

**San Diego IRWM Prop 84: Round 1- Tier 1 Projects  
Watershed Group Comments and Responses (Sept 23, 2010)**

ID	Commenter Name	Commenter Organization	Project Title	Project Organization	Watershed	Comment	Overall (+ or -)	Responses
	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Comments on the Process for Watershed Group Review		San Dieguito	<p>1. The amount of information provided for the projects is large, and the timeline for watershed groups to complete the review is short. Watershed groups in the San Diego Region are generally unfunded; do not have staff dedicated to them; and consist of individuals who “volunteer” to serve on the watershed group. Simply dumping a great deal of raw information on such a group is not a good way to garner meaningful input. The San Dieguito Watershed is an exception where one agency is donating staff to the watershed coordination process.</p> <p>2. The format and content of the project information provided to watershed groups is difficult to work with. Project information is provided in an Excel spreadsheet with key bits of information spread out in many different cells; and across the spreadsheet there is no consistency in where each type of information is located. There is no single “abstract” or narrative describing each project. Thus, each reviewer must, as a first step, craft her own “abstract” for each project. This takes a lot of time and effort, which watershed groups don’t have.</p>		
26	Leslie Reynolds	Groundwork San Diego- Chollas Creek; Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project	Coastkeeper		Comment withdrawn.		
26	Ben McCue	WiLDCOAST	A San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project	San Diego Coastkeeper	Multiple (of particular interest to WiLDCOAST is work in the Otay and Tijuana River watersheds)	Through water quality testing and data collection this project is a great way to engage community volunteers as environmental stewards. Additionally, the data collected will be valuable to both policy makers and regulatory agencies. WiLDCOAST strongly supports this project.	+	
26	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project, 2010	San Diego Coastkeeper	San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana.	Concerns with regard to the methodologies to be used in this sampling including monitoring, source identification of the pollutant founds, sampling procedures and approved test methods.	-	<p>I have attached the following documents which should answer questions of sampling protocols, analytical methodologies, site selection, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quality Assurance Project Plan, with separate file for signed approval by the SDRWQCB</li> <li>2. Monitoring Plan</li> <li>3. Field Collection and Analysis Standard Operating Procedure</li> </ol> <p>In addition to the Field Collection SOP, all volunteers receive office and hands on training as outlined in QAPP Section 8.1.</p>

26	Bill Hickman	San Diego Surfrider Foundation	A San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project	San Diego Coastkeeper		This project will continue the current monitoring performed by Coastkeeper to produce trends in the data set that started with Prop 50 funding. The current monitoring includes collecting and analyzing samples for multiple indicators at up to 33 locations in nine watersheds every month.		
26	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project, 2010	San Diego Coastkeeper	Pueblo	N/A	N/A <sup>1</sup>	
26	Lindsay Goodwin	Ocean Discovery Institute	San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project, 2010	San Diego Coastkeeper	Pueblo	Fills an existing gap in understanding water quality issues and how/where to target efforts. Meaningfully engages stakeholders and community. Identifies measureable outcomes This project could be used to assess water quality outcomes of other proposed projects.	+	
26	David Wells	City of San Diego	San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project, 2010	San Diego Coastkeeper	San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana.	Concerns with regard to the methodologies to be used in this sampling including monitoring, source identification of the pollutant founds, sampling procedures and approved test methods.	-	
26	David Wells	City of San Diego	San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project, 2010	San Diego Coastkeeper	Pueblo	Concerns with regard to the methodologies to be used in this sampling including monitoring, source identification of the pollutants found, sampling procedures and approved test methods.	-	
26	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project, 2010	San Diego Coastkeeper	San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana.	There is a general lack of detailed information on the monitoring methodologies to be used for this project.	-	See response to Sonsken and Bracci above
26	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project, 2010	San Diego Coastkeeper	Pueblo	There is a general lack of detailed information on the monitoring methodologies to be used for this project.	-	
26	Cherlyn Cac	City of San Diego as a member of the Los Penasquitos and San Dieguito River WURMP	San Diego Regional Water Quality Assessment and Outreach Project, 2010	San Diego Coastkeeper	San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana.	The project does not provide the methodology and protocols for the selection of sampling locations, the number of samples to be collected, the identification of pollutants found, and testing may not be consistent with programs and procedures under the San Diego Region's Municipal Stormwater Management Plan for the San Dieguito River and Los Penasquitos WURMP.	-	See response to Sonsken and Bracci above

26	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	San Diego Water Quality Assessment	San Diego Coastkeeper	Overlays w San Dieguito	<p>1. Project extends funding for IRWM-project. Has an effectiveness review – preferably an independent review - of the present program been conducted?</p> <p>2. The watersheds where the project will operate are not clearly identified. Specifically, what are the plans for the program in the San Dieguito Watershed? San Diego Coastkeeper has been invited to become a member of the San Dieguito Watershed Council but is not yet a participating member.</p> <p>3. What is the long-term funding plan for this project?</p> <p>4. If one of the project purposes is to fill gaps in water quality monitoring by public health and water quality agencies, what is the strategy to fill these gaps with regular public agency monitoring?</p>		
28	Rob Hustel	The San Diego Riverpark Foundation				<p>This project could result in improve water quality within the basin. The WMP recognizes high levels of TDS as a problem. Water of higher quality would be injected into the area. Withdrawn water would remove constituents of concern and result in improve basin quality benefitting groundwater users in the area and the overall health of the system.</p> <p>It provides for recreation trails.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It provides groundwater monitoring</li> <li>• Invasive plants would be removed and resulting habitat would be of higher quality</li> </ul>		
37	Ben McCue	WiLDCOAST	A Beaches Wet Weather Water Quality Assessment Project	San Diego Coastkeeper	Multiple (of particular interest to WiLDCOAST is work in the Otay and Tijuana River watersheds)	<p>This project is especially needed in order to more accurately “grade” water quality at San Diego County beaches. Current efforts such as Heal the Bay’s Beach Report Card often give inaccurate grades to many of these beaches. Through targeted wet weather beach water quality testing, this project would assist both public health and regulatory agencies better grade water quality at many of our beaches. This has very important public health and policy implications. WiLDCOAST strongly supports this project.</p>	+	
37	Bill Hickman	San Diego Surfrider Foundation	A Beaches Wet Weather Water Quality Assessment Project	San Diego Coastkeeper		<p>This project will target sample collection at eight beaches in five watersheds the day after rain and use bacterial and molecular sources tracking tools (viruses) to better estimate the health risk to ocean users from urban runoff contamination following rain.</p>		
37	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	San Diego County Beaches Wet Weather Contamination Assessment	San Diego Coastkeeper	Carlsbad, Penasquitos, San Diego River, San Dieguito River, Tijuana River	<p>If the project is implemented as described, it may not be consistent with the protocols associated with the monitoring programs under the San Diego Region’s Municipal Storm Water Permit and Mission Bay &amp; La Jolla WURMP. Several concerns with the methodology are described below.</p>	-	<p>With regard to concerns for Prop 84 Proposal # 37, San Diego County Beaches Wet Weather Contamination Assessment, I have attached the Quality Assurance Project Plan and Field Sample Collection Standard Operating Procedures which should answer questions of sampling protocols and analytical methodologies for tests performed by Coastkeeper’s laboratory.</p> <p>The monitoring in this project is not proposed to supplement or replace compliance based monitoring conducted under regulatory permit.</p>

37	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	San Diego County Beaches Wet Weather Contamination Assessment	San Diego Coastkeeper	Carlsbad, Penasquitos, San Diego River, San Dieguito River, Tijuana River	The proposed PCR test method is not an EPA approved method for testing bacteria.	-	<p>This is correct; however, this is not compliance based monitoring, so the lack of an EPA approved test method does not discount the utility of the data.</p> <p>As a point of clarification, the EPA has approved a rapid genetic microbial test method and listed it in the Code of Federal Regulations. This selection was made several years ago following comparative studies of emerging rapid test methods by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project. However, advancements in rapid genetic microbial test methods since then have rendered the current approved method outdated at this time.</p>
37	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	San Diego County Beaches Wet Weather Contamination Assessment	San Diego Coastkeeper	Carlsbad, Penasquitos, San Diego River, San Dieguito River, Tijuana River	Are bacteria tests being conducted by a State certified lab?	-	<p>No. Tests for fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) will be conducted by San Diego Coastkeeper’s Laboratory. Again, because the monitoring is not intended to satisfy a regulatory permit, the lack of state certification does not discount the utility of the data.</p> <p>All samples collected and analyzed by Coastkeeper follow a state approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). One of the project’s goals is to provide the FIB data to Heal The Bay, which generates beach water quality grades based upon this data. Heal The Bay accepts data that comes from a laboratory with a state approved QAPP.</p>
37	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	San Diego County Beaches Wet Weather Contamination Assessment	San Diego Coastkeeper	Carlsbad, Penasquitos, San Diego River, San Dieguito River, Tijuana River	The County Department of Environmental Health (DEH) issues a general advisory that it is not “safe” to swim in the ocean within 72 hours after a wet weather event. The proposed project would test within 24 hours after a wet weather event, a time when the ocean is still under the general advisory from County DEH. If it is not “safe” to swim in the ocean within 72 hours it would follow that it would not be “safe” to swim within 24 hours.	-	<p>Correct. The project is not proposing to change the 72 hour general advisory or persuade the public to enter ocean waters during the 72 hour general advisory. One of the project’s goals is to provide data that more accurately reflects wet weather water quality and health risk to ocean users. Sampling at 24 hours after rain instead of 48 – 72 hours after rain will provide this information which is shared with the public in terms of more accurate wet weather grades assigned by Heal The Bay.</p> <p>As background on this project need; Heal The Bay generates wet weather grades for beaches based upon data submitted by DEH. Following a large spike caused by stormwater pollution, bacterial levels in ocean waters decrease exponentially in the days after rain.</p> <p>DEH collects samples on day 3 of the 72 hour advisory, the day with the lowest bacterial levels for this 3 day advisory period. The aim of this sampling strategy is to verify bacterial levels have dropped within acceptable levels. Unintentionally, this creates artificially good wet weather grades by Heal The Bay that can mislead ocean users in their understanding of water quality and the health risk from water contact following rain.</p>

37	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	San Diego County Beaches Wet Weather Contamination Assessment	San Diego Coastkeeper	Carlsbad, Penasquitos, San Diego River, San Dieguito River, Tijuana River	The County DEH will issue a general advisory when rainfall exceeds 0.2 inches. The proposed study will only test when rainfall exceeds 0.5 inches when the ocean is already under a general advisory and considered not "safe" to swim in.	-	See above response. Also, the 0.5" criteria for sampling are needed to ensure beaches are sampled during wet weather conditions. Given the variability of rainfall in the county, the 0.2" criteria do not ensure widespread rainfall needed to generate stormwater flows.
37	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	San Diego County Beaches Wet Weather Contamination Assessment	San Diego Coastkeeper	Carlsbad, Penasquitos, San Diego River, San Dieguito River, Tijuana River	The project as proposed will not help determine if the wastewater system is contributing to bacteria exceedances at beaches during wet weather. There appears to be an assumption that the only source of human fecal bacteria is from the wastewater system.	-	Coastkeeper has on its staff the former Ocean Recreational Water Program Coordinator for DEH who served almost 10 years in that role. While failing wastewater infrastructure is not the only source of human fecal bacteria in stormwater flows, a review of microbial source tracking data in the context of FIB sample data from split samples can give insight whether wastewater is a significant component in measured FIB levels. Essentially, a positive human signal in microbial source tracking data coupled with total and fecal coliform (FIB) levels that approach a 1:1 ratio suggests wastewater may be a significant component in measured FIB levels.
37	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	San Diego County Beaches Wet Weather Contamination Assessment	San Diego Coastkeeper	Carlsbad, Penasquitos, San Diego River, San Dieguito River, Tijuana River	The project as proposed has the potential to document that there is a bacteria of human origin problem at the tested beaches but does not indicate how the source will be indentified.	-	The project will employ two microbial source tracking tools to determine if human sources are contributing to FIB contamination of ocean waters. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Depending upon the location, samples will be analyzed using quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) for Bacteroides HF183 or Bacteroides theiatiomicon (Bt) by a contract laboratory.</li> <li>2. A second analysis will be performed using molecular methods to measure human virus (enterovirus or adenovirus). This second test will act as a confirmation for the presence of absence of a human signal in the first sample. These samples will be analyzed by Rachel Nobel of University of North Carolina.</li> </ol>
37	Cherlyn Cac	City of San Diego as a member of the Los Penasquitos and San Dieguito River WURMP	San Diego County Beaches Wet Weather Contamination Assessment	San Diego Coastkeeper	Carlsbad, Penasquitos, San Diego River, San Dieguito River, Tijuana River	The project may not be consistent with the monitoring program protocols with the San Diego Region's Municipal Storm Water Permit, and San Dieguito River and Penasquitos WURMP. The testing method is not consistent with monitoring program. The project does not determine the identification of the bacteria source.	-	See above responses.

37	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	San Diego Beaches Wet Weather	San Diego Coastkeeper	Overlays w San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project description indicates there will be “trash removal events in five monitored watersheds”; it would be helpful if these watersheds were more clearly identified to promote coordination with what are potentially related activities by other organizations</li> <li>2. Because this project is a significant expansion of a related IRWM-funded project, it would be helpful to have performance results from the present program and effectiveness measures. For example, what is “retention duration for volunteer trainees” and the regularity of their participation and of the data collection</li> <li>3. Looked at strictly from a health protection perspective, what is the relative cost effectiveness of training volunteers to collect Wet Weather Contamination Data compared to using the funding to fill the identified wet weather monitoring gap and extend the professional monitoring work of agencies that have statutory health protection responsibilities?</li> <li>4. The citizen monitoring program is proposed to be significantly expanded using additional grant funding. What is the plan for the long-term financial sustainability of the program?</li> <li>5. Relative to other projects, the proposal does a superior job of providing IRWM Plan Metrics</li> </ol>		See above responses.
43	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	East & West Riparian Corridor Project		San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project raises a series of technical questions regarding the cost effectiveness of various types of pollution management measures</li> <li>2. The project is one of the few actually including materials that illustrate clearly what the planned future projects will be. Unfortunately, the database buries these illustrations under “Upload Project Photos &amp; Maps” and in a format that is almost impossible to use. The illustration of a major reworking of the institution’s grounds – and the creation of what seem to be year-round “water features” - raises issues regarding the primary purpose of the project and the appropriate funding plan</li> <li>3. Addressing polluted run-off, especially relating to grazing and confined animals, is identified as a priority activity area in the San Dieguito Watershed Plan</li> <li>4. In evaluating the project, it would be helpful to have documentation on present pollution loading – and impacts – related to the site and some quantification of risks to regional water quality supply</li> <li>5. The cost effectiveness in terms of water quality and supply benefits may be addressed in background studies but are not documented in the application.</li> <li>6. There are technical questions about the performance of the types of proposed systems improvements in terms of water quality functioning – for example, how well can the system be expected to perform from a water quality improvement standpoint during wet weather incidents?</li> <li>7. It is very difficult to come away from the illustration of the plans for the overall project without feeling that a major purpose of the project is to create “water features” for the facility intended to enhance the visitor experience and with potential benefits for the animals. But, what specifically is the extent of water quality and supply management benefits or are such benefits incidental?</li> </ol>		

						<p>8. How will the project construction (in earlier submissions, which included construction elements, the price tag was in the \$20 million range) be funded?</p> <p>9. Is an estimate available of the level of water use before and after the project is constructed, particularly with respect to the proposed “water features” – and the sources of water</p> <p>10. The project describes planning activities and the production of “construction documents” for bidding. Could the project be phased to evaluate the cost effectiveness – in terms of water quality and supply – and maybe prototype-test some of the proposed approaches before making a major design investment.</p>		
<b>116</b>	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	City of San Diego - Mt. Abernathy Green Street Project	City of San Diego – Storm Water	Peñasquitos	City Storm Water is the project proponent. This project is directly linked to the Mission Bay & La Jolla WURMP. It was identified in the original WURMP plan as a water quality project for implementation. It supports each goal and the strategies of the WURMP.	+	
<b>116</b>	Cherlyn Cac	City of San Diego as a member of the Los Peñasquitos and San Dieguito River WURMP	City of San Diego - Mt. Abernathy Green Street Project	City of San Diego – Storm Water	Peñasquitos	<p>The project provides runoff reduction, pollution prevention, and improves water quality.</p> <p>The project is will assist in meeting the Municipal Storm Water Permit and TMDL requirements.</p> <p>The project would reduce urban runoff pollution into Mission Bay.</p> <p>The project supports the goals and strategies of the WURMP.</p>	+	
<b>149</b>	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Volcan Mountain Grand Property	Volcan Mountain Preserve Foundation	San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project directs itself to a number of high priority objectives and strategies identified in the San Dieguito Watershed Plan including: protection of local water source; protection of special biological resources; ecological enhancement, restoration &amp; rehabilitation; watershed stewardship; invasives management; and protection of reservoirs</li> <li>2. Protection of the open space character of Volcan Mountain is called out specifically as a high priority in the Watershed Plan</li> <li>3. Project is coordinated with – and complements- a multi-agency effort to protect Volcan Mountain from development and in watershed enhancing open space</li> <li>4. Not clear whether “habitat restoration” elements are included in the project budget (<i>Report from project sponsor – restoration costs are included</i>)</li> <li>5. Proposed project is element of a coordinated strategy to protect the biological integrity of a landscape-level area of East County. Not necessarily as part of this project, but in the broader context of the IRWM program, it would be helpful to evaluate the contribution to water quality and supply objections of these landscape-level open space protection efforts.</li> </ol>		
<b>159A</b>	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part A	Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek	Pueblo	The Opportunities Assessment will help increase the effectiveness of planning for needed work (water quality, restoration, etc) in the watershed.	+	
<b>159A</b>	David Wells	City of San Diego	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part A	Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek	Pueblo	City Storm Water is a partner and co-proponent on the this Project	NR	

<b>159A</b>	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part A	Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek	Pueblo	The project supports the WURMP collaborative efforts to address and reduce urban runoff pollution. A comprehensive evaluation of the activities is beneficial when assessing if actions taken are benefiting water quality, as well as identify where resources may be focused in the future.	+	
<b>159A</b>	Lindsay Goodwin	Ocean Discovery Institute	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part A	Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek	Pueblo	Demonstrates high project need. Provides measureable outcomes that are achievable within the project timeframe and meet project goals. Is a needed resource to guide and target future efforts to meet IRWM goals and can be utilized by a diversity of groups from agencies to community-based groups.	+	
<b>159A /B/C</b>	Leslie Reynolds	Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek; Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	Phase I-Chollas Creek Integration Project	Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation; Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek; UC Davis	Pueblo	The Opportunities Assessment component of this project builds directly upon, and is the next logical and critical extension of, the decade-old Chollas Creek Enhancement Program and South Branch Implementation Plan. It embraces the watershed planning approach of these previous efforts, and moves them to a detailed level of feasibility, concept design, cost analysis, integration, and prioritization. Additionally, through its compilation of an “existing conditions” report, it will include much of the pertinent data and recommendations ever generated for the watershed; evaluate planned projects relative to their compatibility with watershed protection and community involvement criteria; and identify specific projects that will meet the goals for watershed enhancement as a whole. It will set criteria for all aspects of an integrated watershed management plan, and thereby provide the merits for implementation of the projects identified above. It will use the Jacobs Center habitat restoration and flood management construction project to demonstrate the efficacy of these standards and criteria. The creek restoration component of the project delivers the most comprehensive and critical habitat, flood management, and water quality benefits, both immediate and long-term, , of all the Pueblo applications. In addition to the recreational and open space benefits it will deliver to the community, it will eliminate the pressing problem of erosion and flooding.	+	
<b>159B (168)</b>	Lindsay Goodwin	Ocean Discovery Institute	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project/Part C	University of California	Pueblo	Addresses community need by providing workshops in the community and in multiple languages, and focusing on topic relevant to the local community. Is there demonstrated success of the project that this is continuing/building off of? Do the workshops/distribution of materials result in increased water quality?	+	
<b>159B (186)</b>	Lindsay Goodwin	Ocean Discovery Institute	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part B	Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	Pueblo	Builds on and extends the ecosystem benefits of existing projects. Demonstrates high project need of the environment and community.	+	
<b>159B (186)</b>	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part B	Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	Pueblo	Projects 186 will help the communities in the Chollas Creek watershed move forward with much needed restoration of critical areas of the watershed and help improve water quality. This project is an essential component of achieving better watershed resilience.	+	

<b>159B (186)</b>	David Wells	City of San Diego	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part B	Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	Pueblo	City Storm Water is a partner and co-proponent on the this Project	NR	
<b>159B (186)</b>	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part B	Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	Pueblo	The project is clear on how it will benefit urban runoff pollution prevention efforts by implementing restoration activities, LID and hydromodification mechanisms.	+	
<b>159C (168)</b>	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project/Part C	University of California	Pueblo	Incorporating IPM into the education and outreach will help the Chollas Creek watershed reduce loadings of pesticides into the creek. Chollas Creek has a TMDL in place for pesticides (Diazinon). While Diazinon is now illegal for use on residential properties, this project will help reduce the likelihood of future pesticide issues in the watershed.	+	
<b>159C (168)</b>	David Wells	City of San Diego	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part C	University of California	Pueblo	City Storm Water is a partner and co-proponent on the this Project		
<b>159C (168)</b>	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Phase I - Chollas Creek Integration Project / Part C	University of California	Pueblo	This project has several benefits for urban runoff pollution prevention of pesticides for the WURMP and Chollas Creek watershed in particular. The project complements regional IPM efforts and has assessment mechanisms established.	+	
<b>164</b>	Leslie Reynolds	Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek; Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	Santee Water Reclamation	Padre Dam		Padre Dam manager Arne Sandvik indicates that this application carries no implications for the Pueblo watershed.	*	
<b>164</b>	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	Santee Water Reclamation Facility Expansion Project	Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Pueblo	While Coastkeeper is generally a strong supporter for this approach to increasing local water supplies, this project appears to serve a very small portion of the whole Pueblo watershed and thus may not be the highest priority for the whole watershed.	+	
<b>164</b>	Rob Hustel	The San Diego Riverpark Foundation				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This project can support proposed projects as well as future ones which can lead to improving water quality within the basin.</li> <li>• This project can help to protect water supplies by reducing the demand on local water supplies.</li> </ul>		
<b>164</b>	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Santee Water Reclamation	Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Some Overlay w San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water reclamation is identified as a high priority activity in the San Dieguito Watershed Plan</li> <li>2. Because of the important relationship of the proposal with the El Monte Valley project in the San Diego River Watershed, the San Diego River Watershed Group is viewed as having the lead on coordination with related projects</li> </ol>		
<b>169</b>	David Wells	City of San Diego	San Diego Green School Yard Alliance	San Diego Coastkeeper	Pueblo	This project supports education, LID installation, community participation, involvement in the development and sustaining of solution to runoff and storm water pollution. Additionally the project reaches impervious areas of the urbanized Pueblo watershed not widely targeted with LID and storm water BMP's. There may be additional benefits of potable water use reduction if the sustainable gardens achieve a considerable size.	+	The commenter has accurately portrayed some of the goals and likely benefits of the project.

169	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	San Diego Green School Yard Alliance	San Diego Coastkeeper	Pueblo	This project has several benefits for water conservation and urban runoff pollution prevention. Not only will this project result in reduced runoff and water collection in an area of the watershed not currently addressed, there is high value in the education provided through this project.	+	The commenter has accurately portrayed some of the goals and likely benefits of the project
169	Leslie Reynolds	Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek; Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	San Diego Green Schoolyard Alliance	Coastkeeper	Pueblo	Project Goal #1: <i>To contribute to the prevention of pollutant loading and help achieve Chollas Creek TMDLs.</i> The proposal will not address the priorities identified in the Chollas Creek Dissolved Metals TMDL and Special Studies Monitoring Study (6/2010), in which schoolyard impermeable surface removal is not targeted as a strategy. Although the strategy may be sound, it might be better evaluated not on a pilot project basis, but rather on a watershed basis, through which an inventory of school sites would be aligned with water quality, sediment transport, land use, and other TMDL factors. This approach would inform the selection of priority school sites and a cost analysis of potential benefits compared to other TMDL mitigation strategies proposed in existing studies.	(-)*	<p>The commenter appears to have misunderstood at least part of the intent of the project. We recognize that the Chollas Creek TMDL does not specifically require removal of schoolyard impervious surfaces. This is likely because the School District was not named as a discharger in the TMDL. However, the Technical Report for the TMDL for Dissolved Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Chollas Creek (May 30, 2007) specifically calls out the role that school districts have in potential pollutant loading to the watershed in Section 10.10 ‘School Districts’: “In addition ..., other owners and operators of small MS4s in the Chollas Creek Watershed include the school districts of Lemon Grove, La Mesa, and San Diego. These facilities are classified under the institutional land use category, <i>which is associated with the highest copper and lead loading, and second highest zinc loading of all the land uses in the Chollas Creek Watershed</i> [emphasis added]. The correlation between institutional land uses and high metals loading may be because parking lots constitute a significant portion of this land use.” Thus, we believe that this project will help support achieving the intent of the TMDL, namely reducing the overall load of pollution to watershed, even though school districts were not specifically assigned load allocations.</p> <p>As to the commenter’s second point, we fully agree that a watershed approach is the most appropriate. That is why we have designed the project as such, with an initial focus of targeting the Chollas Creek watershed. To clarify, the ‘pilot’ language in the proposal refers more to the need to ensure that the technical designs and processes established in the initial portion of the project are satisfactory, and not that the whole project is simply a pilot. Regardless of whether schools are included opportunistically or are chosen through approach articulated by commenter, the first one to two schools would still be a pilot.</p> <p>We do agree with the commenter – having an analysis of the whole Chollas Creek watershed identifying which school properties have the greatest potential to improve water quality or reduce runoff volumes would be a beneficial addition to the project. This idea is compatible with the project as it is currently described and with sufficient funding could be included in the project design.</p>

169	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	San Diego Green School Yard Alliance	San Diego Coastkeeper	Pueblo	N/A	N/A <sup>1</sup>	
175	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	Rural Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Partnership Project	Rural Community Assistance Corp (RCAC)	Pueblo	This project does not appear to be applicable to the Pueblo watershed.	-	
175	Lindsay Goodwin	Ocean Discovery Institute	Rural Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Partnership Project	Rural Community Assistance Corp (RCAC)	Pueblo	Clear plan to meet objectives. Demonstrates high need and focus on DACs. Outlines experience, partnerships, and plans necessary to complete project components.	+	
175	David Wells	City of San Diego	Rural Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Partnership Project	Rural Community Assistance Corp (RCAC)	San Juan, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater River, Otay, Tijuana.	No project Specific provided. Project descriptions indicated more objectives than means. Unable to assess properly.	-	
175	David Wells	City of San Diego	Rural Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Partnership Project	Rural Community Assistance Corp (RCAC)	Pueblo	No project Specific provided. Project descriptions indicated more objectives than means. Unable to assess properly	-	
175	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Rural Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Partnership Project	Rural Community Assistance Corp (RCAC)	San Juan, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater River, Otay, Tijuana.	Lack of information on how the project will be implemented and assessed. Not clear how it benefits water conservation and does not benefit urban runoff pollution prevention.	-	
175	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Rural Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Partnership Project	Rural Community Assistance Corp (RCAC)	Pueblo	Lack of information on how the project will be implemented and assessed. Not clear how it benefits water conservation and does not benefit urban runoff pollution prevention.	-	
175	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Rural Disadvantaged Communities Project		Overlaps San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The San Dieguito Watershed Council has not discussed any rural water management needs or projects within the watershed with the Rural Disadvantaged Assistance Corporation.</li> <li>2. No specific projects are identified for funding , which makes it difficult to gage the consistency of the proposal with the San Dieguito Watershed Plan</li> <li>3. The project essentially proposed the allocation of a portion of the available funding to a type of community. Specific project decisions will be made by an organization with a generally described advisory process. A “rural disadvantaged communities” allocation raises the issue of balanced treatment for urban disadvantaged communities and other interests</li> <li>4. What is the planned allocation of the requested grant funds between: general administration, planning studies, and project implementation?</li> <li>5. Without the identification of specific projects – or specific categories</li> </ol>		

						of projects – it is difficult to evaluate the cost effectiveness of the proposal		
179	Cherlyn Cac	City of San Diego as a member of the Los Penasquitos and San Dieguito River WURMP	Sustainable Landscapes-City of Poway-Metate Triangle Irrigation System and Landscape Redesign	City of Poway	Penasquitos	The project can aid in reducing stormwater runoff and dry-weather flows by planting drought tolerant, water wise plants.	+	
179	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Sustainable Landscapes	City of Poway	Overlays w San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project addresses high priority objectives of the San Dieguito Watershed Plan, especially stormwater pollution prevention, water recycling, and improved efficiency of water use.</li> <li>2. Project has high potential community education values</li> <li>3. Project would be strengthened by aggressive commitment to explore extension of reclaimed water to the site</li> <li>3. Because this project’s primary watershed benefits will be in the Penasquitos Watershed, we consider watershed interests in that area to have the lead with respect to this project</li> </ol>		
181	Rob Hustel	The San Diego Riverpark Foundation				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of concrete channels is highly desirable as a means to enhance habitat and water quality. These are specific recommendations HM8, HM9, HM10</li> <li>• It can serve as a model drainage area to determine effectiveness of BMPS in urban developments IS7</li> </ul>		
189	Diane Nygaard	Preserve Calavera	SFID recycled waste water	Santa Fe ID		Same as comment on # 213		
189	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	SFID Eastern Service Recycled Water	SFID	Overlays w San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The project supports several priorities identified in the San Dieguito Watershed Management Plan including: expanding reclaimed water use, and groundwater basin recharge.</li> <li>2. The project seems to be closing related to Project # 212, San Diego North Regional Recycled Water Project. The project should be coordinated to maximize cost effectiveness.</li> </ol>		Project #189 involves the design and construction of recycled water distribution pipelines to serve previously defined recycled water demands in the eastern portion of SFID’s service area. Prior recycled water planning studies have determined that this is a viable project. A detailed Recycled Water Facilities Plan is currently being conducted by SFID to choose the most viable recycled water supply source(there are three available options), refine recycled water distribution, pumping, and storage facility needs, and refine associated capital and operating cost estimates. Project #212 will be compiling recycled water plans and programs from several North San Diego agencies in order to define infrastructure and other requirements that may enable the linkage of the various existing and proposed recycled water systems to further enhance the ability to utilize available and proposed recycled water supplies, and expand the joint usage of existing and proposed recycled water distribution and storage facilities. Project #189 is a viable project on its own. Project #189 is also an integral part of Project #212 since there may be ways

								to link this project with other regional recycling programs.
190	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	SFID Western Service	SFID	Overlays w San Dieguito	Same comments as project 189 – SFID Eastern Service Recycled Water		See response in 189 above.
194	Rob Hustel	The San Diego Riverpark Foundation				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This project appears to be in the early stages and will require additional analysis to determine its true benefits.</li> <li>It provides for groundwater monitoring</li> </ul>		
195	Elaine Lukey	City of Carlsbad	Agua Hedionda Creek Restoration Project SR02+	City of Vista	Carlsbad HU: Agua Hedionda Creek HA (904.3)	This Project supports the Carlsbad WURMP as it is designed to address a significant source of sediment in the hydrologic area. Sediment has been identified as a high priority water quality problem in this HA in the CWURMP, March 2008. The project has been identified as a potential watershed water quality and education activity in recent CWURMP Annual Reports. The project is expected to reduce sediment loading to Agua Hedionda Lagoon and restore riparian habitat within the HA.	+	
195	Diane Nygaard	Preserve Calavera	AH restoration	City of Vista		This is an actively degrading creek channel- causing further losses/damage to the downstream Dawson/Los Monos Reserve and ultimately the AH Lagoon. There are multiple benefits for this project, it was comprehensively evaluated in the AHWMP and received a high priority and there is huge broad based community support. This project should have scored much higher. t		
195	Erik Steenblock, Cheryl Filar, Mo Lahsaie, Erica Ryan, Dan King, Paul Hartman, Scott Norris	Cities of Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista; County of San Diego	Agua Hedionda Creek Restoration Project SR02+	City of Vista	Carlsbad HU: Agua Hedionda Creek HA (904.3)	This Project supports the Carlsbad WURMP as it is designed to address a significant source of sediment in the hydrologic area. Sediment has been identified as a high priority water quality problem in this HA in the CWURMP, March 2008. The project has been identified as a potential watershed water quality and education activity in recent CWURMP Annual Reports. The project is expected to reduce sediment loading to Agua Hedionda Lagoon and restore riparian habitat within the HA.	+	
198	Leslie Reynolds	Groundwork San Diego- Chollas Creek; Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	Sustainable Landscapes Programming and Education	County of San Diego		Project manager Cecelia Tipton could not be reached in time to meet this September 15 deadline. Given that the Phase I-Chollas Creek Integration Project includes a UC Davis integrated pest management (IPM) stakeholder outreach component, the Sustainable Landscapes effort would be better deferred in the Pueblo watershed, awaiting results of the Opportunities Assessment and UC Davis Leslie Reynolds IPM results.	*	
198	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	Sustainable Landscapes - County of San Diego	County of San Diego - Watershed Program	Pueblo	Educating residents in the region on how to reduce pollution and water use from their yards is an important component of improving the health of the watershed. Providing financial incentives to do so is critical in this region where many families will not have the means to do so independently.	+	
198	Lindsay Goodwin	Ocean Discovery Institute	Sustainable Landscapes - County of San Diego	County of San Diego - Watershed Program		High project need and relationship to IRWM goals. Clear plan to meet objectives, except for the dissemination of curriculum materials aimed at residential sector in DACs.	+	

198	David Wells	City of San Diego	Sustainable Landscapes - County of San Diego	County of San Diego - Watershed Program	San Juan, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater River, Otay, Tijuana.	This project supports goals associated with both water conservation and urban runoff pollution prevention. The project also supports the WURMP goal of efficiency of activities that address priority water quality problems, as with reducing over-irrigation and removing a conveyance mechanism for pollutants, the project in effect targets multiple pollutants.	+	
198	David Wells	City of San Diego	Sustainable Landscapes - County of San Diego	County of San Diego - Watershed Program	San Juan, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater River, Otay, Tijuana.	This project supports goals associated with both water conservation and urban runoff pollution prevention. The project also supports the WURMP goal of efficiency of activities that address priority water quality problems, as with reducing over-irrigation and removing a conveyance mechanism for pollutants, the project in effect targets multiple pollutants.		
198	Elaine Lukey	City of Carlsbad	Sustainable Landscapes	County of San Diego - Watershed Program	Carlsbad HU	Nutrients have been identified as a high priority water quality problem in the WURMP, March 2008 in three of the HAs in the watershed (904.3, 904.5, 904.6). In addition, other HAs within the watershed have impairments for nutrients in one or more waterbodies. Furthermore, Loma Alta HA (904.1) is in the process of TMDL development for nutrients and Buena Vista (904.2) is listed as impaired for nutrients. This project may assist with reductions in runoff and associated pollutants generated from landscaped areas, which are suspected to contribute to nutrient and bacteria concentrations.	+	
198	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Sustainable Landscapes - County of San Diego	County of San Diego - Watershed Program	San Juan, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater River, Otay, Tijuana.	This project has several benefits for water conservation and urban runoff pollution prevention. Reduction of irrigational runoff and associated pollutants is directly in line with WURMP goals. The project will also provide necessary public outreach and education that could be integrated with other regional efforts. Incentives will likely allow a higher percentage of landscaped area to be converted in the near term.	+	
198	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Sustainable Landscapes - County of San Diego	County of San Diego - Watershed Program	San Juan, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater River, Otay, Tijuana.	This project has several benefits for water conservation and urban runoff pollution prevention. Reduction of irrigational runoff and associated pollutants is directly in line with WURMP goals. The project will also provide necessary public outreach and education that could be integrated with other regional efforts. Incentives will likely allow a higher percentage of landscaped area to be converted and greater benefits to the watershed.	+	
198	Erik Steenblock, Cheryl Filar, Mo Lahsaie, Erica Ryan, Dan King, Paul Hartman, Scott Norris	Cities of Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista; County of San Diego	Sustainable Landscapes	County of San Diego - Watershed Program	Carlsbad HU	Nutrients have been identified as a high priority water quality problem in the WURMP (March 2008) in three of the HAs in the watershed (904.3, 904.5, 904.6). In addition, other HAs within the watershed have impairments for nutrients in one or more waterbodies. Furthermore, Loma Alta HA (904.1) is in the process of TMDL development for nutrients and Buena Vista (904.2) is expected to follow. This project may assist with reductions in runoff and associated pollutants generated from landscaped areas, which are suspected to contribute to nutrient and bacteria concentrations.	+	

200	Leslie Reynolds	Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek; Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	Water-efficient and Stormwater Friendly Landscaping Incentive Program	City of San Diego		This is a passive residential education and incentive program for individuals wishing to move from turf to drought-tolerant landscaping. Given the additional conversion cost that would be the responsibility of the resident, it is unlikely to have broad participation by citizens in the Pueblo watershed.	*	This program will conserve potable water and extend the region's water supply while reducing pollutant loading to receiving waters. These outcomes, and the strategies that will be employed to accomplish them – partnering with another (non-profit) agency for outreach education, and providing economic incentives, are consistent with the Prop 84 and IRWM goals, and complementary to similar 'Sustainable Landscape' initiatives regionally and statewide.
200	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	Sustainable Landscapes - City of San Diego, Water Conservation and Retention Rebate and Education Program	City of San Diego Public Utilities Dept	San Dieguito River, Peñasquitos, San Diego River, Pueblo	This project supports goals associated with both water conservation and urban runoff pollution prevention. This project complements the work being conducted by the San Diego Regional Storm Water Copermittees. This project complements the goals of the Mission Bay & La Jolla Watershed Urban Runoff Management Program (WURMP) by targeting a known source/conveyance of pollutants – over-irrigation. The project also supports the WURMP goal of efficiency of activities that address priority water quality problems, as with reducing over-irrigation and removing a conveyance mechanism for pollutants, the project in effect targets multiple pollutants.	+	See response from Reynolds above
200	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	Sustainable Landscapes - City of San Diego, Water Conservation and Retention Rebate and Education Program	City of San Diego Public Utilities Dept.	Pueblo	By directly offsetting cost of implementing irrigation improvements on residential properties, this project has the potential to increase urban water use efficiency in this watershed.	+	See response from Reynolds above
200	Lindsay Goodwin	Ocean Discovery Institute	Sustainable Landscapes - City of San Diego, Water Conservation and Retention Rebate and Education Program	City of San Diego Public Utilities Dept.	Pueblo	High project need and relationship to IRWM goals. Unclear if outreach efforts will engage diverse sectors of the community. Plan to measure outcomes is outlined.	+	See response from Reynolds above
200	David Wells	City of San Diego	Sustainable Landscapes - City of San Diego, Water Conservation and Retention Rebate and Education Program	City of San Diego Public Utilities Dept.	San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo	City Storm Water is a partner and co-proponent on the this Project		See response from Reynolds above
200	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Sustainable Landscapes - City of San Diego, Water Conservation and Retention Rebate and Education Program	City of San Diego Public Utilities Dept.	San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo	This project has several benefits for water conservation and urban runoff pollution prevention. Reduction of irrigational runoff and associated pollutants is directly in line with WURMP goals WURMP goal of efficiency of activities that address priority water quality problems. The project will also provide necessary public participation/outreach and education that could also be integrated with other regional efforts. Incentives will likely allow a higher percentage of landscaped area to be converted and greater benefits to the watershed.	+	See response from Reynolds above

200	Cherlyn Cac	City of San Diego as a member of the Los Penasquitos and San Dieguito River WURMP	Sustainable Landscapes-City of San Diego, Water Conservation & Retention Rebate Program	City of San Diego Public Utilities Dept.	San Dieguito River, Penasquitos, San Diego River, Pueblo	Over-irrigation contributes to the dry-weather flows and water is a vector for pollutant loading to receiving waters. This project would help reduce dry weather pollutant loading.	+	See response from Reynolds above
200	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Sustainable Landscapes - City	City of San Diego	Overlays w San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project addressing high priority objectives in the San Dieguito Watershed Plan such as water conservation and recycled water use</li> <li>2. Is the “5 Point Program” model cost effective and financially sustainable? Project material suggests cost per project – apparently not including materials and installation – would be in the \$1,000/project to \$2,000/project range.</li> <li>3. Has the option of simply requiring - by regulation - the implementation of “sustainable landscaping”, as is done in other communities, been adequately evaluated?</li> </ol>		See response from Reynolds above
206	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	San Pasqual Academy	County of San Diego	San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Logic suggests the project will have substantial operational and management benefits for the institution. It would be helpful if these would be described. In this respect, it is of note that the applicant plans to provide a very significant match for the project.</li> <li>2. Aside from the abandoned chicken operation, the potential nature and source of pollutants isn’t described, except in general terms</li> <li>3. The project has elements that directly relate to the IRWM-funded Natural Treatment Systems Conceptual Design. There are obvious linkages but they have yet to be established.</li> <li>4. The project has elements that address high priority activities identified in the San Dieguito Watershed Plan, such as increasing porous surface area</li> <li>5. Friends of the San Dieguito River Valley are identified as a “stakeholder”; the group’s primary focus is in the San Dieguito Lagoon area; the San Dieguito Watershed Council, which has active involvement from the County should be identified and a project coordinated with the IRWM-funded Natural Treatment Systems project</li> <li>6. Upgrade of a sewage treatment plant doesn’t seem to be an especially high priority for IRWM funding – many upgrades are needed throughout the region; the distinction here may be that the system serves a clearly Disadvantaged Community – but, as noted, there is a high level of match for the proposal</li> </ol>		
208	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego	Overlays w San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Centralized management” of water data and “central clearinghouse” (that implies all data) have their critics. The meta-structure for data management deserves careful evaluation and discussion. The project reads like the issues have been settled.</li> <li>2. Similarly, the implied priority is on “collecting” existing data sets together and making them available to the general public. Other approaches – such as focusing on data management and coordination related to well-defined specific areas for priority action - deserve consideration. The usability – or lack thereof – of the IRWM Project</li> </ol>		

						<p>Database should produce a healthy skepticism about the “central data clearinghouse” concept. Granted, there’s a certain “flash” but is the effort “productive” in terms of real-world benefits and what are the “opportunity costs”?</p> <p>3. An appropriate question would be, “what should be in a user-friendly, accessible-to-the-general public “regional water data management system?” The project seems to presume answer as, “whatever can be collected to put in the system”.</p> <p>4. “Useful tool” for various “water management strategies” (referred to frequently) is not a sufficient measure of “cost effectiveness”</p>		
208	Leslie Reynolds	Groundwork San Diego-Chollas Creek; Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	Regional Water Data Management	County of San Diego		A repository for Pueblo watershed data will be created through the Opportunities Assessment portion of the Phase I of the Chollas Creek Integration Project. The water supply and quality data could be easily shared with the Regional Water Data clearinghouse.	*	
208	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego	San Juan,Santa Margarita River,San Luis Rey River,Carlsbad,San Dieguito River,Peñasquitos,San Diego River,Pueblo,Sweetwater River,Otay River,Tijuana River,Not Sure/Unmapped	The project supports the goals of the Mission Bay & La Jolla WURMP through a centralized repository of data which can help in identifying pollutant contributions and in determining sources of water quality problems.	+	
208	Jennifer Kovecses	San Diego Coastkeeper	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego	Pueblo	While data integration is a “nice-to-have” project, it is not a top priority for this watershed.	-	
208	Lindsay Goodwin	Ocean Discovery Institute	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego	Pueblo	Has a clear, achievable plan that could maximize efforts of and provide resources for agencies, non-profits and community-based groups targeting protection/enhancement of water quality. Doesn’t include a plan for public outreach/notification once the data set is available for use.	+	
208	David Wells	City of San Diego	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego	San Juan, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana	This project should prove useful allowing for data collected regionally to be centralized and stored which can help in identifying pollutant source, and loads contributions and in determining sources of water quality problems and trends by all interested parties and stakeholders and make knowledge transfer and peer review more available .	+	

208	David Wells	City of San Diego	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego		This project should prove useful allowing for data collected regionally to be centralized and stored which can help in identifying pollutant source, and loads contributions and in determining sources of water quality problems and trends by all interested parties and stakeholders and make knowledge transfer and peer review more available able which should allow for improved effectiveness of water management in the Region and eliminating duplicative efforts in addition to revealing any gaps.		
208	Elaine Lukey	City of Carlsbad	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego	Carlsbad HU	There is a need for better data management in the Region. With this project, data would be more organized and readily available to assist with water quality assessments performed in the Carlsbad Hydrologic Unit.	+	
208	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego	San Juan, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana	This project will be beneficial to the region because it will provide a central location for monitoring data that may be used to enable storm water management programs to be more effective because a more robust data set may be used to assess water quality.	+	
208	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego	San Juan, Santa Margarita River, San Luis Rey, Carlsbad, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos, San Diego, Pueblo, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana	This project will be beneficial to the region because it will provide a central location for monitoring data that may be used to enable storm water management programs to be more effective because a more robust data set may be used to assess water quality.	+	
208	Erik Steenblock, Cheryl Filar, Mo Lahsaie, Erica Ryan, Dan King, Paul Hartman, Scott Norris	Cities of Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista; County of San Diego	Regional Water Data Management Program	County of San Diego	Carlsbad HU	There is a need for better data management in the Region. With this project, data would be more organized and readily available to assist with water quality assessments performed in the WURMP.	+	
209	Elaine Lukey	City of Carlsbad	Phase 1 - Upper San Marcos Creek Nutrient and Water Quality Abatement/Urban Stream Restoration-San Marcos Creek	City of San Marcos	Carlsbad HU: San Marcos Creek/Batiquitos Lagoon HA (904.5)	This Project supports the Carlsbad WURMP as it is designed to provide mitigation where sources of nutrients have been identified in the hydrologic area. Nutrients have been identified as a high priority water quality problem in this HA in the CWURMP, March 2008. The project has been identified as a potential water quality activity in recent CWURMP Annual Reports. These projects will provide urban runoff treatment. Phase I will provide treatment for an older area of the watershed where redevelopment opportunities are limited.	+	

209	Erica Ryan	City of San Marcos – Lake San Marcos/Upper San Marcos Creek Stakeholder Group – Lead Agency for Grant Applications	Phase 1 - Upper San Marcos Creek Nutrient and Water Quality Abatement/Urban Stream Restoration-San Marcos Creek	City of San Marcos	Carlsbad HU: San Marcos Creek/Batiquitos Lagoon HA (904.5)	The City of San Marcos has in design two urban stream restoration projects that directly connect to the effectiveness of project 210 for water quality enhancement of the Upper San Marcos Creek and Lake San Marcos and preserve the existing unlisted status of the Batiquitos Lagoon on the 3030(d) list. Phase 1 is at 30% design stage in a tributary of San Marcos Creek. Phase 2 is a restoration of San Marcos Creek from Lake San Marcos to SR 78 and is a key element to abatement in the creek and the lake.	+	
209	Diane Nygaard	Preserve Calavera	Phase 1- Upper San Marcos Creek	City of San Marcos		Did not see any explanation for a budget range of from \$ 20k to \$ 10m-	can't be same s	The explanation for the budget request is included in the information that was submitted to the IRWMP . The City of San Marcos grouped three City separate City projects together as directed by the IRWMP contact staff prior to submitting for the grant. The total cost for all three Phases of the grant request, or projects, is \$8 million dollars. There are three distinct ,but related creek system, restoration/ treatment facility projects as described in the IRWMP grant as Phases 1,2, and 3. As generally directed to all grant participants by the IRWMP representatives to reduce the grant request for this cycle by August 25, the amount requested for the total grant request was reduced to a portion of Phase I, the unnamed tributary to Las Posas Creek Restoration Project. Phase I is one of the group of three projects that is in 30% design and will be ready to move forward into construction in FY 12. Phase 2 is the San Marcos Creek Specific Plan Urban Stream Restoration Project, and Phase 3 is the Twin Oaks Valley project.
209	Erik Steenblock, Cheryl Filar, Mo Lahsaie, Erica Ryan, Dan King, Paul Hartman, Scott Norris	Cities of Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista; County of San Diego	Phase 1 - Upper San Marcos Creek Nutrient and Water Quality Abatement/Urban Stream Restoration-San Marcos Creek	City of San Marcos	Carlsbad HU: San Marcos Creek/Batiquitos Lagoon HA (904.5)	This Project supports the Carlsbad WURMP as it is designed to provide mitigation where sources of nutrients have been identified in the hydrologic area. Nutrients have been identified as a high priority water quality problem in this HA in the CWURMP, March 2008. The project has been identified as a potential water quality activity in recent CWURMP Annual Reports. These projects will provide urban runoff treatment. Phase I will provide treatment for an older area of the watershed where redevelopment opportunities are limited.	+	
210	Elaine Lukey	City of Carlsbad	Upper San Marcos Creek/Lake San Marcos Nutrient Diagnostic and Cleanup Project - Phases 1,2 and 3	City of San Marcos	Carlsbad HU: San Marcos Creek/Batiquitos Lagoon HA (904.5)	This Project supports the Carlsbad WURMP as it is designed to identify and characterize sources of nutrients in the hydrologic area. This project is supported by the SDRWQCB. The end result will be identification of the sources and clean up and abatement of the 303(d) impairments listed for Lake San Marcos and San Marcos Creek. Nutrients have been identified as a high priority water quality problem in this HA in the CWURMP, March 2008. The project has been identified as a potential water quality activity in recent CWURMP Annual Reports and also involves two other CWURMP agencies as partners - County of San Diego and the City of Escondido.	+	
210	Erica Ryan	City of San Marcos – Lake San	Upper San Marcos Creek/Lake San Marcos Nutrient	City of San Marcos	Carlsbad HU: San Marcos Creek/Batiquitos	The City of San Marcos has partnered in a voluntary diagnostic , investigative, and clean up effort with the SDRWQCB and key Stakeholder watershed agencies over a 2 -year process including the	+	

		Marcos/Upper San Marcos Creek Stakeholder Group – Lead Agency for Grant Applications	Diagnostic and Cleanup Project - Phases 1,2 and 3		Lagoon HA (904.5)	County of San Diego, City of Escondido, Vallecitos Water District, San Marcos Unified School District, and Caltrans. This project will directly benefit an 18,000 acre sub watershed for which the SWRCB has listed two waterbodies as impaired for nutrients in the Upper San Marcos Creek Watershed and provide data and models for other water bodies in similar conditions, including the San Marcos Creek below the Lake San Marcos Dam, which is also impaired for nutrients. The City of San Marcos in conjunction with the County of San Diego and City of Escondido have prepared a Upper San Marcos Creek Nutrient Management Plan that is part of the Carlsbad Watershed Management Group as a companion to this effort. To date the City of San Marcos and the partner agencies have collectively invested over \$750,000 to support the project in moving forward since 2009. The City is requesting \$250,000 for Phase 1 but ideally would prefer the ability to fully fund all phases.		
210	Dave Gibson	San Diego RWQCB	Upper San Marcos Creek/Lake San Marcos Nutrient Diagnostic and Cleanup Project - Phases 1,2 and 3	City of San Marcos	Carlsbad	The San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board strongly supports the Upper San Marcos Creek/Lake San Marcos Diagnostic and Clean Up Project Phases 1,2, and 3. The Regional Board intends to develop a TMDL or combination of actions to address the impairment of San Marcos Creek and Lake San Marcos for nutrients and eutrophication in 2011 and 2012. Financial support through Prop. 84 will assist stakeholders in completing Phases 1, 2, and 3.	+	
210	Erik Steenblock, Cheryl Filar, Mo Lahsaie, Erica Ryan, Dan King, Paul Hartman, Scott Norris	Cities of Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista; County of San Diego	Upper San Marcos Creek/Lake San Marcos Nutrient Diagnostic and Cleanup Project - Phases 1,2 and 3	City of San Marcos	Carlsbad HU: San Marcos Creek/Batiquitos Lagoon HA (904.5)	This Project supports the Carlsbad WURMP as it is designed to identify and characterize sources nutrients in the hydrologic area. This project is supported by the SDRWQCB as the end result will be identification of the sources and clean up and abatement of the 303(d) impairments listed for Lake San Marcos and San Marcos Creek. Nutrients have been identified as high priority water quality problem in this HA in the CWURMP, March 2008. The project has been identified as a potential water quality activity in recent CWURMP Annual Reports and also involves two other CWURMP agencies as partners - County of San Diego and the City of Escondido.	+	
212	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	San Diego North Regional Recycled Water	Olivenhain Municipal Water District	Overlays w San Dieguito	1.Expanding water reclamation – and ensuring the quality and usability of the product – is a high priority activity in the San Dieguito Watershed Plan 2. The potential long-term benefits of this project are planned to extend – in a cooperative and coordinated fashion - across a number of North County Watersheds		
213	Elaine Lukey	City of Carlsbad	North San Diego County Cooperative Demineralization Project	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority	Carlsbad HU: Escondido Creek/San Elijo Lagoon HA (904.6)	This Project supports the Carlsbad WURMP as it is designed to reduce bacteria, sediment, and nutrient loads in dry and wet weather flows in the hydrologic area. All three of these constituents are identified as high priority water quality problems in this HA in the CWURMP, March 2008. Additionally, the project will address TDS which is a region wide pollutant, affecting all HAs in the Carlsbad Watershed.	+	
213	Diane Nygaard	Preserve Calavera	No SD cooperative demineralization	SE JPA		Shouldn't the portion of this project dealing with recycled water be delayed until after the results of project # 212 are known? Seems like # 212 should establish the priorities for the rest of the recycled water projects in the same area.		#213 is integrated with #212 – the efforts are coordinated to provide recycled water to North County customers. Though this project is ready to proceed for construction now. This project has water quality benefits associated with stormwater management, wastewater treatment/discharge, and recycled water production.

213	Erik Steenblock, Cheryl Filar, Mo Lahsaie, Erica Ryan, Dan King, Paul Hartman, Scott Norris	Cities of Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista; County of San Diego	North San Diego County Cooperative Demineralization Project	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority	Carlsbad HU: Escondido Creek/San Elijo Lagoon HA (904.6)	This Project supports the Carlsbad WURMP as it is designed to reduce bacteria, sediment, and nutrient loads in dry and wet weather flows in the hydrologic area. All three of these constituents are identified as high priority water quality problems in this HA in the CWURMP, March 2008. Additionally, the project will address TDS which is a region wide pollutant, affecting all HAs in the Carlsbad Watershed.	+	
213	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	North San Diego County Cooperative	San Elijo Joint Powers Authority	Some Overlay w San Dieguito	1.Expanding water reclamation – and ensuring he quality and usability of the product - is a high priority activity in the San Dieguito Watershed Plan 2. Because of the important relationship of the proposal to the San Elijo Lagoon, the watershed group for the area is considered to have the lead on commenting on this project		
218	David Wells	City of San Diego	Sustainable Landscape Conversions Initiative (SLCI)	Association of Compost Producers	San Diego, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana.	This project addresses both potable water use reduction thereby reducing the potential for irrigation runoff and increase storm water infiltration. It targets measurable goals and benchmarks and has described in brief a methodology appears that which it could be put to practice. The project also supports the WURMP of a number of watershed goal of efficiency of activities that address priority water quality problems, as with reducing over-irrigation and removing a conveyance mechanism for pollutants, the project in effect targets multiple pollutants.	+	
218	Stephanie Bauer	Port of San Diego	Sustainable Landscape Conversions Initiative (SLCI)	Association of Compost Producers	San Diego, Sweetwater, Otay, Tijuana.	This project is directly in line with WURMP goals and objectives to address high priority water quality problems and has several benefits for water conservation and urban runoff pollution prevention. The project will aid in eliminating or minimizing chemical use and runoff during both wet and dry weather. The project could complement LID efforts by agencies in the watersheds it is implemented in. It also provides measures to determine effectiveness and efficiency throughout the project, which will provide important information to the region as a whole.	+	
478	Cherlyn Cac	City of San Diego as a member of the Los Penasquitos and San Dieguito River WURMP	Lake Hodges Water Quality & Quagga Mitigation Measures	San Diego County Water Authority	San Dieguito River	Provides water quality improvements to an impaired water body.	+	

478	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Lake Hodges Water Quality	County Water Authority	San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Improving water quality in Lake Hodges is consistently identified in the San Dieguito Watershed Management Plan as a very high priority</li> <li>2. The project is identified as a “construction project”; but the project elements are not described – even a clear list of the general types of measure planned or preliminarily identified measure to be employed – would be helpful</li> <li>3. What are the costs of the “construction elements” of the project; the expected results; the cost-effectiveness?</li> <li>4. The project description indicates the “project is linked to” the (IRWM-funded) Lake Hodges Natural Treatment System Conceptual Design. Linkages remain to be established.</li> <li>5. Since a feasibility study is intended, maybe consideration should be given to phasing grant funding - with planning, and maybe prototype testing, first – with general implementation to follow. This would also permit the analysis – and integration – of the most cost-effective combination of programs of upstream and in-the-reservoir measures.</li> <li>6. No metrics are provided for expected improvement in water quality in the lake – making it difficult to assess cost-effectiveness</li> </ol>		
53	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Planning Coordinated Water Saving Projects at WAP	Zoological Society	San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is unfortunate the Zoological Society and the San Dieguito Watershed Council, which have potentially related IRWM projects, have not discussed coordinating or potentially integrating certain activities. The already-funded Wild Animal Park project and the proposed projects have potential relationships to the Watershed Council’s IRWM-funded Hodges Natural Treatment Systems project. <b>The Watershed Council shares responsibility for this delay in coordination.</b> At the invitation of the Watershed Council, the Zoo has appointed a representative to the Council, but the funded projects of the two organizations and proposed projects have not been discussed.</li> <li>2. Application material indicates, “The project has been included in the San Dieguito Watershed Plan.” We are not able to identify such a project-level reference in the Watershed Plan. However, projects of the general type represented by the proposal are identified in the Plan as “high priority” areas.</li> <li>3. How much of the requested grant funds are for “planning” and how much for “project implementation (construction)?</li> <li>4. The project identifies that a “feasibility study” was completed. Did the study include evaluations of alternative strategies – such as for reducing water demand and addressing pollution management by regional-level strategies?</li> <li>5. Has the cost-effectiveness of the project elements that are to be constructed been evaluated?</li> <li>6. Have watershed-level approaches to dealing with potential pollution management issues relating to the site, such as consideration of measures that would jointly address runoff from the range of animal-based operations in the San Pasqual Valley, including from dairy cows, been evaluated?</li> <li>7. The project is identified as “stand alone” but related to other project</li> </ol>		

						<p>submissions - specifically those relating to the Planning Saving Projects and Valley Well Improvement Project. How would the level of results of the proposed project – and the project’s cost effectiveness - be impacted if were a stood alone project?</p> <p>8. The application, in identifying a Wild Animal Park Integrated Water Quality and Watershed Management Plan, notes the plan incorporates “water features into proposed park attractions”. What are the estimated values – or the percentage of overall project values – of these non-water related benefits to the WAP?</p>		
92	Stephanie Bracci and Andre Sonksen	City of San Diego Storm Water	Bannock Avenue Neighborhood Streetscape Improvements & Bacteria Treatment for Tecolote Creek Watershed Protection	City of San Diego -Storm Water	Peñasquitos	City Storm Water is the project proponent. This project is directly linked to the Mission Bay & La Jolla WURMP. It was identified in the original WURMP plan as “Infiltration LID BMP” and in subsequent WURMP annual reports, has been identified as the current project title and location. It supports each goal and the strategies of the WURMP.	+	
92	Cherlyn Cac	City of San Diego as a member of the Los Penasquitos and San Dieguito River WURMP	Bannock Avenue Neighborhood Streetscape Improvements & Bacteria Treatment for Tecolote Creek Watershed Protection	City of San Diego – Storm Water	Penasquitos	<p>The project provides runoff reduction, pollution prevention for a neighborhood and improves water quality.</p> <p>The project is will assist in meeting the Municipal Storm Water Permit and TMDL requirements.</p> <p>The project has a bacteria load reduction for Mission Bay.</p> <p>The project supports the goals and strategies of the WURMP.</p>	+	
97	Craig Adams	San Dieguito Watershed Council	Valley Well Improvements - WAP	Zoological Society of San Deigo	San Dieguito	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Project is described as a replacement well that will improve reliability and flexibility. The internal operational benefits seem fairly obvious - but the public water management benefits are discussed only in general terms.</li> <li>2. The project provides, at most, a limited match. How does this funding program match the distribution of internal benefits and general public benefits?</li> <li>3. Reference is made to a “San Pasqual River Valley Watershed Management Plan”. There is a San Pasqual Groundwater Plan and a San Dieguito Watershed Plan.</li> <li>4. The project is not specifically identified in the San Dieguito Watershed Plan – though one could interpret “actions” identified in the Plan as of the general nature of the proposed project.</li> <li>5. Not clear how new well configuration can make a significant contribution to water quality in Lake Hodges as presented.</li> <li>6. How does the proposed project – a well replacement – address erosion control, reduced sediment loads? (40)</li> <li>7. How the project can significantly reduce the use of imported from off-site water, when the amount of groundwater withdrawn will not increase, deserves added explanation</li> <li>8. Is the algae problem referred to in terms of “Overall Project Benefits” a health issue – for animals? For humans? Or is it a matter of aesthetics for the Safari Park visitors? Or a combination?</li> <li>9. Reference is made to the Integrated Water Quality and Watershed</li> </ol>	I	

						Management Plan and the incorporation of “water features into proposed park attractions:” Is this project intended to support such “water features”. 10. No IRWM Plan metrics are provided for a proposed construction project.		
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