on extensive outreach conducted since 2007, including input from a specific ad-hoc workgroup that was convened to discuss governance and financing of the IRWM Program (Governance and Financing Workgroup). Although the workgroup did not recommend making changes to the overall governance structure, the workgroup drafted a formal charter for the RAC, which is included in this chapter.

Chapter 7, Regional Coordination:

This chapter includes information about coordination of information and planning studies across the IRWM Region. This chapter also includes a high-level summary of the planning studies that were conducted for the 2013 IRWM Plan. Those studies, which include *Collaboration with Regional Board, Salinity Nutrient Management Planning Guidelines, Integrated Flood Management, Climate Change Analysis, Water Management and Land Use* are appended to Chapter 7 of the 2013 IRWM Plan.

Chapter 8, Resource Management:

This chapter was updated based on the Resource Management Strategies (RMS) in the *2009 California Water Plan Update*. This chapter includes all of the RMS that were deemed, through stakeholder input, to be applicable to the IRWM Region. This chapter also includes additional RMS that were identified by stakeholders, and includes examples of how the RMS are being implemented in the IRWM Region.

Chapter 9, Project Evaluation and Prioritization:

This chapter outlines the general process for selecting projects for future rounds of grant funding. Information in this chapter includes updates to project scoring that were made to better-sort projects based on their value to the Region and based on the principles of IRWM planning. This chapter was updated based on input from an ad-hoc workgroup that was convened for the 2013 IRWM Plan (the Priorities and Metrics Workgroup), the workgroup that was convened to evaluate and recommend projects to be funded for Round 2 of Proposition 84 Implementation Grant funding, and the RAC.

Chapter 10, Data & Technical Analysis:

This chapter summarizes technical resources that are available in the Region for water-based planning purposes. This chapter acknowledges a future comprehensive Data Management System (DMS) that is being developed by the County, and includes a new “WaterGIS” database that is available on www.sdirwmp.org website.

Chapter 11, Implementation:

This chapter includes a series of “action items” that were developed based on the planning study recommendations (described in Chapter 7), and have received implementation commitments from a stakeholder in the Region. This chapter also includes information about updating and revising the IRWM Plan, including production of a Report Card every three years. Further, this chapter includes a comprehensive table of potential financing options for the IRWM Program and for IRWM projects.

Questions/Comments

- Is the IRWM Plan available on a website?
 - Yes: www.sdirwmp.org
- Is information included about water availability and water use?
 - Yes. *The IRWM Plan includes information about water supply reliability, which the Water Authority and its member agencies are committed to ensuring for the Region. The Region has decreased water use about 25% since, and while there is still room for conservation (especially outdoor conservation), we are doing a lot to ensure water reliability now and in the future.*
- Is grey water mentioned in the Plan? Is it legal in San Diego?
 - Yes, grey water is legal in San Diego. *We can include information about its use and relevant regulations in the Plan.*
- Are alternative water sources (recycled water, potable reuse) described in the Plan?
 - Yes, although we have received comments to elaborate upon this discussion. *Will do so in the final draft.*
- Are stormwater regulations (new MS4 Permit) taken into account in the Plan? What is the IRWM Plan's relationship to the Regional Board?
 - *The Region Description does briefly discuss new stormwater regulations, although we will expand upon this section in the final draft.*
 - *The IRWM Program has a strong relationship with the Regional Board, and actually had a unique process that involved collaborating with the Regional Board to discuss potential coordination and collaboration opportunities (described in Chapter 7).*
- In general the Plan needs much more information on stormwater and water quality. The way the Plan currently reads, it seems very biased towards water supply agencies.
- There needs to be more discussion about brownfields in the urban areas. As these areas are developed, developers and communities will need to figure out how to contain stormwater. This presents a substantial challenge to development and economic growth in the urban areas.
- In Chapter 5, the section on "Water Quality" should really be called "Water Impairments", as these sections only discuss 303(d) listings.
 - *We will update these sections to include more information about water quality.*
- In Chapter 5 there are some references from the Port of San Diego – this is not correct, as the Port's data comes directly from the Regional Board. Please revise.

Watershed Characterizations

Ms. Rosalyn Prickett, RMC Water and Environment, provided an overview of the current characterizations for the Pueblo, Sweetwater, Otay, and Tijuana watersheds. Information on these watersheds, as provided by Ms. Prickett, is included below:

Pueblo Watershed:

- Covers 60 square miles of urbanized land along San Diego Bay within the cities of San Diego, La Mesa, Lemon Grove and National City – most densely populated watershed in region

- Major water feature is San Diego Bay
- Imported water is largest source of water supply in watershed
- Groundwater is limited despite 2 basins: Mission Valley and Sweetwater Valley
- Wastewater is collected by the municipalities and treated by the Metro Sewerage System (Metro Wastewater JPA). Point Loma Ocean Outfall and WWTP are major wastewater facilities, treating 175 million gallons per day
- Primarily within City of San Diego, with small portions of National City, Lemon Grove, La Mesa, Port of San Diego, and Regional Airport Authority
- Three creeks and San Diego Bay shoreline are listed on the 303(d) list
- All major water bodies in Pueblo are impacted by urban runoff which causes surface water degradation, habitat degradation, and sediment toxicity
- Several TMDLs have been developed and are in the process of being developed to minimize water quality issues
- Five sites in San Diego Bay that are impacted by runoff from the Pueblo Watershed have been designated as toxic hot spots by California's Bay Protection Toxic Cleanup Program
- Stormwater and flood management = City of San Diego and other municipalities
- Flood walls have been constructed along Chollas Creek to protect the watershed from localized flooding
- Stormwater runoff is a significant source of pollutants entering San Diego Bay
- San Diego Bay is an ecosystem of concern within the highly developed watershed; Bay is characterized by salt marshes, tidal flats, bird nesting and foraging sites, essential fish habitats such as eelgrass beds
- Invasive species in the San Diego Bay's ecosystem poses a series threat to native species
- Only small pockets of riparian and wetland communities are also present due to heavy development
- Major issues consist of surface water quality degradation, habitat degradation, sediment toxicity in San Diego Bay
- Challenges associated with cooperation among multiple jurisdictions to manage pollutant loading and cleanup
- High cost of remediating contaminated sediment sites in San Diego Bay
- Sea level rise due to climate change is a potential threat to San Diego Bay

Sweetwater Watershed:

- Covers 230 square miles in an area extending from the Laguna Mountains to San Diego Bay
- Downstream portion below Sweetwater Reservoir is developed, but upstream portion undeveloped and in Cleveland National Forest and Cuyamaca Rancho State Park
- Major water bodies are the Sweetwater River itself, Sweetwater Reservoir, Loveland Reservoir, and San Diego Bay. Both reservoirs are owned by Sweetwater Reservoir and are used to store both surface and imported water

- Significant groundwater resources exist in the Sweetwater Valley Groundwater Basin, where Sweetwater Authority has production wells; Brackish water is also pumped and treated at their Reynolds Groundwater Desalination Facility
- Sweetwater Authority also manages the Urban Runoff Diversion System which captures first flush storm flows and low flow runoff before entering the Sweetwater Reservoir; those flows are then diverted into the River to join groundwater supplies treated at the Reynolds Groundwater Desalination Facility
- Sweetwater Authority currently purchases 30% of its water supply as imported water from the Water Authority
- Land use jurisdictions = Port of San Diego and cities of San Diego, Chula Vista, La Mesa, Lemon Grove, and National City, along with County, Cleveland National Forest, Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, and Viajas Reservation in eastern watershed
- Five water bodies within the Sweetwater Watershed are listed on the 303(d) list
- Groundwater is high in salinity, requiring treatment before use
- Stormwater and flood management = County of San Diego and municipalities
- Sweetwater River is largest contributor of flows to San Diego Bay
- Both reservoirs capture flows for flood control, as well as water supply, purposes
- All water bodies support important wildlife habitat
- Sweetwater River estuary includes Sweetwater Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, which is part of the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge Complex established to protect coastal marshes
- Issues are mainly related to 1) protection of municipal water supplies, since a portion of water supply is local runoff, and 2) protection and restoration of sensitive wetland and wildlife habitats at the Marsh
- Sweetwater River is now nearly dry most of the year except during the winter when releases are made from the Loveland Reservoir; those releases are being timed to protect arroyo toad
- High demand for recreational spaces such as parks and trails within the Sweetwater Watershed

Otay Watershed:

- Third of three watersheds that discharge into San Diego Bay
- Major water bodies include Otay River, Upper and Lower Otay Reservoirs, and Bay
- Otay Reservoirs are part of the City of San Diego municipal drinking water supply system and serve the San Diego Region including the City of Chula Vista
- Savage Dam (which forms the Lower Otay Reservoir) receives imported water from SDCWA, as well as local runoff from Morena and Barret Dams in Tijuana Watershed
- Development, flood control, and sand/gravel mining have all changed the characteristics of the Otay River
- Otay Water Treatment Plant is located near Savage Dam
- Otay Valley Groundwater Basin is unused for municipal supply, but is used by private wells
- 70% of watershed is in unincorporated San Diego County; rest is in Port of San Diego and cities of Chula Vista, Coronado, Imperial Beach, National City, and San Diego

- Six water bodies within the Otay Watershed are listed on the 303(d) list
- Otay Valley Groundwater Basin's coastal region contains high salinity
- Stormwater and flood management = County of San Diego and municipalities
- Reservoirs effectively control storm flows and have substantially reduced flooding on mainstem; localized flooding occurs in low-lying coastal areas
- Important conservation areas within the watershed include the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge, the Rancho Jamul Ecological Reserve, and vernal pool lands with many T&E species
- Contains a significant portion of the Otay Mountain Wilderness, which is managed by BLM
- Invasive species have been an issue in the Otay Watershed; Also impacted by wildfires which provide an opening for invasive and fragment wildlife habitat
- As described previously, San Diego Bay is an ecosystem of concern
- Without effective watershed management, increased development, impervious surfaces, and population growth could lead to a degrading of water and natural resources
- Impoundment of water at the reservoirs have reduced natural flows and changed the chemical and physical characteristics of the Otay River, including wildlife habitats

Tijuana Watershed:

- 1,750 square miles on either side of the U.S./Mexico border – 27% of watershed is within California
- Major water bodies in the United States include the Tijuana Estuary, Tijuana River (in Mexico), and Morena and Barrett Reservoirs (both owned by City of San Diego for surface water) in the upstream portion of the watershed along Cottonwood Creek.
- Water impounded in these reservoirs is transferred to the Otay Watershed via the Dulzura Conduit.
- Tijuana River is an intermittent river that discharges through the Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge, which is part of the San Diego National Wildlife Refuge Complex established to protect coastal marshes
- Water supply for urban uses includes both surface runoff and imported water from SDCWA
- South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant, located in San Diego County near the San Ysidro Port of Entry, treats sewage from Tijuana and discharges it through the South Bay Ocean Outfall
- On the U.S. side of the border, there are four underlying groundwater basins: Tijuana, Cottonwood Valley, Campo Valley, and Portrero Valley.
- Land use jurisdictions include the cities of Imperial Beach and San Diego, County of San Diego, and several Mexican municipalities
- Tijuana Watershed is one of the most severely water quality impacted watersheds in the San Diego County, primarily in the western lower portion of the watershed
- Eight water bodies within the Tijuana Watershed are listed on the 303(d) list:
- Urban stormwater runoff pollution from Tijuana, Mexico has created significant impacts within the 8-square mile Tijuana River Valley and Estuary.

- Significant improvements have been made to collect and treat sewage from Tijuana, but not all households are connected; after rain events, trash and sewage are carried in the Tijuana River to the Estuary
- Stormwater and flood management = County of San Diego for most of the upper watershed due to its undeveloped, park, and agricultural uses on unincorporated lands
- Erosion and sedimentation, even after light rain events, are serious issues in the Estuary because it destroys salt marsh
- Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge occupies over 2,000 acres and is among one of the most biologically productive systems on earth
- The Refuge is part of a larger unit – the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve – which was established to increase scientific and public understanding of estuaries
- Tijuana River Valley floodplain consists of a mixture of agricultural fields, rural housing, and riparian woodland
- Various bi-national environmental problems that require collaborative watershed management – pollution is a multidimensional problem that impacts the public health, environment and economy of border communities – various bi-national projects are underway
- Increased development and population growth in Tijuana, along with inadequate wastewater infrastructure, continues to plague water quality in the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary
- Tijuana River has a low flow diversion structure that diverts flows to South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment, so the river has no flow in dry weather
- Poor surface water quality and salt-water intrusion has impacted the quality of the underlying aquifer in the River Valley, so neither country can utilize the supply for existing or projected growth

Questions/Comments

- The climate change section for Pueblo mentioned sea-level rise. Is there any current evidence of this?
 - *Not currently; however, due to the low-lying coastal areas in this watershed, this watershed is considered susceptible to future sea-level rise impacts.*
- When it rains (in the Pueblo Watershed), how much water is captured verses how much runs to the Pacific Ocean (San Diego Bay)?
 - *An exact number is not known, but rainwater capture is relatively minor. The City is working on more infiltration and low-impact development projects to increase stormwater capture.*
- The stormwater-flood section on the Pueblo Watershed (Page 5-69) mentions the County. This is incorrect, the County has very little jurisdiction in this watershed.
- Concerned about pollution in reservoirs – have the City's efforts on this issue been successful?
 - *The City is working on this issue, and has established development guidelines to reduce runoff into the Region's reservoirs. Several projects funded through the IRWM Program are working to purchase land around reservoirs for reservoir protection.*

- Are there wastewater treatment facilities in Mexico?
 - *Yes, in addition to the bi-national plant on the United States side, there are treatment facilities on the Mexico side as well.*
- There should be more information about invasive species impacting the Tijuana River – this has been documented by SDSU, and is a serious issue. Arundo is especially concerning for flooding issues.
- In the Pueblo Watershed, Poggi Canyon was recently de-listed for DDT.
- There is going to be more emphasis, especially in the near future on the Tijuana River and the Tijuana Watershed. The US and Mexico are in the process of drafting a new bi-national agreement to deal with the southern portion of the river. Suggest contacting the US section of the International Boundary and Water Commission.
- Does Tijuana have digital map of most contaminated areas? Would be good to know where the major cross-border issues are.
 - *The Mexico government is working on this, and will have this information in the future.*
- Would like to acknowledge the cooperation between Mexico and San Diego on cross-border issues through the International Boundary and Water Commission. This has been a highly successful cooperation effort that is considered a model for international collaboration around border issues with water.
- The Plan should address hydromodification issues associated with the border – the wall itself presents huge hydromodification issues.
- Can you show the entire Tijuana watershed? It isn't appropriate to cut the watershed off at the border.
- Can we highlight successful watershed-based projects? There are many success stories that should be told.
- There is a need to acknowledge what has been done regarding water quality, stormwater, and TMDL compliance – especially in the Chollas Creek area with Groundwork San Diego.
- Are there homeowners association policies to monitor water flow and water quality? These associations often have high stormwater runoff and pollution. These areas are often strict about water-wise landscaping, this is a huge issue in the South Bay.
- Does the Plan acknowledge state-of-the-art planning tools such as the tools that SANDAG is developing for watershed planning (spatial tools)?
 - *No, but we will work with our SANDAG contacts to gather this information.*

Disadvantaged Community Issues in Watershed

Mark Stadler, San Diego County Water Authority provided information about disadvantaged community (DAC) issues. Mr. Stadler explained that according to DWR, DACs are defined as geographic areas with a combined Median Household Income (MHI) of less than 80% of the Statewide MHI (\$48,706 in 2010). To-date, the IRWM Program has gathered information about DAC issues pertaining to water management. The program has found that urban and rural DAC issues are distinct, and are generalized as follows:

- Urban DACs
 - Poor surface water quality, including San Diego Bay
 - Flooding due to creek constrictions
 - Public perception – education and outreach
- Rural DACs
 - Unreliable water supply
 - Contamination of drinking water supply
 - Deteriorating infrastructure – water and septic
 - Technical/Managerial/Financial capacity

Mr. Stadler then invited the group to provide additional comments about DAC issues either within the Region or pertaining to DACs in particular watersheds. Mr. Stadler noted that any additional comments pertaining to the IRWM Plan or watershed characterizations were also welcome at this time. Below is an overview of additional input received:

Question/comments

- Clarification about the map (dark vs. light purple) – does this show that the Sweetwater area was previously not a DAC (light purple, 2010 data) but now is (dark purple, 2013 data)?
 - *Not necessarily – the 2013 data is on top of the 2010 data and may be over-shadowing the older data.*
- The data seem very wrong! It seems unbelievable that the eastern area is not categorized as a DAC.
- Illegal dumping is a serious issue in the South Bay DACs.
- Thank you for separating urban vs. rural DACs – this is an important distinction.
- One thing to add: climate change impacts poor first. This is especially true for water and food security issues.
- The cost of water is an issue for urban DACs. Community gardens and other projects to promote food security in urban areas can be hampered by water costs. Could these urban farms get agricultural water rate subsidies?
 - *The agricultural subsidies are being diminished, so it is not likely that they would be applied in other places or for other uses.*
- Do you get extra points (in the IRWM project selection process) for projects within DACs?
 - *Yes, there are points for directly (full points) addressing critical DAC issues and indirectly (partial points) addressing critical DAC issues.*
- Does the project selection process consider projects that will help water districts lower costs and potentially lower water rates? Lowering the cost of water will directly benefit urban DACs.
 - *This could be considered, but has not been in the past.*
- What about providing water via greywater systems? This would be a way to directly provide water to urban DACs.
 - *That would be a great project! We have not received a greywater project to-date.*

Summary and Thanks

Teresa Penunuri thanked everyone for attending, and noted to please submit comments by July 31st:

Email: Rosalyn Prickett: sdirwmp@rmcwater.com

Web Forum: <http://sdirwmp.org>

Hard Copy: Mark Stadler, IRWM Program Manager
4677 Overland Avenue, San Diego, CA 92123

Ms. Penunuri also invited stakeholders to attend the August 7th RAC meeting, which will be held from 9 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. at the San Diego County Water Authority (address above).