

BWAC Comments on Draft Binational Vision for the TRW Document version
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#	Name	Page from pdf 8-19-04	Comment	Resolution
1	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	"Appendix____: " Potential Source for Water Quality Data for the Tijuana River Watershed"	City of San Diego. 1996. Watershed Sanitary Survey: Volume 5, the Cottonwood Watershed. City of San Diego. 2001. Watershed Sanitary Survey: Volume 3, the Cottonwood-Otay System	added
2	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	"Appendix____: " Potential Source for Water Quantity Data for the Tijuana River Watershed" –	The San Diego Water Department has an archive of over one hundred years of stream flow, rainfall, evaporation, and other hydrographic data at Morena and Barrett Reservoirs on Cottonwood Creek. This is missing form this Appendix. This data is available from Jesus Meda, jmeda@sandiego.gov.	added
3	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	General	The Binational Vision for the Tijuana River Watershed seems to mostly focus on identifying problems areas and making the case that these problems need to be remedied. There does not seem to be much thought given to identifying areas where watershed functioning is healthy and intact; i.e. identifying areas where the watershed is in good shape. Nor does there seem to be much focus on the need to protect or preserve areas with healthy watershed functions. Although the executive vision statement on p.vii includes the word "protect," the concept of preserving and protecting areas of good watershed function doesn't get significant attention in the body of the document, nor is it specified as an "issue." The problem is this: If the emphasis of the watershed management in the TRW is on identifying problems and fixing them, while allowing existing healthy watershed areas to deteriorate, then there may be no real progress toward sustaining watershed values.	Added to Executive Summary: Healthy vegetated areas of the watershed should be protected. This can be achieved by designating open space preserves or natural protected areas in places such as the Otay Corridor between Tijuana and Tecate, the upper watershed forests, the La Posta Corridor in the United States, and Joe Bill Canyon in Tecate.

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5	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	page 19 "Land Use Data Gap" and Land Use	1) Most of the rural portions of the watershed are depicted as having a current land use of "undeveloped." "Undeveloped" implies that this land has the potential to be developed. However, much of the land designated as "undeveloped" is in public ownership and is under some sort of preserve status. For example, in the US much of the northeastern portion of the watershed is Cleveland National Forest, which will never be developed. It would be good to add a land use category [for both current and future land use] of "preserved;" this would include National Forests, parks, forest preserves, open space preserves, and other types of preserved lands. Displaying this additional land use category on current and future land use maps will significantly alter the picture, and might lead to different interpretations of patterns of land use.	added to land use data gap
6	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	1) Page 21, end of first paragraph.	"... an annual runoff of 67.30 million cubic meters (m3) (less than one acre-ft)." Need to clarify the statement parentheses.	clarified with "or". added description of acre-foot
7	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	Page 26, first paragraph	1) "Some of the water from Barrett Lake is transferred via a flume to Otay Lakes in the Otay watershed for water storage and flood control." The "flood control" portion of this sentence is incorrect. Water is transferred from Barrett Reservoir solely for the purpose of water supply. Flood control has no role in the water transfers. Neither Barrett nor Morena Reservoirs were designed as flood control features, and they are not operated to provide any flood control benefit.	took out flood
8	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	Page 28, first paragraph –	Insert the word "lower" as shown here in bold. "The U.S. portion of the lower TRW is classified as a Category I (impaired) watershed ..." The upper portion of the TRW in the US [e.g., Cottonwood Creek] is not classified as impaired.	added

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9	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	Page 46, "Summary of Water Quality Testing for the TRW" –	As in comment #1, the San Diego Water Department conducts routine, on-going water quality monitoring at Barrett and Morena Reservoirs and several creeks tributary to these reservoirs. The San Diego Water Department's monitoring of the reservoirs began in earnest in 1989. There is some monitoring data from the reservoirs extending back to the 1940s. Monitoring of the tributary streams began in 1999. Sampling of reservoirs and streams has generally been on a monthly schedule. The San Diego Water Department's monitoring focuses on drinking source water quality; however, the results [data] of this monitoring may have usefulness beyond managing municipal drinking water supplies. Summaries of the San Diego Water Department's water quality monitoring programs are in the documents cited in comment #1. Data collected since 1989 are archived in the San Diego Water Department's Laboratory Information Management System, and can be access by contacting Jeffery Pasek, jpasek@sandiego.gov.	added: g) The San Diego Water Department conducts routine (almost monthly), on-going water quality monitoring at Barrett and Morena Reservoirs and several creeks tributary to these reservoirs. The San Diego Water Department's monitoring of the reservoirs began in earnest in 1989, while there is some monitoring data from the reservoirs extending back to the 1940s. Monitoring of the tributary streams began in 1999.
10	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	Page 50, "Colorado River Water Quality" – The second sentence	probably applies to municipal water systems in Mexico. In the US, Colorado River water [and State Project Water] is given full conventional treatment [including flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection] prior to distribution to through municipal water systems.	Added: Bottling plants in the Mexican portion of the TRW buy municipal water and treat it with reverse osmosis. In the United States, Colorado River and State Project Water is given full conventional treatment including flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection prior to distribution to through municipal water systems.

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11	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	"Regulatory Framework" section, on about page 135;	"The San Diego Water Department has published the document "Source Water Protection Guidelines for New Development" to help protect seven drinking water reservoirs located throughout San Diego County that capture local rainwater runoff and supply up to 20 percent of the City of San Diego's drinking water. The Guidelines are applicable throughout the sub-watershed areas of Barrett and Morena Reservoirs. The Guidelines are intended to influence the design and construction of new residential and commercial developments in ways that will provide maximum protection of drinking source water quality. The Guidelines focus on the pollutants of greatest concern for drinking water quality, including nutrients, TOC, and TDS. The Guidelines establish three tiers of projects and recommended BMPs that focus on project design, source control, and treatment control. Some of these BMPs are cluster housing, landscaping that provides infiltration, vegetated swales, porous building materials, and limiting impervious surfaces." (citation: City of San Diego. 2004. Source Water Protection Guidelines for New Development. January 2004. 27pp	Added to Integration with other planning documents: The Vision is compatible with the San Diego Water Department's Source Water Protection Guidelines for New Development (City of San Diego 2004). The guidelines help protect seven drinking water reservoirs located throughout San Diego County that capture local rainwater runoff and supply up to 20% of the City of San Diego's drinking water. The guidelines are applicable throughout the sub-watershed areas of Barrett and Morena Reservoirs. They are intended to influence the design and construction of new residential and commercial developments in ways that will provide maximum protection of drinking source water quality. The guidelines focus on the pollutants of greatest concern for drinking water quality including nutrients, total organic carbon, and total dissolved solids. The guidelines establish three tiers of projects and recommended BMPs such as cluster housing, landscaping that provides infiltration, vegetated swales, porous building materials, and limiting impermeable surfaces.
12	Jeffery Pasek, City of San Diego Water Department	general	1. If a U.S. manager, gal/year; if a Mexican manager, m3/year.	acre-ft and m3/yr
13		General	>2. Gal/day is more commonly used in the U.S.	l/s and gal/s
14	Eugenia Mc Naughton EPA	General	1. Institutional information should be followed by websites.	Added: Appendix __: Resources, agencies, and NGOs

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15	Eugenia Mc Naughton EPA	General	2. The Gap section language should be crisper, itemized and less wordy. Enumerate the data needs, don't describe the effort needed to get the information.	Made separate section for suggested research under recommendations and took out verbs.
16	Eugenia Mc Naughton EPA	General	3. The Vision proposal for a binational agency with broad authority is unrealistic, requiring that too many long and effectively functioning institutions give up their authorities/responsibilities.	noted
17	Eugenia Mc Naughton EPA	General	4. In place of a new higher, broader authority that would take years to convene, it could be recommended that the Advisory Committee, or some similar widely representative group, continue the discussion of what's going on in the Watershed, what the human inhabitants think about that, and make recommendations to the various relevant agencies based on those multi-level discussions.	See Action: develop mechanisms for transborder watershed management
18	Eugenia Mc Naughton EPA	Stakeholder meetings	5. There should be more information about the outreach effort, how many people participated in each community, whether there is a plan to reconvene the groups, if there is another way to engage larger numbers of people (surveys, etc.). The information about community interests is hard to read, such long lists, so many words per item and such small numbers (implying little or no consensus) attached to each idea. On the other hand, this was an excellent effort, a good way to start to get the community articulating their ideas. It would be good have a section that discusses ideas for future community involvement.	Added: One-half of the participants were contacted in person through outreach efforts in the field, while the remaining participants were stakeholders suggested by BWAC and contacted through mail, phone, email, and fax (see Appendix II for participants and meeting dates). The meetings included diverse sectors such as landowners, water resource managers, natural resource managers, academics, indigenous groups, cattle ranchers, agricultural interests, industry, the public sector, businesses, and so forth. Efforts by outreach coordinators were critical in making sure that adequate numbers and types of stakeholders participated at the public meetings.

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19	Eugenia Mc Naughton EPA	Future of the Vision	6. The discussion of the evolution of the Advisory Committee into the Water Task Force needs to be amplified. It makes sense if water (resource management, quantity and quality issues, water-related habitats) is the focus, but if all the other issues are to be taken up, then it should be noted that there are other Border 2012 task forces to be engaged. On the other hand, if the group decides to continue as a state-of-the-watershed planning-discussion group (can you see that I'm grasping for words to describe what I suggested in item 4?), then someone from the group could participate in the various task forces, bringing recommendations, take back ideas, etc. I personally like the fact that the Advisory Committee, with its broad perspective and representation, is more closely connected to the Water Task Force, but that relationship needs to be defined, certainly before the BWAC disbands.	Added: The group's focus will be on water quality, although other issues will be discussed and projects will be developed that deal with air, waste, socio-economic conditions, and the environment and natural resources. Representatives from other Border 2012 Task Forces may be invited to participate in the Water Task Force in order to maintain the holistic approach to watershed management that this Vision promotes.
20	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	general	7. One big clue to the difficulty of forming a group such as is recommended now in the Vision is the need for funding. Certainly there is a need for funding for any such group, be it as described in the Vision or as I am suggesting in these comments. But looking, for example, to BECC/NADB for staff support speaks to the, forgive me, wishfulness of the thinking behind the idea. The mission/charter of those two institutions would not allow them to provide such support. The funding issue is critical and should be presented in somewhat more detail, citing authentically useful potential sources.	Changed to: Funding to support council staff can come from IBWC-CILA or another existing agency.

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21	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	pg 143	8. Last but not least, I very much like the phrase (on 143) about “recognize[ing] shared resources and complementary conservation opportunities...” I would like to see 1) a recapitulation of previous binational efforts to manage resources and 2) a vision statement that mentions public transportation, integration of the economy, a “new” economy (biotech? sustainable or green production/uses?) and putting limits to growth (reducing use of resources, infilling downtowns, preserving open space). I believe all these ideas, or hints to move in their direction, are contained in the many lists within the document, but I think a short emphatic concluding paragraph would make the message stick.	The recap can be found in Action: Develop binational watershed management mechanism. Added to Executive Summary: Infrastructure improvements such as transportation reform, the use of biotechnology, and smart growth that directs growth inwards an upward can help quality of life.
22	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. iv	Last paragraph and throughout the document: Use of the word “impervious” and/or “impermeable”. Are they interchangeable? Since the reference is to physical conditions, I believe “impermeable” should be used in all instances.	replaced
23	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 16	Question: in the discussion of the Tijuana River, there’s no mention of the Alamar. Should it be included here?	Changed to: Cottonwood-Alamar system
24	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 17	Last line: appropriate word use: “clearance”?	removed
25	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 21	Line 6 “suggestions” should be changed to “suggest”	changed
26	Eugenia Mc Naughton EPA	P. 37	Is there no leakage information for San Diego (City and/or County)?	Added:Leaks in the water system averaged 5% from September 2003-2004 {Villarino 2004}.

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27	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 42/3	Mexico states that the 3 hydrologic zones are in balance? Can this be? Is it because no one uses groundwater anymore? Then there's the issue of the brewery in Tecate. It's a large groundwater user, outstanding for water quality issues (Tecate River) as well. What does a brewery contribute to the culture? Mention of its contribution to the economy should be balanced by noting the cost to the community of cleaning up the river, in addition to the groundwater issue.	The CNA states they are in balance. All three municipalities still use groundwater. Added: The economic and cultural advantages of properly managing the aquifers in the TRW are exemplified by the needs of the Tecate Brewery, which requires high water quality for its beer production. Since the early 1900s, the brewery has been a principal employer in the municipality, and is an important historical and cultural institution. Access to high quality groundwater is important for this key economic activity in Tecate.
28	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 45	CESPT plans for wastewater treatment include four new plants which may be located within watershed. This information should be included.	Added: CESPT plans to renovate and expand the San Antonio de Los Buenos Plant, from 750 l/s (198 gal/s) to 1,500 l/s (396 gal/s) by 2005. Construction of the Monte Los Olivos treatment plant with a capacity of 460 l/s (602 gal/s) is expected begin in 2005. Construction of the La Morita and Tecolote-La Gloria treatment plants, with a combined capacity of 497 gal/s (380 l/s) is also included in the Tijuana-Playas de Rosarito Master Plan. CESPT will also be involved in the construction of the secondary treatment module at International Wastewater Treatment Plant.

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29	Eugenia Mc Naughton EPA	P. 46	The ITP was built to treat dry weather flows. Toxicity is an issue, but no necessarily because there is primary treatment only. If the cause, which has not been determined, is ammonia or detergents (surfactants), secondary treatment won't take care of it either. The Regional Board, not USEPA, is suing the IBWC.	Changed to Regional Board. Added: If the cause of the toxicity of the effluent from the IWTP is determined to be ammonia or detergents (surfactants), secondary treatment will not be enough to remove the toxicity, and tertiary treatment at either the IWTP or the Tijuana plant and/or pretreatment/prevention programs may be needed.
30	Eugenia Mc Naughton EPA	P. 47	How much of the reclaimed water that is produced is sold? San Diego isn't the only community that has a problem thinking about using reclaimed water for anything but golf course irrigation. Both the current use and the concerns surrounding this issue might be explored further.	Added: Currently the plant produces five mgd (18,927 m3/day) a day of reclaimed water, with a total capacity of 15 mgd (56,781 m3/day) {San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department 2004}. A contract with the Otay Water District will sell some of this reclaimed water for irrigation purposes starting in January 2007 or sooner, and by 2005 they will be reusing the reclaimed water to clean the IWTP {Villarino 2004}. Another option for this reclaimed water is reinjection into the Tijuana River Valley aquifer. Added: Public education in both the United States and Mexico is needed to dispel myths that reused water is unsafe.
31	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 51	Data gaps here and in all the chapters. I believe all these sections should be simple lists of what the data gaps are, and not veer off into comments that begin with "Research into..." There are so many lists in the document that keeping these list items short will help keep the reader's attention.	See comment 15

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32	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 55	Not clear here what treatment plant is being referred to. If it's the ITP, then U.S. standards apply. If it's the plant at San Antonio de los Buenos, then referring to the Mexican norms is appropriate.	Changed: Due to dilution with other wastewater, almost all the industrial and commercial wastewater entering the treatment plants in Tijuana and Tecate meets the Mexican Standards (NOM-002).
33	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 58	I have a problem with the phrase "scientifically valid". Validity in my mind refers to the logic of an argument, i.e., from hypothesis to results to interpretation to conclusion. The "science" part refers to how the hypothesis was tested, methods used, repeatability, etc. I may be splitting hairs here, but I believe you mean that the studies have been reviewed and found to meet qa/qc objectives (which says nothing about the conclusions drawn, but address how the data was collected).	Changed to: A number of water quality studies have been performed in the TRW in recent years. Although the following studies were not all long-term sampling and monitoring efforts, the results provide a useful characterization of water quality in the TRW
34	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 67	I don't understand the use of the word "percolation" here. Is it correct or an inappropriate spell check substitution?	changed to: and lack of habitat connectivity

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35	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 68	Since I don't know too much about soils, I'd like to see a definition of the terms "entisols, inceptisols, mollisols, alfisols" (such as, these terms refer to state of soil weathering) or at least a reference here.	Added: The map of the U.S. side of the lower basin and foothills shows a dominance of Entisols (soils with little or no morphological development) and Inceptisols (soils with weakly developed subsurface horizons). Active flood plains and eroding slopes prevent the climate and vegetation from creating mature profiles. Further inland and at slightly higher elevations with more stable vegetative cover, zonal soils (mature horizon development) are dominated by Alfisols (moderately leached soils with a subsurface zone of clay accumulation and >35% base saturation) and Mollisols (grassland soils with high base status). Vertisols (clayey soils with high shrink/swell capacity) are found scattered throughout the basin depending on the occurrence of high shrink-swell clays in the parent materials{Greenwood 2004} {University of Idaho 2004}.
36	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 82	The lines on the charts need further explanation.	Added: The lines represent number of fragments and the bars represent area.
37	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 110 Last line:	should be "affected" not "effected".	changed
38	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 134 Last line	: should read Border 2012 Water Task Force	Added: The Border 2012 Water Task Force can convene concerned parties from both sides of the border.
39	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 136 First line:	should "unilateral" be "bilateral"?	changed to binational

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40	Eugenia Mc Naughton, EPA	P. 164	Some diction problems: “remarkably large”?, “rich hotspots”? “tackle” goals?	Changed to: It is a relatively large, arid, and urbanizing watershed, with many environmental problems. However, this watershed should be treasured as hotspot of biodiversity, with a rich cultural heritage, and a model for transborder cooperation. Collaborative efforts to tackle achieve the goals and objectives
41	Mario Salzman FLP	General	How much of the space is devoted to the Vision? Little. And then look at the quality of the Vision statement. In fact, the document and the vision statement need to be read several times. The more you read I, the more you get a sense for the weakness of the Vision.	noted
42	Mario Salzman FLP	P.3	The Vision process is defined as the: development of this binational vision, or ideal state, for the Tijuana River Watershed. How can we talk about an ideal “state” when the reality is that the health of the watershed is so degraded? This sounds strange. Realism is needed: is it really possible to have an “ideal state” ? Human activity has impacted so badly that one can at best hope to slow down the decline. The question is not so much how do we get to this ideal state, but whether the region, given existing trends will be viable.	Changed: The council identified stakeholders in the watershed who, in turn, participated in the development of this Binational Vision for the TRW, a snapshot of the current and desired conditions in the TRW.

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43	Mario Salzman FLP	executive summary	The Vision can be applied anywhere else in the world. It does not reflect concerns specific to, or derived from issues of the TRW. Make the vision more complete by stating the extremely negative consequences of inaction: environmental degradation leading to decline in quality of life, economic insecurity, social instability, greater levels of overall insecurity in contrast with concerns for "homeland security" on both sides of the political border	Added to executive summary: Current policy and conservation practices (residential, commercial, and industrial) have contributed to the social and environmental degradation of the TRW. Major policy changes are needed for the watershed. While it is impossible to predict the future, however, based on past trends and the opinion of experts, it is very likely that if no changes are made, the watershed will continue to be negatively impacted by human practices. Likely consequences of business as usual will be higher water costs, fewer natural resources, and associated regional economic losses. In addition, one may expect more species extinctions and a more degraded and unproductive environment, requiring importation of natural resources. For humans, a likely scenario will be the continued loss of cultural and recreational resources, a decline in quality of life, and social, political, and security problems on both sides of the border. As an alternative to inaction, the Research Team, the Advisory Council, stakeholders, and others have suggested some actions that can be taken
44	Mario Salzman FLP	P.3	They (the stakeholders) also helped to devise strategies and options for achieving that vision	Changed
45	Mario Salzman FLP	executive summary	Executive Summary is simply a narrative, a sequences of phrases with no facts. Its almost as if the Executive Summary is not specifically related to the TRW. And the references to the Vision are minimal	noted

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46	Mario Salzman FLP	(p5).	6) Air Quality is hardly dealt with in the Executive Summary As written, it could be anywhere else in the world.	Added: The major source of pollutants to the atmosphere within the TRW originates from human activities such as congested urban areas and border crossings, heavy commercial transportation, unpaved roads, burning trash, and industrial contamination.
47	Mario Salzman FLP	P6 Socio economic aspects:	make it TRW specific. Refer to quality of life issues and poverty and income gaps, and income concentration. The socio economic part needs more work. Poverty is an important issue because it could be considered one of the causes of anarchic growth in the cross border region. More people, more population growth, increasing poverty, less water, declining natural resources, increasing levels of narco related violence, corruption, inefficiency, declining basic services, make for an explosive social situation in the near future. Is that a part of the Vision? Can this document avoid seeing this future tension and the consequences? Not dealing with it, constitutes a lost opportunity or a denial of reality. This is the essence of your future Vision	see comment 43
48	Mario Salzman FLP	P6	The San Diego part, deals only with environmental issues, and not strictly with socio-economic aspects. Does the SD part relate to SD as a whole or only to the SD portion of the TRW?	The San Diego portion of the TRW is only disaggregated from San Diego County when explicitly stated as "the San Diego portion of the TRW"
49	Mario Salzman FLP	General	State who is this document ultimately addressed to ? The stakeholders and decisionmakers. What is the purpose of the document? Much of the document is devoted to restating what is already known and published. Yes. The vision document should not be used as a place which compiles existing and older published literature. That is not the purpose of a vision document. People who know the region and have experience with these kinds of issues, also know the difference between a compilation of research studies, and a good quality, creative forward looking Vision document. There is no new research required in the project.	See The TRW Binational Vision Project: The report serves to inform stakeholders and provide guidelines for decision makers, and provides a snapshot of the state of the TRW as it is viewed by stakeholders today.

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50	Mario Salzman FLP	General	There are various participants in this process. And more space needs to be given to CSO in coming up with the Vision.	Added: Appendix __: Resources, agencies, and NGOs
51	Mario Salzman FLP	General	The Vision and the document needs to convey a sense of urgency and emergency. Many recommendations are for more research. That's good for academics but not for those living in the area especially if the quality of life is declining .	See comment 43
52	Mario Salzman FLP	Timeline	Recommendations need to be reviewed for their realism and feasibility. Some recommendations cannot wait 3,4,5, years. Recommendations that can wait that long undermine the sense of urgency and the reason for doing this document. In fact, we need to say that in 3-5 years we may no longer have a viable watershed	BWAC approved this timeline.
53	Mario Salzman FLP	executive summary	Check the Executive summary: see if there is a sense of urgency there. What is your suggested timeline.	See timeline
54	Mario Salzman FLP	general	The report is far too descriptive, and not sufficiently analytical. It relies so much on existing old documentation. Seems like a rehash. It should be analytical, somewhat speculative as Visions tend to be, and describe consequences of what could happen if present tendencies continue.	Current data are used where available. Speculation is beyond the scope of the project.
55	Mario Salzman FLP	general	The use of percentages is strange: 8%, and 6%. These suggest that most people have no opinion or are fine. There is also the issue real recommendations or simply a wish list. A vision is a wish list.	added: The voting percentages reflect ~50 persons per meeting casting 5 votes each.
56	Mario Salzman FLP	general	Use boxes to highlight critical issues and contrasts. As model for the use of boxes , see reports from the IBRD and UNDP's Human Development Reports.	Will use in final version
57	Mario Salzman FLP	general	Vision document should analyze how existing trends will impact on human beings. In fact, living things in general, including people, are not dealt with. (Except in water quality and quantity, page IV).	noted
58	Mario Salzman FLP	general	Suggestion: as part of the vision why not describe what kind of living conditions might be experienced by inhabitants in the region 15 years from now if present negative tendencies continue?	see comment 43

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59	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 5. Solid and Hazardous Waste.	It's so lacking in consequences and in the urgency of the situation. It should discuss not present, but consequences of inaction	see comment 43
60	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 5	What is stated in relation to Air quality is too general. Make it more specific to the TRW.	Added: The major source of pollutants to the atmosphere in the TRW originates from human activities that take place within the metropolitan region of San Diego-Tijuana-Tecate, although some atmospheric pollutants may be transported from outside the basin through prevailing wind patterns {Sweedler 1998}.
61	Mario Salzman FLP		We are always as a group given no time to evaluate this text. I propose a group of people to spend a few hours looking at this and making recommendations. Its important to know what other participants have written/proposed/suggested. And if others have not become involved, then this document will not reflect the views of Civil Society (CSO). It will be the Vision, of the academics writing it. I hope that more people will read this in depth not just once but several times.	noted
64	Mario Salzman FLP	P23	The following sections provide baseline data, historical trends, and projected trends for the physical geography and the five topics of concern in the TRW. At the end of each section, the reader can find recommendations for addressing some of the challenges in the TRW. But I don't see many trends.	See trends section of each chapter

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65	Mario Salzman FLP	P 26-27	discusses population in the TRW including this in connection with the doubling of the population by 2030: This will exacerbate other issues such as water quantity, quality, habitat fragmentation, and quality of life. The Vision needs to discuss what are the implications of a significant increase in population on the future quality of life for all in the TRW. How will they exacerbate these other issues? Why not describe what an exacerbated situation is and how it impacts on all living things?	Changed: Of particular concern is the possible physical merging of Tijuana and Tecate over time. Uncontrolled population growth, urbanization, and lack of infrastructure exacerbate other issues such as water and sewage infrastructure deficits, poor water quality, habitat fragmentation, and declining quality of life. If Tijuana and Tecate merge, urban structures will choke off the natural corridor from Otay Mountain to the southeast of Tijuana. This corridor is important for migratory species that cross the border to forage for food and breed as well as plant species that are linked across the border.
66	Mario Salzman FLP	P 26 and P28.	There are significant differences between the figures for population to 2030 on these pages and on the graph. The "combined" population on p. 26 is over 6.0 million. On p.27 its around 4.9 million. Please clarify.	Changed: Tijuana's population is expected to reach 2.54 million in 2030, up from around 1.30 million in 2004{Peach & Williams 2003}.
67	Mario Salzman FLP	On page 27	there is a discussion of Land use. But there is no projection of land use in the future nor of the impact that it will have on quality of life. There is no vision of what the region will look like if land use projection continue	inserted SANDAG projected land use map
68	Mario Salzman FLP	Regulatory Framework	Little is said about the type of political and institutional framework required or suggested or proposed to make the vision come true. There is a need to say that the present institutional political framework will not resolve but actually aggravate the situation. In fact the institutional framework is an obstacle and needs to be dealt with.	See the Action plan: develop binational watershed management mechanism

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69	Mario Salzman FLP	Regulatory Framework	Are there any constraints from the funders to deal with political/institutional issues and changes necessary to make vision come true? Even if there are no restraints, you still need to come up with a more TRW specific vision. How about short term political terms have lead and will likely continue to lead to short term projects and visions for the TRW. With the creation of a more stable binational watershed council, will longer terms, a longer vision with more sustainable principles may be more feasible.	See the Action plan: develop binational watershed management mechanism
70	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 44.	The way this is written on the aquifer can only be understood by experts. What is the implication for the future, how does that data relate to a vision?	noted
71	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 44-45.	On the Colorado River, again, how does that relate to the vision? Will there be enough water to sustain a growing population and other demands	beyond the scope of the project
72	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 48:	deals with Tecate river data from the 80's and 90's. Its outdated. These are descriptions of previous studies. Use more recent data. Where are they?	See Fig __. Stream gagegauge at Tecate River 2001-2002.
73	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 49.	Tijuana River streamflow data stops in 1979. Isn't there more recent data?	USGS stops there.
74	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 50-51	The discussion of water in San Diego county and Imperial county needs to be in the context of the impacts on the TRW in the future	Added: Lining the All-American Canal will significantly reduce recharge of the adjacent aquifer in Mexicali, Mexico, and will likely have a significant impact on Mexicali's agricultural production. The continued available of imported water may delay the development of local water supply alternatives in the TRW, such as artificial aquifer recharge, water reclamation projects, storm water recycling, and rain harvesting projects.
75	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 53.	What is the most likely vison for water supply in the area? This needs to be addressed. Future water supply could come from reclaimed Colorado River water, artificial recharge of the existing aquifers, and reclaimed storm water.	See: It is expected that Colorado River water will continue to be an important water source for Mexico in the future.

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76	Mario Salzman FLP	P54	Writing up a wish list based on community meetings is important, but we still need a realistic scenario about the future. Wish list is one thing, but well thought out priorities is better	noted
77	Mario Salzman FLP	P68	The language used in the discussion on soils is a bit technical.	see comment 35
78	Mario Salzman FLP	Pg 112-113	states that Tijuana, driven by the rapidly expanding maquiladora industry, has grown at annual rates of 20–30%(Rey and Clement 1998). Those rates of growth for so many years are hard to believe. Are there other indicators that bear this out?? But the issue here is, as always, what about the future Vision? What will the economy of the "Region be like? Will maquiladora still be an important source of employment in a few years? A good Vision document will discuss this.	Added: Based on previous trends, future population projections adding to a growing workforce, maquilas are likely to continue to be an important part of the TRW economy.
79	Mario Salzman FLP	Pg 113	sounds as if there is no shortage of housing? Population rose 5.33% and its housing growth was 6.2%. For Tecate, there was a 4.2% growth in population and a 5.11% growth in housing for the same period. Tijuana. Is that really the case? There are more houses available than people wanting houses? The discussion should focus on the vision and on the future. And there is a need to discuss quality of housing, and affordability. For example, if there is a serious flood, how many people will loose their housing and how many will be lost to mud slides? That's part of the housing vision. (As this is being written, the number of dead in Haiti exceeds 600 largely as a result of hurricane Jeanne which hit particularly hard urban areas which were deforested and denuded.	Added: Discrepancies between the higher rates for housing that population is likely due to census undercounting.
80	Mario Salzman FLP	General	There are references to San Diego throughout the document. Are the authors referring to all of San Diego, or to the TRW section of San Diego. Often it difficult to tell the difference.	See comment 48

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81	Mario Salzman FLP	pg 113	The housing figures and the acres required should indicate what this will do in the future to quality of life in the region. As used now, the figures don't permit understanding how they relate to the Vision.	Added: Developing land for housing often sacrifices open space and green areas to make way for single family houses with yards. Building inwards and upwards, in existing urban areas, termed "smart growth" is a recommended option for planners in the TRW.
82	Mario Salzman FLP	P114.	As part of the Vision, which sectors of the economy of Tijuana will sustain and generate jobs in 15-20 years? What will the economy be like? And what kind of jobs?	beyond the scope of the project

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#	Name	Page from pdf 8-19-04	Comment	Resolution
83	Mario Salzman FLP	P114	Infrastructure requirements need to be discussed in more detail as the Vision of the future is more clear. Infrastructure requirements to sustain future population growth: public transportation such as metros, buses, and vanpools, walkable/ridable urban centers, sewerage connection to the colonias, water supplies to the colonias, recharge of aquifers, emergency reservoirs in case of acueduct breakage, emergency plans for floods and earthquakes, transportation reform in Tijuana and San Diego, another border crossing, air pollution monitoring stations, renewable energy sources such as wind generators and solar panels, pocket parks and greenways.	<p>Added to recs:Infrastructure Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Provide public transportation such as metros, buses, and vanpools, walkable/ridable urban centers · Provide sewage and water connection to the colonias · Artificially recharge the aquifers along the rivers using simple technologies such as bulldozing lagoons and collecting runoff, frequently cleaning the surfaces and/or moving the lagoons a few meters from the original location · Create emergency reservoirs in case of aqueduct breakage, emergency plans for floods and earthquakes · Add another border crossing (East Otay Mesa and/or Jacumba-Jacumé) · Add addition air pollution monitoring stations · Invest in renewable energy sources such as wind generators and solar panels · Designate pocket parks and greenways throughout the urban centers · Promoting the San Ysidro and Otay crossings as pilot projects for all the newest border crossing technology · Collaborate with Homeland Security, the Border Patrol, and Immigration and Naturalization Services in order to maintain a flow of information and concerns, with the
84	Mario Salzman FLP	Pg 125	Because the program will be costly, give an idea of cost for this as we as for all recommendations made throughout the document.	beyond the scope of the project

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85	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 127-28	Pronatura has made specific recommendations for priority conservation areas. Check with them.	See sections: flora and fauna
86	Mario Salzman FLP	P134	Analyze the recommendations. Are they sensible? Is there institutional capacity to implement these? Why wasn't it done before? If not done, what will the vision be like?	There are currently no institutional mechanisms for the implementation of a binational plan. See action plan: develop mechanism for binational watershed management
87	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 135	Can IBWC perform the actions recommended? Is that enough? Why haven't they in the past? Water allocation is not same as watershed management.	See action plan: develop mechanism for binational watershed management
88	Mario Salzman FLP	Page 136	You need to create a new institution with the following criteria: 1) it should be technical and not political; 2) it should plan for the long term, and not just the short term; 3) it should have a clear watershed conservation objective 4) it should have considerable autonomy concerning decisions, staffing, policy, funding 5) Decisions should be taken locally and not in the capital of the countries.	See action plan: develop mechanism for binational watershed management. It recommends that the users and the stakeholders decide on the focus of the Council
89	Mario Salzman FLP	P. 143	Activities linked to EPA Border 2012 are very slow and with little funding. There is considerable skepticism about 2012, which was reflected in the various meetings.	It was recommended as a funding source for meetings, not a viable funding source for implementing the Vision.
90	Mario Salzman FLP	P 144-151	Regulatory Framework: this section provides an overview of some laws and programs that could be used to implement actions desired by By utilizing a mosaic of tools and programs in each country, the common goal of WATERSHED protection can be achieved in the short term stakeholders. Various references are made to institutions and plans but most of them do not have an integrated watershed protection objective. Most deal primarily with water quality and water quantity issues. Instead of listing them, it would be useful to analyze them in terms of mandate and operational capacity to see if they can indeed be involved in watershed protection in the future?	Beyond the scope of the project. See Mark Spalding paper for FLP.

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92	Mario Salzman FLP		Come up with good ideas for cross border institutions, and not that collection of regulatory framework whose functionality may not be relevant given the future need for cross border collaboration In other words, come up with something appropriate and original given the impending crisis. Maybe the whole region should be handled as crisis region? What are the implications of that?	See Action plan: develop mechanisms for Binational Watershed management.
93	Mario Salzman FLP	P150	The IBWC-CILA minutes affecting the TRW are listed. But again, with no real analysis as to their relevance for watershed protection nor for their future usefulness given a scenario in which more bi-national and watershed cooperation will be required. IBWC goes back almost half century and its relevance to the future of the watershed needs to be analyzed carefully.	There are currently no watershed management projects under IBWC-CILA, a minute would have to be created to expand the mandate of the IBWC-CILA in order to deal with binational watersheds (see Timeline section). Also, This will be discussed at the stakeholder meeting.
94	Mario Salzman FLP	general	A good vision for the future will require more critical analysis of the many institutions which have played and are playing a role in the region. Some may be more relevant than others but the present Vision draft document does not take these aspects into account	Added: Appendix __: Resources, agencies, and NGOs
95	Mario Salzman FLP	P 152-164	Legal Conservation tools for land Conservation This section summarizes a few laws that affect land conservation and resource conservation in California. In most cases there is no information or analysis of how these laws can facilitate bilateral watershed management conservation, although at the local level there is recognition that many of these plans "facilitate urban sprawl rather than effective conservation."	Added: The tools may be useful when implementing the TRW Vision's recommendations to identify important conservation areas for restoration and rehabilitation, protect sensitive habitat and cultural areas, evaluate and protect ground water supplies, and connect conservation areas across the border.

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96	Mario Salzman FLP	P 165	During the various meetings, the Border 2012 process was criticized as being too slow, too bureaucratic, too top down, and endowed with few resources. If the process for moving forward with the Vision process is left in the hands of of the EPA-Semarant Water task force, or groups similar to it, I believe that little progress will be made. What you need are institutions which are motivated, empowered and endowed with a real mandate, resources and with significant participation by civil society organizations. These types of new institutional frameworks are a sine qua non for ensuring that the watershed does not degrade into regional zones of instability.	See comment 89
97	Mario Salzman FLP	Summary	Nobody reads 180 pages to get a vision. Make the document much shorter.	See executive summary
98	Mario Salzman FLP	Summary	And the vision is in part a repeat of the 1987 Bruntland Commission definition of Sustainable Development. That definition is not the Vision.	Deleted
99	Mario Salzman FLP	Summary	<p>We need a vision that is more in tune with the realities of the TRW. Some of those realities and the vision included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) degraded environment b) insufficient water to meet demands c) rapidly growing population d) insufficient basic services e) growing poverty indicators f) growing insecurity/delinquency/drugs g) serious governance issues related to rule of law, justice, institutional capacities <p>The above are some characteristics of a region in crisis approaching the makings of a "failed state." To read more about failed states, and their characteristics, see:</p> <p>http://www.globalpolicy.org/nations/sovereign/failed/2003/0725law.htm</p>	See comment 43

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100	Mario Salzman FLP	Executive Summary	Put the vision, a good vision, and not an idealized one, right up front in a well-written Executive Summary which hopefully will be read.	See executive summary
101	Mario Salzman FLP	Executive Summary	Indicate why the Vision document is being submitted	See chapter The Binational Vision Project
102	Mario Salzman FLP	Executive Summary	Indicate consequences of inaction leading to a failed border region with cross border impacts. For example, with more population, and more fragmentation, what is the projection for water use and water shortages? Where will the water come from? What will be the impact of further fragmentation if it continues at historical rates? How will socio economic conditions evolve if existing trends continue ? What will happen to air quality, waste and solid waste given if present tendencies continue? Do these tendencies promote integration of border regions?	beyond the scope of the project
103	Mario Salzman FLP	Vision Statement	We don't have a vision statement, yet. What we have are some 80 words which amount to a wish (an "ideal state.") The draft which I am looking at has some 174 Adobe pages. The vision statement (on page 7) occupies less than 20% of one page. It consists of some 80 words, with the first 25 words taken from the 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development. Many of the bibliographic references are prior to the year 2000	Please provide specific language. References prior to 2000 are valid.

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104	Mario Salzman FLP	Vision Statement	<p>§ it should be realistic</p> <p>§ it should not refer to an ideal state (page 3) knowing fully that the region is way beyond the characteristics and threshold of an ideal state. If one in fact looks at the general decline described in the summary, how is it even possible to refer to "ideal state."?</p> <p>§ And then, how do you even define an "ideal" state? Perhaps one with enlightened governance, free of narcotrafico, with high levels of participatory democratic involvement, with all basic needs taken care off, and with high levels of HD as ranked through the HDI.? Maybe. Which leads to another comment.</p> <p>§ the vision should be written in such a way that it contains indicators allowing measuring progress during the course of a number of years toward the attainment of the vision. In other words different types of agreed upon indicators, which in turn can be measured to see whether we are getting closer towards the attainment of that vision. For example, given the projected demographic growth, how much water will be required, what quality of air, what kind of housing, what kind of public health situation, what</p>	<p>Changed from ideal state to "snapshot of the conditions". It is beyond the scope of the project to create indicators. See Richard Wrigth SCERP project 2005.</p>
105	Mario Salzman FLP	Gen	<p>The Vision document should not be a compendium of existing studies and published works</p>	<p>This is required by fthe funding agency</p>
106	Mario Salzman FLP		<p>The vision should also warn or suggest what kind of future the region might experience if there is no progress towards the attainment of that vision. On page 6 under Socio-economic issues one can begin to read the type of instability that might impact the region. The statement however stops well short of looking towards the future even though it discusses past trends. But it's a start.</p>	<p>beyond the scope of the project</p>

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107	Walter Zúñiga, Sec. de Fomento y Agropequaria	Regulatory Framework	Add the Plan estatal hidrológico. 2004	<p>Added: The water goals from the Plan Estatal Hidráulico adopted by the State of Baja California in 2004 {Gobierno del Estado de Baja California, et al. 2004} coincide with the goals of the Vision project developed in 2003. One member of the BWAC research team helped develop this plan. These goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Promote the efficient use of water in the agricultural sector. · Foster total coverage of quality potable water and sewage service. · Strive for integrated sustainable management of water within watershed boundaries and aquifers. · Promote the technical, administrative, and financial development of the hydraulic sector. · Consolidate the participation of water user and organized society in the management of water and the promotion of a culture of proper water use. · Minimize the risks and effects of floods and droughts.

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108	Walter Zúñiga, Sec. de Fomento y Agropequaria	Actions	Wildlife tunnels under the TJ-Mex cuaota	Added: Some threats to the corridor are the existing border fence and Highway 2 in Mexico, both of which block safe movement of animals. There are currently only about nine available tunnels and bridges along Highway 2 where animals can cross, and more are needed {Pronatura 2004}. Added map of needed tunnel locations from CalPoly Tech and current underpasses from Pronatura
109	Walter Zúñiga, Sec. de Fomento y Agropequaria	Actions	Wildlife cooridors under the border fence	Added: Some problems with threats to the corridor are the existing border fence and Highway 2 in Mexico, both of which block safe movement. There are currently only about 9 available tunnels and bridges along Highway 2 where animals can cross, and more are needed {Pronatura 2004}. Illegal smugglers and border crossing also can harm vegetation and frighten animals. Future threats to the corridor are private development plans east of the study area, and the extension and fortification of the border fence and border patrol off-road activities. In addition to protection of fauna, this corridor is important to protect encroachment of Tijuana urban neighborhoods into Tecate's relatively rural neighborhoods.
110	Walter Zúñiga, Sec. de Fomento y Agropequaria	Actions	Findout how far the fence stretched and why the veg is different on both sides	The grazing patterns are different. The fence has gaps through Otay and east of Tecate

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111	Walter Zúñiga, Sec. de Fomento y Agropequaria	Actions	The rock mining off the TJ-Mexicali cuota	Added: A detailed study of the area between Tijuana and Tecate, which lies in the San Dieguense Fauna district in both the United States and Mexico, is a natural corridor for animals passing from the San Dieguense district to the San Pedro Mártir district, and from the United States to Mexico. Some rock mining occurs, but the land is mostly undeveloped and covered with chaparral and coastal sage shrub
112	Walter Zúñiga, Sec. de Fomento y Agropequaria	Actions	Inject south bay and international water in the otay river	Added: Another option for this water is reinjection into the Tijuana River Valley aquifer versus discharging to the ocean.
113	Walter Zúñiga, Sec. de Fomento y Agropequaria	Regulatory Framework	Jose Carlos explained how CAN is reorganizing with the New Water Law. An Organismo de Cuenca is a proposal by several states (Yucatan, Oaxaca, and BC) to manage water via watersheds. BC's design includes a departament especial de asuntos fronterizos that would deal wwith ischarges and water treatment issues, among others. BC should know on Feb 7, 2005 if their plan got approved.	Added: An organismo de cuenca is being proposed by several states (Yucatan, Oaxaca, and Baja California) to manage water within watershed boundaries. Baja Californias organismo de cuenca's plan includes a department of asuntos fronterizos (border issues) that will deal with discharges and water treatment issues, as well as border-related issues. CNA in Baja California should know on Feb 7, 2005 if their plan was approved.
114	Miguel Ángel Vargas, PRONATURA	Page 75,	In regional goals: why you are using: Implement general land acquisition mechanisms, instead of private land acquisition? (Just a question)	Changed to: Implement general public and private land acquisition mechanisms
115	Miguel Ángel Vargas, PRONATURA	Page 99,	In Archeological sites map, in Las Californias 2003, we produce an archeological site map using all info from Mike Wilken, Im sure Richard Wright (or the Department of Geography) has the shape file of this, so may be you could generate a nice map (more work for you, je,je).	Get from RW

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116	Miguel Ángel Vargas, PRONATURA	Page 121,	<p>in recommendations part: What agency, organization, or individual should be the lead in implementing this action?v Regarding riparian corridor from Campo to Tecate and westward: I think you could include: Municipalities (Tijuana and Tecate) and state government agencies, mainly through out the Conurbation Committee leaded by SIUE. Also participation from Mexican conservation NGOs is required.</p> <p>v Regarding Matadero/Goat Canyon in Tijuana: I think this project requires Mexican NGOs participation and the creation of a new one (Oscar Romo knows this, but at this moment project is stand by due to some mistakes on negotiations from municipality and political times)</p> <p>v Regarding Otay Corridor: Just a curiosity, I wonder what you mean saying TNC and Loponty Holdings have the resources for implementation.</p>	<p>changed to: · For the Otay Corridor, Pronatura and The Nature Conservancy have been involved in biological surveys and studies. The Nature Conservancy and Loponti Holdings, Inc., have the financial and land resources to dedicate land for open space and green areas as recommended by the Las Californias Binational Conservation Initiative.</p> <p>· In Tecate, the municipality and Fundación La Puerta, A.C., have been working on a Tecate River Park and could initiate the binational riparian corridor from Campo to Tecate, along with participation from SIDUE, CNA, Mexican Conservation NGOs, BLM, and the County of San Diego</p> <p>· For Matadero Park, the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve, and the Municipality of Tijuana, along with the landowner should take the lead in implementation. An NGO should be created to guide and monitor the park.</p>
117	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Waste	1) Tijuana has a new, state of the art, landfill, opened Feb. 04.	added:The Municipality of Tijuana opened a state of the art landfillin 2004 with a total area of 1,000,005 m2 (0.38 mi2). Its expected capacity over the next 19 years will be 27,882,766 m3 (984,670,584 ft3){DGE 2003}.

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118	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Waste	2) Hilly terrain and growth are the two main reasons for the trash problem. The trash trucks can not reach many areas in Tijuana. The City bought smaller trucks and have distributed large trash bins where residents can deposit their trash until the trucks can reach the neighborhood.	added: Urban growth onto hilly terrain is one of the main reasons for trash accumulation in Tijuana. The waste collection trucks cannot serve the colonias in inaccessible places. In response to this problem, the Municipality of Tijuana has purchased smaller trucks and distributed large bins around the city.
119	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Waste	Many residents are new to Tijuana and do not have a sense of ownership of the City. They have not developed their civic duty antenna and feel comfortable dumping trash in canyons and other locations.	added: Culturally, because Tijuana houses many migrants and recent arrivals from other areas of Latin America, a sense of ownership and pride in the community is lacking and clandestine dumps are a problem.
120	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Waste	3) The "used" donations and second hand material purchased by residents of Tijuana often end up in the trash soon after arriving in the City. Yes this material is more affordable but it often causes other costly results	added: Also, Also, the United States contributes to the trash problem in Mexico by donating "used" items such as tires, appliances, and clothes, etc. that have to be disposed of in Mexico after their short lifespans expire.

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121	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Waste	4) Operators of the new landfill have purchased a tire shredder and are allowing the City of Tijuana to bring tires to be shredded at no cost to the City. About 30,000 tires have been shredded in the last month. It's a beginning	added: The new Tijuana landfill opened in 2004 has, among other recycling operations, a tire shredder that processed around 30,000 tires in August 2004 {Saxod 2004}. Shredding tires helps them biodegrade, takes up less landfill space, discourages burning, and prevents water accumulating in the insides, attracting mosquitoes and other insects.
122	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Executive Summery	1) I suggest you use U.S.- <i>Mexico</i> not Mexican	Mexican when an adjective
123	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Executive Summery	2) Part on low rainfall. I suggest you add <i>further</i> dependence on imported water. We are dependent now but will become further so	added
124	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Executive Summery	3) Besides the Jacumba border crossing we are looking into a border crossing east of the present one in Otay Mesa. The working name is East Otay Mesa Port of Entry and in Spanish Otay II	added: New border crossings at Tecate, and Jacumba and in East Otay (Otay II) will facilitate that southeast expansion.
125	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Executive Summery	4) you have told us about the lack of rain in the area and then you talk about "intense winter storms". Perhaps you could add during El Nino years, the area experiences "intense winter storms"	added: In conjunction with the hilly topography and unplanned squatter settlements on slopes, the TRW precipitation pattern of dry weather much of the year and short, intense winter storms produces erosion, flooding, and landslides, especially during El Niño years.

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126	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Executive Summery	5) Executive Vision. Might stand out more if use bullet points instead of writing in paragraph.	noted
127	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	Page 3, first paragraph, last line	remove "is"	changed
128	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	P13	capitalize Maquila	maquila unless with proper name is lower case
129	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	p 16	line "mining for sand" difficult to understand what you are trying to say	added: Extraction (mining)
130	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	p 20, 4th line	add "Pacific" ocean	added
131	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	P22	add CA-to RWQCB	changed
132	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	p24	I think the leak issue has improved. Might want to check with CESPT	CESPT director. He said the problem with leakage is down to 20%.

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133	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	P 28	Floods and landslides	Added: The Municipality of Tijuana has made concerted efforts to clean storm drains and provide movement of floodwaters through urban Tijuana {Saxod 2004}.
134	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	P 31	aquifer potential storage for recycled water from South Bay Water Reclamation Plant (while in the plant-reclaimed water outside of the plant-recycled water)	noted
135	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	P33	Let's talk information not correct. ITP is owned by Feds not SD.	Changed to: As a result, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (CARWQB) has filed a lawsuit against the IBWC for non-compliance of the permit.
136	Elsa Saxod, City of San Diego Office of Binational Affairs	P 35	need to talk about recycled water for Tijuana	Added Action Plan: Increase water reuse

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137	Magda Magdallon, County of San Diego Dept. of Water Resources	general	Has a Monitoring bioassessment MC measurements annual report.	<p>added: Wet weather monitoring of three storm events during 2002 and 2003 was recently conducted {County of San Diego 2004}. Results for the Tijuana River site show that diazinon, chlorpyrifos, and total and dissolved phosphorus persistently exceeded water quality objectives and benchmarks from the San Diego Basin Plan for all storms. Metals and ammonia concentrations also exceeded the plan's water quality objectives and/or benchmarks. Although testing with Ceriodaphnia dubia, a water flea known to be sensitive to metals and pesticides and other contaminants, showed toxic levels, no clear linkage has been identified to determine the constituent of concern responsible for the toxicity. The County of San Diego recommended to continue monitoring in the TRW, perform a bioassessment, and a toxicity identification evaluation using C. dubia to identify constituents of concern.</p> <p>Dry weather monitoring was conducted by the County of San Diego at Cottonwood Creek and Pine Valley Creek in 2003. The sites had slowly flowing water at all three sampling rounds. No site exceeded the COW Bioassessment was performed at two sites</p>

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138	Magda Magdollon, County of San Diego Dept. of Water Resources	P 43.	last paragraph water quality. Table outline of contaminants of concern WURMP. Updated. 2002-2003	Changed to 2003
139	Magda Magdollon, County of San Diego Dept. of Water Resources	P 48.	After SD County department of Health collects data on coastal Monitoring, dry weather Monitoring program general characterization and raw data. 2 sites in Tijuana. Excel spreadsheet. May 2003. Field testing with 9 parameters Graphs on Tijuana	added
140	BWAC	general	· Include the PRONATURA priority areas for conservation between Tijuana and Tecate	added
141	BWAC	general	· Sustainability indicators are needed	beyond the scope of the project
142	BWAC	general	· Include the role of the institutions that are active in the watershed	see Appendix: Resources, agencies, and NGO's, also Appendices: Available data.
143	BWAC	general	· Include the water recycling regulations for Mexico	Added: NOM-003
144	BWAC	general	· Suggest an education campaign to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste	added
145	BWAC	general	· Include a section on what people can do in their homes to improve the health of the TRW	see Appendix: Simple things residents can do to improve the social and environmental conditions of the TRW
146	BWAC	general	· Investment estimates for each action plan would be helpful	beyond the scope of the project
147	BWAC	general	· Compare data between the United States and Mexico	included
148	BWAC	general	· Include an appendix with interesting links that have current data.	see Appendix: Resources, agencies, and NGO's, also Appendices: Available data.
149	BWAC	general	· Talk about watershed security in relationship to "homeland security"	See Exec Summary: Consequences of inaction
150	BWAC	general	An introduction with a business as usual doomsday scenario would be interesting.	See Exec Summary: Consequences of inaction

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151	Emilio de la Fuente	Executive Summary	In the list of stakeholders recommendations, Increase of Water Reuse is scheduled to start implementation in 2006. Since water shortages in the Tijuana region are going to occur in the very near future, we should be encouraging water recycling more aggressively so I'd propose we move implementation to the year 2005.	changed
152	Bart Christianson	Water Quality	pages 43-, management of the watershed will require increased priority for completion of Tijuana River TMDLs and Management Practices. These are currently low priority for the RWQCB9, making many of the recommendations in this report appear to be low priority as well. Somewhere, I believe, the report should recommend elevation of the low priority the RWQCB has placed on the watershed, particularly regarding preparation of bi-national TMDLs.	elevation of the low priority the RWQCB has placed on the watershed, particularly regarding preparation of bi-national TMDLs.
153	Bart Christianson	Water Quality	page 47.....shouldn't the report recommend re-establishment of the SMW and TSM programs?	Reinstate the State Mussel Watch program and the Toxic Substances Monitoring (TSM) program.
154	Bart Christianson	Water Quality	page 51, water quality gaps...I believe there should be continuous monitoring of all surface waters crossing the international boundary within the watershed. This includes Tecate Creek, Cottonwood Creek, the Tijuana River and the 5 canyons and drains that also cross the border into the Tijuana River Valley in Ca (Goat Canyon, Smugglers Gulch, Silva Drain, Canon del Sol, and Sewarts Drain).	Develop a continuous monitoring program for all surface waters crossing the international boundary including Tecate River, Cottonwood Creek, the Tijuana River and the 5 canyons and drains that also cross the border into the Tijuana River Valley in California (Goat Canyon, Smugglers Gulch, Silva Drain, Canon del Sol, and Sewarts Drain).
155	Bart Christianson	Water Quality	Another data gap is summarization of existing industrial wastewater monitoring data.	Summarize existing industrial wastewater monitoring data.
156	Bart Christianson	Water Quality	the City of San Diego probably also installed groundwater dewatering well when they built their plant too. The IBWC and City wells probably still exist, and are probably shown on project plans, and could be used to sample groundwater if someone had some \$.	Test the quantity and quality of groundwater in the Tijuana River aquifer using City of San Diego and IWTP wells.

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157	Bart Christianson	Waste	page 80, recommendations re Solid waste should include development of demonstration projects on small portions of the watershed, with the idea of obtaining info that could be applied throughout the watershed. Periodic programs for removal of trash from waterways prior to wet weather are also needed. Also, it seems there needs to be more focus on control of erosion and construction of debris basins within the watershed to protect the Tijuana River National Estuarine Reserve.	
158	Bart Christianson	Water Quality	USEPA has offered remaining Section 510 \$ to evaluate the years of Tijuana (and Tecate) data, but they have never followed through with money for any aspect of the industrial waste program. Maybe you will have better luck than we have. At this time, we are working with CESPT and San Diego to do a mini-toxicity study of Tijuana wastewater to determine if the source of effluent toxicity may be domestic, commercial or industrial. This study should be completed within a couple of months, and will be public. We have also had a couple of promising technical workshops with IBWC and consultants regarding things that can be done to improve ITP TSS removals and possibly toxicity. IBWC is doing this as part of their Federal Court settlement, and I don't know if the report will be public.	

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159	Dave Fege	Water Quality	<p>The San Diego County Department of Environmental Health is the agency that does monitoring for all county beaches, including beaches in Imperial Beach.</p>	<p>2) USEPA has offered remaining Section 510 \$ to evaluate the years of Tijuana (and Tecate) data, but they have never followed through with money for any aspect of the industrial waste program. Maybe you will have better luck than we have. At this time, we are working with CESPT and San Diego to do a mini-toxicity study of Tijuana wastewater to determine if the source of effluent toxicity may be domestic, commercial or industrial. This study should be completed within a couple of months, and will be public. We have also had a couple of promising technical workshops with IBWC and consultants regarding things that can be done to improve ITP TSS removals and possibly toxicity. IBWC is doing this as part of their Federal Court settlement, and I don't know if the report will be public.</p>
160	Dave Fege	Water Quality	<p>After the last meeting I went looking for data on property prices on the net. I could not find that was old enough. Essentially, one needs property prices in IB and the rest of the county for 2-3 years before operation of the International Wastewater Treatment Plant and 2-3 years after. I did find some recent data, and the webpage implied that it had older data, but for a price. Here are the webpage I found with recent property price data for San Diego County. http://www.coastalsd.com/Stats/April%201998%20Home%20Prices.htm</p>	Link broken

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161	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 17 – discussion of Corredor TJ 2000. There needs to be a recognition in the plan that residential development is increasing in areas that were originally slated for conservation. Check with IMPLan – many of the lands near the road were originally supposed to be protected. Now they are all residential housing. Jesus Maria Mesa for example, has extensive Quino Checkerspot Butterfly habitat and the houses are creeping up the hillsides.	
162	anne McAney, ICF		Recognize that residential development is increasing in areas slated for conservation, for example Jesus Maria Mesa which has Quino Checkerspot Butterfly habitat	Added: Zone Jesus Maria Mesa, which has Quino Checkersport Butterfly habitat, as a conservation easement.
163	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 18-19 – land use in the TRW. Even though SDSU hasn't modeled the land use, you should check with Pronatura in Ensenada and with IMPLan in Tijuana. I believe they both have been working on land use categorizations for at least 3-4 years. Didn't the UCSD Regional Workbench also do a spatial model for the TRW?	See: Pronatura developed several maps of recommended areas for preservation of open space, native vegetation, and green areas, along with habitat protection and enhancement. Fig. 30 is a study within the TRW. Fig. 31 shows a regional view of connectedness with U.S. protected areas.

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164	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 20 – Border Area Planning Atlas. Does this area include Cerro San Isidro? This particular area is emerging as a conservation priority, so you should consider mentioning it.	<p>Added : · Zone Cerro Ysidro, which can be linked to the MSCP and Otay Mountain for a north-south movement corridor, as “no development” and create a conservation easement. See: · Link the Los Pinos and San Ysidro units, using BLM lands between McAlmond Canyon and Tecate Peak and City of San Diego Water Department land adjacent to Cottonwood Creek as building blocks.</p> <p>· Link the San Ysidro unit to the La Presa and Canada de Águila. Unite with adjacent areas such as the undeveloped land west of Tecate, and culturally important land on the flank of White Mountain to the east of Cottonwood Creek</p>

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165	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 28 – flood hazards and sediment transport. This would be an appropriate place to mention the Goat Canyon Sediment Basin project and the Los Laureles project that the California Coastal Conservancy has prioritized. These two projects will hopefully address these two issues. I sent you a 2-pager on Los Laureles Canyon and I'm sure you can get information on Goat Canyon off the Coastal Conservancy's website. You might want to also mention the Model Marsh here – a restored wetland in the TRW.	Added : The Goat canyon studies and experience building the sediment basin are invaluable to erosion control efforts watershed-wide (SWIA 1999).A 1999 study on enhancement for Goat Canyon recommended sediment basins to control the filling of the Tijuana Estuary will debris and sediments. Preliminary steps recommended for designing the basins hydrologic modeling, a 1-D unsteady flow model, and sediment transport modeling to refine sediment basin sizes for storage, deposition, and efficiency. Other alternatives that were explored may be implemented in other parts of the watershed: creation of a watershed-based community development plan, protect existing vegetation, minimize impervious surfaces, collect rainwater in rooftop cisterns, build check dams, build subterranean basins, vegetation restoration/planting, and seed collection and use projects. See: . Two completed restoration projects, the Oneonta Tidal Linkage (1997) and the Model Marsh (2000), have restored critical saltmarsh habitat and attracted endangered species.

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166	Anne McEnany, ICF		P. 33-34 – water treatment. I think you should mention Ecoparque and the investment that San Diego and Tijuana made in this model treatment facility. Also, it should be mentioned that the facility is currently closed because of <i>e.coli</i> bacteria at the site. You can contact PROBEA, Laura Silvan, or Los Niños for more particulars on that situation.	See: Ecoparque in Tijuana is a pilot reclamation project that treats wastewater to secondary standards for irrigation uses. Located on a steep slope above the Tijuana River, water from the plant is used for lagoons and irrigation projects. Ecoparque also serves as a field laboratory for university students and as a tool for environmental outreach to the communities of Tijuana. Added: Ecoparque in Tijuana, a model wastewater treatment facility, is currently closed due to <i>e.coli</i> . contamination.
167	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 38 – lining of All-American Canal. This is quite a subject to just mention in one sentence. Not only will this project have a tremendous effect on the Salton Sea as well as the Mexicali Valley, it will also have a negative impact on the Colorado River Delta.	outside the scope
168	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 49 – water quality testing. Are you only reporting official government agency testing programs? What about Gaviotas and Ja Jan? I also think that San Diego Baykeeper has been testing in that area. You should check with Hiram Sarabia at SDB.	Added: The NGO Ja Jan test for Enterococci, which can cause human health illnesses, at 14 beaches on San Diego and Baja California coasts. The latest reported dated are for October 1, 2004 and are presented in Table ____.
169	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 55 – biodiversity fragmentation. I think the Las Californias-Phase 2 documents will be good additions for this section. Roads and infrastructure development are the major inputs to habitat fragmentation. I think they should be mentioned.	See: Based on the portfolios and other studies, the Las Californias Binational Conservation Initiative plan, proposes the following regional goals (Conservation Biology Institute, et al. 2004):

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170	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 61- experts map of biodiversity priorities. I think the LCBCI-Phase 2 materials for this meeting will be helpful here. I don't know where that map came from, but I would like to have it reflect the conservation priorities that are emerging from the SPOT analysis that CBI, TNC, and Pronatura did for the region.	See figure 30.
171	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 65 – mention the San Diego Natural History Museum Bird Atlas here. If you haven't seen it, it is an incredible resource for bird statistics. Ask Phil Unitt at SDNHM for a copy. There is also a current RAMSAR application that has been submitted to the USFish and Wildlife Service for approval for the Tijuana Estuary on the US side. I have a copy of it if you want to see it.	Added: The San Diego Natural History Museum Bird Atlas is an example of comprehensive bird surveys and historical records review that will help scientists monitor populations. The mammal atlas and plant atlases are also good examples. More should be done in this arena watershed-wide.
172	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 66 – there are almost no protected areas “across the border” as you mention here. Only the Cuchumaá easement at Tecate Peak.	We suggest connecting areas across the border, not implying that there are many. See: The tools <i>may be useful when implementing the TRW Vision's recommendations</i> to identify important conservation areas for restoration and rehabilitation, protect sensitive habitat and cultural areas, evaluate and protect ground water supplies, and connect conservation areas across the border".
173	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 69 – ICF funded a soil and hydrology study in Los Laureles Canyon. The technical report should be completed by December 2004.	Check with Anne

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174	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 71 – LCBCI-Phase 2 will have models for ecological conservation priorities. I think you can modify this to say “ground-truthing of existing models” and “additional field surveys needed”. See also the LCBCI-Phase 2 conclusions for additional needs, like harmonizing the rare and endangered species lists.	<p>See: Figure 30. See: Based on the portfolios and other studies, the Las Californias Binational Conservation Initiative plan, proposes the following regional goals (Conservation Biology Institute, et al. 2004):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Encompass biogeographically important and unique natural resources, distributed from the coast, across the mountains, to the desert. · Identify threats to maintaining an interconnected conservation network and sustaining ecosystem processes. · Identify large, intact wildlands that represent the region’s biodiversity. · Link protected areas to facilitate wildlife movement and protect existing conservation investments. · Promote collaboration in implementing land protection strategies that result in secure and sustainable conservation. · Lay the foundation for a binational park system that connect the Parque Constitución de 1857 in Mexico to wilderness areas, forests, and park lands in the United States. · Heighten the visibility of this little-studied, multi-cultural area and the global importance of implementing a strategy that
175	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 78-79. I’m going to get you a draft copy of the technical report from Los Laureles. IMTA did a big section on trash that might be additive here.	email Anne

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176	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 93-96 – I don't know if you've looked at the "Blurred Borders" report on our website, but the full chapters (not the summaries) have extensive information on housing, etc. that might be additive here.	done
177	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 98 – Los Niños VolunTours program is running trips in the border region. You should check with them on their statistics – David Clemmons. david@sandiegovoluntours.com	email david@sandiegovoluntours.com
178	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 100 – cultural resources. You might want to mention the high number of sites that Pronatura found directly outside the eastern boundary of the watershed (LCBCI-Phase 1, 2003). There's a map in that document that shows the location of those. That warrants further study and might be the basis for a UNESCO-World Heritage site designation for the area.	outside scope. But added: consider these sites for a possible UNESCO World Heritage site designation.
179	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 115—also mention the Model Marsh here.	See: . Two completed restoration projects, the Oneonta Tidal Linkage (1997) and the Model Marsh (2000), have restored critical saltmarsh habitat and attracted endangered species.
180	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 121 – this section could also mention full funding of infrastructure improvements in Los Laureles Canyon. This includes sewage infrastructure for new residences, maquila enforcement for trash and water quality, best practices in roads, new development, reforestation/re-vegetation of key sections, etc. That will be the future of that project. We can talk more about this if you want more information.	Added: · Find full funding for the infrastructure improvements needed in Los Laureles Canyon to protect the residents and the Tijuana Estuary from further harm. This would include: sewage infrastructure, enforcement for trash disposal and stream discharges, BMP for roads construction, BMPs for new development, additional reforestation/vegetation on slopes and in riparian areas.
181	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 132—mention the SANDAG Regional Comprehensive Plan. It talks about the LCBCI in the Borders chapter.	added
182	Anne McEnany, ICF		p. 134 –probably need to look at new plan for the Oceans that was just announced by Gov. Arnold.	Look up.