5. SHORT- AND LONG-TERM ACTIVITIES

As water quality issues and associated COCs are identified, validated, and prioritized, watershed Copermittees will work together in an interactive process to identify means to mitigate the water quality problems. This chapter presents the short- and long-term activities associated specifically with the potential high priority water quality problems identified in Chapter 4, Major Water Quality Problems. This chapter also discusses how activities are to be implemented and how the responsibilities for implementation will be divided within the watershed. The Copermittees will use an adaptive management approach so that activities will be continually adapted and updated as new information, data, and techniques become available. Updates to this program will be submitted as part of the Watershed URMP Annual Report and will include the annual evaluation of high priority and other potential water quality problems, describe any changes to the priority listing of water quality problems, and include any revisions to the list of activities.

5.a. Development and Implementation of Activities

Mitigating water quality problems will be a long-term project. Water quality problems may be identified at several levels: jurisdictional (municipal, county or other governmental entity), inter-jurisdictional (watershed), or regional. Generally, a water quality problem that is determined to be specific to a jurisdiction would be referred to the source agency and addressed through their existing program or Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Plan (Jurisdictional URMP). In other cases, the source(s) may be found to originate from two or more jurisdictions, in which case the problem would be addressed as part of the watershed- based program. Lastly, the issue may be found to be at a regional level (impacting more than one watershed) and would be referred to the appropriate regional technical committee (Monitoring, Outreach, Budget, etc.) for their assessment and recommendations. Implementation of regional activities that address water quality problems identified in the watershed would subsequently be incorporated as part of the jurisdictional or the watershed program as appropriate. Water quality problems specific to a watershed would generally be addressed through both mechanisms.

Many of the activities addressing water quality problems across the watershed may be similar and applicable across jurisdictions. For these solutions Copermittees will likely work within their current programs (Jurisdictional URMPs) rather than creating a new program. The watershed-based program will focus efforts and bring consistency to Copermittee approaches through systematic evaluation of water quality problems, prioritization, and activity implementation. Watershed projects may be small, for instance adopting consistent monitoring standards, or large, such as developing additional strategic or upstream monitoring to determine sources. The extent to which these projects are implemented, implementation responsibilities, and funding for these projects will vary significantly depending on the list of activities and the complexity of the problems.

The considerations used to develop activities that address water quality problems or issues vary significantly, but may include the following as time and resources permit:

- Extent of each water quality problem (spatial, temporal and magnitude).
- Need for additional data or studies to address data or information gaps.
- Activities in the watershed related to water quality problems, extent of implementation, planned duration of activities, and scheduled time to assess effectiveness in resolving the problem.

- Potential mechanisms to reduce pollutant load and its concentration (structural and non-structural BMPs, education and outreach, etc.).
- Feasibility or appropriateness of urban runoff mitigation, treatment, detention, and MS4 Operation and Maintenance improvements.
- Efficiency, economic impact, and technical feasibility of potential BMP(s) known to mitigate problems and other activities under consideration.
- Funding sources for all activities under consideration, including grants.
- Efficiency of past short- and long-term activities.
- Implementation schedule taking into consideration: funding sources (grants, etc.), economic impact, technical feasibility, benefit to cost analysis, the number of activities proposed, complexity of implementation, and experience by watershed Copermittees with implementation of the activity, seasonal factors, etc.
- Results of these complementary efforts: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program, Dry Weather Monitoring, Coastal Outfall, and Ambient, Bay and Lagoon monitoring data. Constituents of concern that may have been identified as problematic may have already been mitigated by identifying illicit discharges or connections, spills (caused by sewer overflows, accidents or other identified sources). Copermittees should use Best Professional Judgment and experience to determine if previously identified sources (sewer overflows, spills from accidents or disasters, etc.) have been corrected and/or if the existing correction plan(s) satisfy the requirement of an "activity."

An adaptive management approach will be used so that the process of planning actual implementation and scheduling of activities will be iterative, cooperative, and likely to change as the program develops and needs are identified.

The list of activities and a detailed implementation schedule will be included in the annual update of the Watershed URMP. Short- and long-term activities may be designated for consideration in future years and labeled as tentative projects. This strategy will account for the factors listed above. Short-term activities may in some cases, due to the ease of implementation, be scheduled within a year or two, but staggered to allow for project and workload management.

5.b. Implementation Responsibilities

The designation of the responsible parties will vary depending on the activity. Possible approaches might include:

- Each Copermittee be responsible for implementing selected watershed activities in their own jurisdiction (coordinated as part of the Jurisdictional URMP).
- Activities are recognized as regional in nature and will be addressed by all Copermittees.
- All watershed Copermittees share funding of watershed activities and the implementation is performed as a collaborative effort.
- Fund activities through grants or cooperative, cost-sharing agreements.
- A watershed Copermittee consultant performs implementation of activities.
- Combination of some or all of the above.

The lead watershed Copermittee for the Carlsbad Watershed, the City of Encinitas, currently acts as the responsible party for submittal of the Watershed URMP for 2002-03 and other general activities associated with implementation strategy and reporting. The Copermittees in the watershed have developed a cost-sharing agreement to cover the management efforts for the first year of the watershed program and development of the Watershed URMP.

Copermittees within each watershed may elect to manage and fund other common or shared activities using a variety of mechanisms and strategies.

5.c. Short-Term Activities

Activity No. 1 – Bacteria Source Investigation Project

Based on the assessment provided in Chapter 4, it has been determined that bacterial levels are elevated in the watershed and are a potential high priority water quality problem as evidenced by the data reviewed up to 2002 and as designated in the 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Water bodies for this watershed. Because of the limited amount of data used for the assessment, additional verification and validation using water quality data from a variety of sources is required. Further refinement of this activity will be needed to identify persistent sources of bacteria contributing to the listed areas. Existing data obtained by individual jurisdictions (dry weather, costal outfall, etc.) will be collected and reviewed. Additional MLS data from wet weather testing in 2002-2003 will also be reviewed for any changes compared to 2001-2002 and the historical data at the AHC MLS. Until a comprehensive data review is performed, it cannot be positively stated that source(s) or cause(s) can be finalized and remedied.

Unless significant additional resources become available, this short-term activity will focus on data collection and evaluation from current jurisdictional programs (dry weather monitoring, coastal outfall and lagoon monitoring, etc.) as a first phase of source identification.

As part of a second phase of this activity, Copermittees will assess the information and results from existing source identification projects currently underway in Mission Bay and San Diego River that address similar problems. The design, implementation and outcome of these two projects may provide a model and/or direction to solving the bacterial indicator problem for the Carlsbad Watershed and implementing BMPs for specific, discrete sources known to contribute bacteria to the receiving waters.

The City of Carlsbad submitted a Clean Beaches Initiative grant application to the State Water Quality Control Board in October 2002 seeking monetary aid to perform a project that includes:

- Collecting and assessing all bacteria monitoring data and information from previous studies and identifying data gaps.
- Sampling and testing to eliminate data gaps and verify previous findings.
- Determining potential sources of bacteria and designing a verification strategy (monitoring, observations, infrastructure maintenance and integrity, etc.).
- Abating confirmed sources of bacteria by applying Best Management Practices.

5.d. Long-Term Activities

Carlsbad Watershed Copermittees have identified addressing sedimentation and siltation as a long-term activity based on the water quality assessment performed in 2002. Copermittees will be tracking and reporting the implementation of several programs already underway in 2001 that are closely related to the sedimentation and siltation problem.

Activity No. 2 - SUSMP Implementation

This issue will be tracked to address the sedimentation and siltation water quality problem that is likely caused by excessive solids (total and/or suspended) discharged to the receiving waters. The analytical data available suggest the presence of suspended solids and turbidity which are likely indicators of the water quality problem in this watershed. Carlsbad Watershed Copermittees are in the process of implementing additional measures to reduce pollutant loadings, including sediment and silt (measured as total suspended solids and turbidity by the Monitoring program) conveyed by the municipal storm sewer system (MS4) to the receiving waters. The new measures are contained in the Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan to be implemented in each jurisdiction beginning in December 2002.

The Model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) was developed collectively by the Copermittees to address post-construction urban runoff pollution from new development and redevelopment projects that fall under "priority project" categories. The goal of the Model SUSMP is to develop and implement practicable policies to ensure to the maximum extent practicable that development does not increase pollutant loads from a project site and considers urban runoff flow rates and velocities. This goal may be achieved through site-specific controls and/or drainage area-based or shared structural treatment controls. The Model SUSMP, collectively developed by the Copermittees, identified appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) for certain designated project types to achieve this goal. Each Copermittee may opt to develop a Local SUSMP based on the Model SUSMP to accommodate jurisdictional components.

The overall goal of the Jurisdictional URMP land use planning component is to establish a programmatic framework for the implementation of activities to minimize the impact of new land development and redevelopment projects on receiving waters and other environmental resources in the County of San Diego. As part of many of the individual jurisdiction's Standard Urban Stormwater Management Plan (SUSMP), certain discretionary projects are required to prepare a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) or similar document (e.g. Local SWPPP) for review and approval. The purpose of the SWMP is to provide all the information needed to fully and adequately characterize the existing water quality, analyze the drainage, develop effective post-construction storm water protection and ensure the effectiveness of the Best Management Practices (BMP) through proper maintenance and long-term fiscal responsibility. The Copermittees will continue to require storm water management documents for those new land development and redevelopment projects that have the potential to directly impact storm water quality.

Activity No. 3 - Ambient Bay and Lagoon Monitoring Program

Starting in 2003, the Ambient Bay and Lagoon Monitoring (ABLM) Program will include sampling and testing in Buena Vista, Agua Hedionda, Batiquitos and San Elijo Lagoons as well as eight other lagoon or coastal estuaries. This program is part of the Core Monitoring Program established for the San Diego Region. The program consists of collecting sediment chemistry, toxicity, and ecological community data (benthic infauna) to establish a baseline and assess overall health. In subsequent years, the data can be analyzed and compared to establish temporal trends and identify similarities and differences in conditions between each of the lagoons and bays. To help interpret the ABLM data, additional information from upstream testing including rapid stream bioassessments, toxicity and chemical testing at the MLS's will be used. The long term goal of the ABLM Program is to determine which of these water bodies are impacted by urban runoff and to what degree.

The data collected will include sediment particle size that may assist Copermittees in evaluating the sedimentation and siltation issue in Agua Hedionda and other Carlsbad Watershed Lagoons. Additional details about the program design for the first year are found in Section 7 of the Monitoring Report.

5.e Potential Activities to Track and Re-assess

Carlsbad Watershed Copermittees identified several potential long-term activities in the 2002-2003 Watershed URMP that will be tracked. These potential long-term activities are not associated with a high priority water quality issue or problem, but it has been deemed appropriate to track developments in preparation for yearly re-assessment, re-prioritization of water quality evaluations and corresponding activity development.

Integrated Pest Management

Diazinon has been identified as a potential water quality problem based on the limited amount of available data for Agua Hedionda and Escondido Creeks. This potential water quality problem resulting from residential and commercial use of this pesticide is a regional issue and appears to be a concern in several other San Diego watersheds.

Watershed Copermittees plan to develop a greater understanding of the use of Diazinon in order to develop an effective approach to the potential problem. An Integrated Pest Management campaign will be considered to target pesticide use in general in order to avoid the introduction of the next generation of pesticides into the environment. Copermittees will participate in regional efforts to minimize the impact of Diazinon and other pesticides on water quality.

Data Collection and Management

As additional data from a variety of jurisdictional programs or studies becomes available, it will be imperative to review the results and conclusions from these efforts to provide the most complete assessment possible of water quality problems. The data generated from these independent program efforts will be easier to manage if collected using pre-established protocols developed for the watershed and subsequently the region. This recommendation may be fulfilled by existing efforts in the region, but still require coordination at the watershed level. Data may be centralized for ease of management and analysis in the future.

Complementary programs generating significant amounts of data and information that may be used in the future to evaluate watershed water quality include:

- Copermittee dry weather monitoring reports
- Special studies or monitoring information
- Lagoon and coastal outfall monitoring
- Copermittee Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination reports

For example, the Jurisdictional URMPs for each of the watershed Copermittees (Cities of Carlsbad, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, Vista, San Marcos, Solana Beach and the County of San Diego) include the implementation of a Dry Weather Monitoring Program using regional, uniform data gathering standards. This first year water quality assessment should be followed by a review of the compiled results of these jurisdictional efforts. The review will seek to identify

any potential links between the constituents of concern and prioritized water quality problems in this Watershed URMP.

Therefore, future data and information review may lead to re-prioritization of water quality problems and new short- and long-term activities. Specifically, data collection and analysis for the potential water quality issues would benefit from this effort.

A long-term benefit of centralized data collection and management effort is the identification of potential temporal and spatial data gaps for the watershed.

Assess Watershed Water Quality

This recommendation is aimed at addressing the need for continued assessment of benthic community health and toxicity monitoring that will assist watershed Copermittees with future water quality assessments. No new actions are needed to fulfill this recommendation.

Municipal and Domestic Water Supply

Tracking the regional concern over levels of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) and associated regulatory changes is recommended in order to reassess any potential impacts on the watershed on a yearly or periodic basis.

Carlsbad Watershed Copermittees represent one of five watersheds that have TDS levels above the Basin Plan water quality objective. The other affected watersheds are: San Luis Rey, San Dieguito, Peñasquitos and Sweetwater.

6. LAND USE PLANNING CONTEXT AND PROCESSES

As mentioned in the Introduction, Objective #2 of the Carlsbad Watershed URMP is to integrate watershed principles into land use planning. The objective closely follows the requirement under Section J.2.f of the Permit, which requires a mechanism to facilitate collaborative "watershed-based" land use planning with neighboring local governments in the watershed. This chapter describes how the Copermittees are working together to accomplish this objective and the Municipal Permit requirement.

Section 65000 et seq. of the California Government Code gives local governments the authority and the responsibility to exercise local land use planning functions, including those that apply to general plans, subdivisions, and zoning. Because they ultimately control the types and intensities of particular activities that may be allowed within specified geographic areas, land use decisions play a critical role in addressing *point and non-point sources* of pollution.

Land use policies of individual jurisdictions have the potential to affect water quality in water bodies well beyond their boundaries. Cities and counties have traditionally exercised their land use authority independently, with limited consideration of the chemical, biological, and physical processes that govern the generation, transport, and effect of contaminants and stressors at the watershed scale.

6.a. Individual Jurisdictional Planning Goals

Cities and counties "plan" in order to identify important community issues, project future demand for services, anticipate potential problems, and establish goals and policies for directing and managing growth. Individual jurisdictions use a variety of tools in the planning process, including the General Plan and a number of different federal, state and local ordinances (e.g., zoning, subdivision, grading, etc.) and policies.

State law requires that each jurisdiction adopt "a comprehensive, long-term General Plan for [its] physical development." This general plan is the official city or county policy regarding the development of housing, business, industry, roads, parks, and other land uses. The Plan also provides guidelines for the protection of the public from noise and other environmental hazards, as well as the conservation of natural resources. The legislative body of each city (the city council) and each county (board of supervisors) adopts zoning, subdivision and other ordinances to regulate land uses and carry out the policies of their General Plans. This Plan can be described as the city's or county's blueprint for future development. It represents the community's view of its future; a constitution made up of goals and policies upon which the city council, board of supervisors and planning commission will base their land use decisions.

For the purposes of developing policies and planning related to land uses that directly affect watersheds, two elements in particular must be examined. The first, the ***land use element*****,** designates the general location and intensity for development including housing, business, industry, open space, education, public buildings and grounds, waste disposal facilities, and other land uses. The second, the ***conservation element*****,** addresses the conservation, development, and use of natural resources, including water, forests, soils, rivers, and mineral deposits. Within these documents typically lie the identification of water quality-related land use planning goals, objectives, and policies that guide long-range and current planning decisions.

The following is a brief discussion of each of the Carlsbad Watershed Copermittee's planning goals and policies as outlined in their General Plans, as they relate to watershed planning activities, including collaboration with other Copermittees, and how the individual jurisdiction handles matters that directly, or indirectly, affect the other jurisdictions within the Carlsbad Watershed.

6.a.1 City of Carlsbad

The Open Space and Conservation Element of the City of Carlsbad's General Plan includes the following water quality protection objectives and policies:

- Objective B.4 – To coordinate the management of storm water pollutants with federal, state and local agencies.
- Policy C.21 – Coordinate water quality preservation efforts with other cities and agencies having jurisdiction over the portion of drainage basins which extend beyond the city limits.

6.a.2 City of Encinitas

Policy 10.10 of the Resource Management Element of the Encinitas General Plan provides that the City encourages and cooperates with other responsible agencies to plan and implement an integrated management plan for the long-term conservation and restoration of wetland resources, including San Elijo Lagoon, Batiquitos Lagoon, Escondido and Encinitas Creeks and their upstream feeder creeks. Coordinated watershed urban runoff management among Copermittees is an important element in such conservation and restoration.

6.a.3 City of Escondido

The Community Goals and Objectives section of the City of Escondido's General Plan includes an objective (Objective C.1.d) to:

"Improve coordination with the county and surrounding cities regarding planning for areas beyond the city limits to address regional issues and to protect the goals and objectives of the General Plan."

6.a.4 City of Oceanside

Section 1.121 (Land Use Compatibility with Adjacent Jurisdictions or Responsible Agencies) of the City of Oceanside's Land Use element states that its objective is to, "assure appropriate land use compatibility is maintained between Oceanside and adjacent jurisdictions or responsible agencies." In order to do this, the City has developed the following four (4) specific policies:

- Oceanside shall formally notice adjacent jurisdictions of proposed land uses or developments that may affect an adjacent jurisdiction.
- Oceanside shall formally notice responsible agencies of proposed land uses or developments that may affect an adjacent jurisdiction.
- Provide for proper land development or land use compatibility, Oceanside shall, wherever possible, take appropriate action on proposed land uses or

development to address the concerns of adjacent jurisdictions or responsible agencies.
- Oceanside shall formally reply to an adjacent jurisdiction's notice of proposed land development or land use to assure responsible and appropriate land use and infrastructure compatibility is maintained.

6.a.5 City of San Marcos

The City of San Marcos' General Plan currently does not contain specific goals or policies addressing collaboration with other Copermittees with regard to watershed planning. However, as discussed in the preceding sections, any discretionary development project subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) that may affect downstream water resources are studied to determine the potential effects of such projects, and any affected jurisdictions or agencies are notified of such projects. The City of San Marcos accepts comments from any affected jurisdiction or agency concerning watershed planning, and implements the recommendations of such affected parties whenever feasible.

6.a.6 City of Solana Beach

Goal 3.1 (Protect and Conserve the City's Natural and Cultural Resources), which is found under the Open Space and Conservation Element of the Solana Beach General Plan, establishes in part certain goals and objectives related to jurisdictional collaboration.

- Objective 1.0 – Ensure that the quality of water resources do not violate state and federal water quality standards as a result of development within the City of Solana Beach.

- Policy 1.a. – The city shall cooperate with the Regional Water Quality Control Board and other agencies within San Diego County in the implementation of the 208 water quality programs.
- Policy 1.f. – The city shall participate in cooperative agreements with other agencies in programs, which encourage research and establishment of innovative sewage treatment methods as alternatives to ocean outfall and septic tanks.
- Objective 5.1 – Preserve important biological habitat and protect sensitive, rare and endangered species of flora and fauna.
- Policy 5.e. – The city shall cooperate with other appropriate agencies as necessary to preserve significant habitats in rapidly developing areas, including the acquisition of important habitats.

6.a.7 City of Vista

The City of Vista's General Plan currently does not contain specific goals or policies addressing collaboration with other Copermittees with regard to watershed planning. However, as discussed in the preceding sections, any discretionary development project subject to review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) that may affect downstream water resources are studied to determine the potential effects of such projects, and any affected jurisdictions or agencies are notified of such projects. The City of Vista accepts comments from any affected jurisdiction or agency concerning

watershed planning, and implements the recommendations of such affected parties whenever feasible.

As stated in the City of Vista's Jurisdictional URMP, the City is scheduled to update its General Plan's Land Use and Conservation elements within the next three years to incorporate the water quality and watershed protection principles in accordance with Order 2001-01. These updates will also reflect expanded coordination with other affected jurisdictions for planning and development projects.

6.a.8 County of San Diego

The Regional Land Use Element of the County of San Diego's existing General Plan sets as its overall goal a the requirement that planning in the County will "accommodate population growth and influence its distribution" in such a way as to "protect and use scarce resources wisely" and to "preserve the natural environment." The County's Regional Land Use Element also states that one of its Government Structure Goals (Goal 5.4) is to "coordinate planning efforts within the cities of the region… to develop compatible land use strategies."

Portions of the Carlsbad Watershed lie within the North County Metropolitan Subregion. The North County Metropolitan Subregional Plan (NCMSP), adopted on January 3, 1979, and amended on December 19, 1990, outlines specific land use policies to increase city-county planning cooperation. The specific policy, found in Chapter 3 of the NCMSP states, "The County will cooperate in planning and regulating growth of unincorporated territory within each city's sphere of influence. Future County decisions on proposed projects in the sphere areas will take each city's planning objectives into consideration."

Efforts are currently underway to modify the General Plan (GP2020) to improve upon this jurisdictional collaboration to make the language more standardized and consistent. As part of the GP2020 update, the County of San Diego is developing land use goals and policies that are intended to maintain a built environment that is compatible with and sensitive to its natural setting and retains communities and country towns of unique local character. Appropriately identified land uses should enhance, serve, and contribute to an existing communities character as well as protect natural resources while maintaining the , public safety and public and private property rights of landowners.

New developments shall be consistent with a community's character and meet the needs for a diverse range of ages, incomes, abilities and lifestyles. New development shall also provide for the protection of the County's natural resources including ground-water resources, dark skies, cultural and historical resources, agriculture, natural floodplains, wetlands, environmentally sensitive lands, air quality, and water quality through the creation of greenbelts and wildlife corridors and other open space areas. County of San Diego's General Plan includes goals and polices that provide mechanisms intended to preserve open spaces for conservation of natural resources, recreational and educational activities.

6.b. Current Inter-Jurisdictional Planning Collaborative Efforts

State law requires that local governments hold public hearings prior to most planning actions. At the hearing, the council, board, or advisory commission will explain the

proposal (whether a development proposal, ordinance amendment or general plan update), consider it in light of local regulations and environmental effects, and listen to testimony from interested parties.

Jurisdictions (as well as the public at large) have the opportunity to comment on and to participate in hearings relating to land use actions including development. Most development projects within the State of California are considered to require a discretionary review by the jurisdiction with the lead permit approval authority for the project. Therefore, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), before a project can be approved by a jurisdiction, most projects must undergo some form of environmental review, a process, which includes a public notification and comment opportunities. Also several types (not all) of these projects require that the jurisdiction hold a notified public hearing prior to approval of a project.

As part of many of the individual jurisdiction's Standard Urban Stormwater Management Plan (SUSMP), discretionary projects are required to prepare a Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) or similar document for review and approval. The purpose of the SWMP is to provide all the information needed to fully and adequately characterize the existing water quality, analyze the drainage, develop effective post-construction storm water protection and ensure the effectiveness of the Best Management Practices (BMP) through proper maintenance and long-term fiscal responsibility. Prior to being approved by a hearing body, the environmental documents that are prepared for the project (including the SWMP or similar document) will be available to interested members of the public and adjacent jurisdictions for review and comment on development-related storm water issues.

6.c. Watershed-Based Land Use Planning Mechanisms

The Carlsbad Watershed jurisdictions will consider and/or utilize a combination of practices to facilitate the integration of watershed data and information into their land use decision-making processes in order to ensure the protection of the watershed and receiving water bodies. The mechanisms used to facilitate cross-jurisdictional land use planning to ensure consideration of the health of the watershed are described below.

- Agreement between Jurisdictions
- Water Quality Assessment
- Information and Materials Sharing
- Jurisdictional Planning

Each jurisdiction will determine the most appropriate degree that each of these methods will be employed. Also, because the Carlsbad Watershed is actually a hydrologic unit made up of six separate hydrologic areas or watersheds, these mechanisms may vary between hydrologic areas. For instance, the mechanism/s used for the Escondido Creek watershed may be different than those used for the Buena Vista Creek watershed.

6.c.1 Agreement between Jurisdictions

A signed, agreement between the Copermittees within the Carlsbad Watershed has not been developed at this time. However, the development of such a mechanism (i.e. Joint Execution of Powers Agreement (JEPA); Memorandum of Agreement (MOA); or

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), etc.) is and will continued to be considered a viable mechanism to facilitate watershed level land use planning.

6.c.2 Water Quality Assessment.

As illustrated in Figure 6-1 the annual watershed-based water quality assessment conducted collaboratively by the storm water programs in each jurisdiction will form the informational basis for all watershed activities and programs later initiated by jurisdictions, including land use planning. Jurisdictional storm water programs will consider the role of land use planning during the development of their overall control strategies for specific issues and problems identified as priorities for the watershed. On an annual basis, as appropriate, specific data, information, and/or recommendations will be developed or compiled during the water quality assessment process and distributed to each jurisdiction's respective planning departments for consideration by land use planners and other decision makers to ensure adequate consideration of watershed-level problems and solutions.

6.c.3 Information / Materials Sharing.

For watershed issues to be successfully integrated into the land use planning process, effective dialogue must be established between the jurisdictions' storm water programs, planning staff, and other stakeholders. To this end, storm water managers (e.g., the Copermittee staff with primary responsibility for completion and implementation of the WURMP) will establish forums as they determine necessary to ensure effective communication with planning staff both jurisdictionally and on a watershed basis. In both instances, the purpose of the meetings will be to facilitate the exchange of pertinent watershed-specific information and to explore the collaborative development of planning strategies between storm water managers and planners. With respect to watershed-level meetings, the lead Copermittee or their designee will facilitate meetings attended by representatives from each jurisdiction in the watershed, other interested agencies, and the public. As described in Chapter 7, public participation will be a priority during these and other meetings. The meetings will provide a general forum for discussions regarding projects that may impact water quality within other watershed jurisdictions, as well as collaborative opportunities for grant fund applications, coordination of natural resource planning, and mitigation within watersheds. Watershed land-use planning groups will periodically evaluate the effectiveness of these and other mechanisms of collaborative land-use planning to enhance their effectiveness.

Continued collaboration on the development of Watershed URMPs will necessarily result in the identification and/or generation of various written and/or electronic forms of data and information (data, reports, etc.) relevant to land use planning. As appropriate, Copermittees will ensure that such materials are shared with land use planning staff within their individual jurisdictions as well as other jurisdictions within a particular watershed.

Examples of relevant information, materials, or work products which may be shared periodically include grant proposals, restoration or BMP development projects, approvals for unique (such as projects approved with SUSMP waivers) or large development projects, monthly meeting notices, and information on various other activities such as mitigation or structural BMP efforts, educational activities, and grant proposals. Where appropriate, Copermittees will consider the development of standardized materials such

as worksheets or letters that can be distributed to other watershed jurisdictions directly or via the Lead Copermittee.

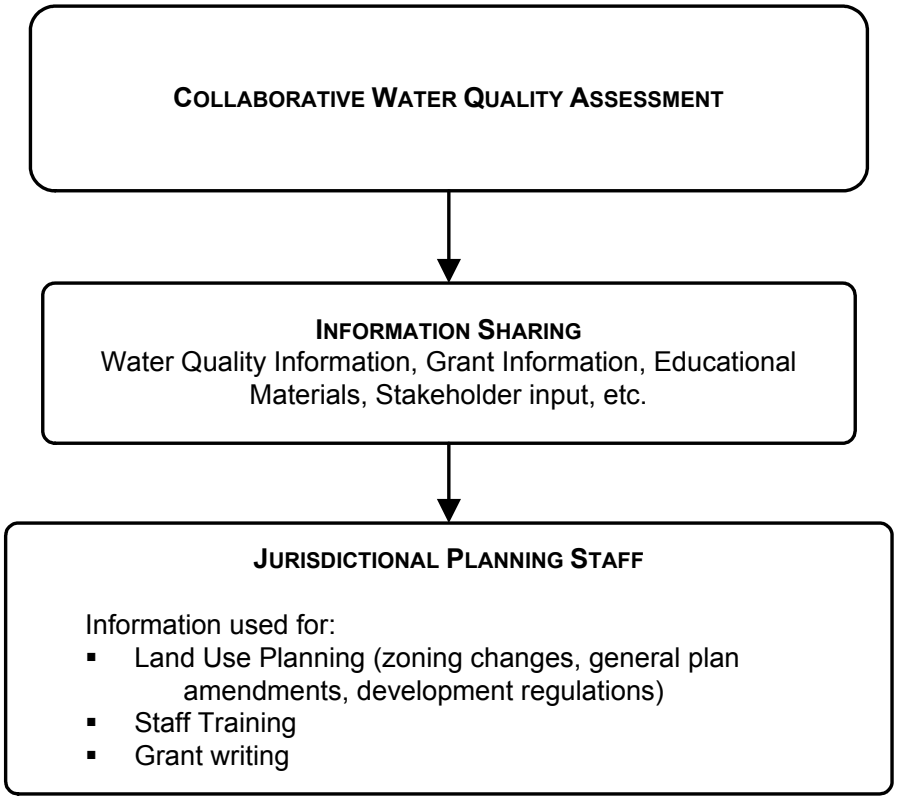

Figure 6-1 Watershed-based Information Sharing Process

6.c.4 Jurisdictional Planning

As additional watershed information and data are developed they will be shared with each jurisdiction's planning department. It is intended that there would be collaboration between the planning staff and the storm water program staff within each jurisdiction to discuss potential land use planning changes, training and grant opportunities that may be appropriate for the issues identified in the water quality assessment. For example, information gathered during the water quality assessment phase described above will form the basis of watershed-specific training elements developed either individually or collaboratively by the jurisdictions. Planning staff may also be encouraged to participate in grant writing and implementation with watershed stakeholders. In addition, relevant water quality data and findings generated through the water quality assessment may be used to determine whether new development regulations, zoning regulations, or land use policies are needed to address specific water quality issues.

6.d. Other Watershed-Based Planning Efforts

For watershed concepts to be successfully integrated into the land use planning process, effective dialogue must be established between the responsible parties. To this end, storm water managers within the Carlsbad Watershed (e.g., the Copermittee staff

with primary responsibility for completion and implementation of the Watershed URMP) have begun to establish forums to ensure effective communication with planning staff, both jurisdictionally and on a watershed basis. In both instances, the purpose of the meetings will be to facilitate the exchange of pertinent watershed-specific information and to explore the collaborative development of planning strategies between storm water managers and planners. As of the date of this document, the following forums/groups have been established by the Co-permittees within the Carlsbad Watershed:

6.d.1 Carlsbad Watershed URMP Workgroup

In response to Order 2001-01, the jurisdictions within the Carlsbad hydrological unit assembled the Carlsbad Watershed URMP Workgroup. The group is tasked with developing a watershed based storm water management plan for the Carlsbad Watershed. The participants of the workgroup include representatives from the Cities of Carlsbad, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista and the County of San Diego, Once the WURMP has been submitted to the regional board, the group will continue to meet on a regular basis to coordinate the implementation of the activities that are outlined in the document.

6.d.2 North County Storm Water Program

On the Carlsbad Watershed level, the North County jurisdictions, which include the cities of Carlsbad, Del Mar, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, and Vista, have collaborated to create the North County Storm Water Program. As a medium for communication and large-scale education, the North County Storm Water Program utilizes the following Mission Statement:

"North County Storm Water Program is a collaboration between North County Watershed Jurisdictions that strive to educate the public on the inter-relationship between human activities and their subsequent water quality impacts."

The Goals of the North County Storm Water Program include striving to:

- *Develop materials for public distribution providing a consistent message to all residents in the North County Watershed.*
- *Develop a primary school education program focusing on watershed awareness and storm water pollution prevention.*
- *Seek funding for projects involving multi-agency participation that assist us in raising watershed and storm water pollution prevention awareness.*
- *Maintain inter-jurisdictional collaboration focused on creation and implementation of cost effective watershed awareness and storm water pollution prevention education projects.*

6.d.3 Escondido Creek and San Elijo Lagoon Watershed Area Cooperative Agreement

This is a cooperative agreement with respect to future planning and development in the Escondido Creek and San Elijo Lagoon watershed preservation area. The terms of the agreement are:

- Notification to participants in the agreement

- Participate in quarterly meetings
- Encourage preparation and submission of joint grant applications.
- Consider appropriate mitigation strategies for the watershed

This cooperative agreement is between the cities of Solana Beach, Encinitas, and Escondido, County of San Diego, US Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, California Department of Forestry, San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy, and Escondido Creek Conservancy.

6.d.4 Carlsbad Watershed Network

The Carlsbad Watershed Network (CWN) is a group of nonprofit foundations and conservancies, as well as public agencies within the Carlsbad Hydrologic Unit. CWN promotes the well-being of the Carlsbad watershed by providing a forum for discussion, mutual support of member activities, educational programs, and a vehicle to influence actions of all parties in the watershed. CWN prepared the Carlsbad Watershed Management Plan, dated February of 2002. The Carlsbad Watershed Management Plan consists of a description of the watershed, an overview of the important issues, and plan objectives and actions to protect the watershed.

Although CWN membership is very broad, including public entities, private organizations, and nonprofit groups, the initial Memorandum of Agreement for the CWN was between Agua Hedionda Lagoon Foundation, Batiquitos Lagoon Foundation, Buena Vista Lagoon Foundation, the Escondido Creek Conservancy, Resource Conservation District of Greater San Diego, and San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy.

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In accordance with section J.2.g of the Municipal Permit, public participation during the Carlsbad Watershed URMP development and implementation process will continue to be encouraged to ensure that stakeholder interests and creative solutions are considered. This direction follows the fourth objective (Objective #4) of the Carlsbad Watershed URMP, which is to encourage and enhance stakeholder involvement within the watershed.

Broad participation is important to the success, further development and implementation of the watershed program. While participating jurisdictions aim to improve coordination among their own agencies, the watershed approach calls upon these agencies to engage diverse stakeholders in this process, including other regulatory agencies, environmental groups, educational institutions, landowners, and private citizens. Further, the participating jurisdictions recognize that no single agency has the capacity to address water quality issues on its own and broad partnerships are essential to positively affect the water resources in our region. It is only through a collaborative approach, that we will develop a better understanding of the issues and processes affecting water quality in our watersheds and subsequently select and address priorities.

7.a. Public Participation To Date

The current watershed program, as described in this document, has been developed based on a set of model guidelines that were produced with public input. All San Diego Copermittees held a series of meetings which were open to the public and noticed through the County of San Diego Project Clean Water website beginning in early 2002. The County of San Diego and all other Copermittees via e-mail and personal communication also provided additional notice to numerous stakeholders. The County has provided leadership in outreach efforts by compiling a list of interested stakeholders that currently contains over 700 names. All other jurisdictions have also identified other stakeholders and submitted contact information to County staff for inclusion in their master distribution list. To further encourage public participation, related meeting agendas and minutes were also promptly made available through the County's website. Lastly, the model guidelines were also posted online in early August of 2002 along with contact information for each watershed.

To ensure further participation during program development, the draft watershed plans have also been made available for public review for a period of 21 days through the County's web site. Notice of their availability has taken place via e-mail communication (using the County's master distribution list) as well as through other numerous means, including announcements at public meetings and personal phone calls.

7.b. Future Public Participation

Other mechanisms identified to foster public participation include Copermittee collaboration and community workshops as well as integration and participation in local planning activities. The following mechanisms are being proposed and or pursued:

- Stormwater Copermittee Collaboration & Community Workshops;
- Integration and participation in local planning activities;

- Project Clean Water;
- Other Public Mechanisms
    - Discretionary Project Review Process
    - Direct Interaction

Carlsbad Watershed Copermittees will also continue to pursue additional forums for public participation. Such forums include, collaborating with stakeholders on joint funding for watershed management plan development, as well as working with local community planning groups to integrate Watershed URMP activities.

7.c. Stormwater Copermittee Collaboration and Community Workshops

In order to further manage individual water bodies in the Carlsbad Watershed, many local agencies have begun the development of parallel projects that encourage public participation and complement the Carlsbad Watershed URMP.

- The Carlsbad Watershed Workgroup, which consists of representatives from the Cities of Carlsbad, Encinitas, Escondido, Oceanside, San Marcos, Solana Beach, Vista, and the County of San Diego, will collaborate on pubic participation activities, such as an annual beach and/or creek cleanup, attendance at the annual Earth Day Fair, and other regional events.
- The Carlsbad Watershed Network has developed the Carlsbad Watershed Management Plan. The stakeholders involved, which include public entities, private organizations and nonprofit groups, meet regularly to discuss water quality issues. On November 12th, 2002 the Copermittees introduced the Carlsbad Watershed URMP to the CWN stakeholders for review and comment. The Carlsbad Watershed Copermittees will continue to solicit input from the CWN stakeholders as the group continues to develop the watershed plan.
- As part of the City of Oceanside's effort to develop the Loma Alta Creek Watershed Management Plan, stakeholder forums will eventually be created to discuss watershed needs and concerns.
- The Escondido Creek Watershed Management Program includes an annual workshop that will be held to present updates, revisions, and/or solicit comments in order to actively engage stakeholders affected or potentially affected by the requirements of the Carlsbad Watershed URMP.

7.d. Integration and Participation in Local Planning Activities

Watershed planning has become an issue of increasing importance over the past few years. Various local watershed planning efforts provide forums for exploring both the development of watershed and jurisdictional activities and programs. The relationship of these efforts to the Watershed URMP development and implementation cannot be overstated since they address complementary objectives and all rely on public participation for success. Watershed management planning is multi-faceted in that it considers the correlation of many elements, including water quality and quantity, habitat and wetlands, and flood and fire management. Water quality can be used as an indicator of the health of the watershed. The Carlsbad Watershed URMP is another key element to the overall watershed management planning process.

When feasible, the Carlsbad Watershed Copermittees will participate in established workgroups and forums to ensure integration of Carlsbad Watershed URMP activities.

While these projects are not always directed specifically at storm water permit compliance, they address complementary objectives and provide opportunities for consolidation of efforts and economies of scale. These activities and projects address objectives that are complimentary to storm water Permit compliance and provide a forum for the consideration of storm water and urban runoff issues during watershed plan development.

7.e. Project Clean Water

Project Clean Water, which was initiated in July 2000, established a framework for the broad-based and collaborative development of solutions to local water quality problems. The relationship of Project Clean Water objectives to Municipal Permit compliance is important. An underlying tenet of this effort is that Municipal Permit compliance alone cannot achieve clean water. As such, Project Clean Water seeks to actively involve a multitude of stakeholders in exploring water quality problems, their causes, and their solutions. This significantly broadens the base of stakeholder input available to consider issues directly related to Municipal Permit compliance. As with Copermittee meetings, all Project Clean Water meetings are open to the public and participation is encouraged through a variety of avenues including a website, electronic notifications and personal phone calls.

Project Clean Water is generally organized according to two types of working bodies, Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) and Technical Workgroups[1]. TACs are responsible for the overall coordination and exploration of four broad subject areas crucial to water quality management: (1) Comprehensive Planning, (2) Legislative and Regulatory Issues, (3) Science and Technology, and (4) Education and Resource Development. Each TAC compiled a baseline inventory and initial assessment of activities and issues for its respective subject area during the first phase of the project and is now conducting a more intensive issues characterization and implementing specific action items identified in the June 2001 Clean Water Strategic Plan. Technical Workgroups generally explore more focused issues. During 2001, Technical Workgroups emphasized storm water permit compliance, and developed eight model program guidance documents and other work products intended to ensure public input during the development of these programs. Technical Workgroups will continue to deal with specific focused issues.

To provide information on meetings, work products, and other valuable links to the public and interested parties, a Project Clean Water website (www.projectcleanwater.org) was launched in January 2001. To date, interested parties have extensively utilized the site to post various work products for review and comment. It is the goal of the program to establish this site as a centralized source of water quality information for the San Diego region.

On November 25th, 2002, a draft copy of the Carlsbad Watershed URMP was placed on the website. Project Clean Water stakeholders were notified via e-mail and encouraged to review and comment on the document. Carlsbad Copermittees will continue to use Project Clean Water as a vehicle to update stakeholders and encourage feedback as we continue to develop and implement the Watershed URMP.

[1] During 2001, all Copermittees and SDRWQCB staff participated in one or more Project Clean Water TACs or Technical Workgroups.

7.f. Other Public Mechanisms

Watershed planning has become an issue of increasing importance over the past few years. Various local watershed-planning efforts provide forums for exploring both the development of watershed and jurisdictional activities and programs.

7.f.1 Discretionary Project Review Process

The public has the opportunity to comment on and to participate in hearings related to storm water compliance by proposed discretionary (development) projects. All such projects require some form of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, with related public notice and comment opportunities. The consideration of projects by any hearing body involves public hearing and notification procedures.

7.f.2 Direct Interaction

In addition to those methods already described, the Carlsbad watershed Copermittees rely heavily on the interaction of their staff with members of the public during their job duties. Staff members with program implementation responsibilities will receive targeted training to increase their understanding of urban runoff issues as part of their Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Plans. The interaction of these staff with the public through various means (e.g., permitting, inspections, presentations, etc.) will provide an additional avenue for obtaining direct feedback from watershed stakeholders.