*** Key - Adopted in Text = AT

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
1.	8/15/2012	NRCS - Beckie Challender	General		Most comments related to editing - overall, no major concerns.	
2.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-1	2	Sediment Definition I would put this in a sidebar with a preamble explaining that various disciplines have definitions for sediment. When I first looked at this, I was confused and thought No. 2 was the chemistry of sediment but after studying this, I realized you meant that in the discipline of chemistry, sediment has this definition.	
3.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-1	24, 29, 32	Beneficial Uses Check with Lew Moeller on how he feels about the use of this term in this context. It might be confused with beneficial uses as defined in two separate places (with two different definitions) in the Water Code. So, to avoid confusion, the phrase could be reworked to beneficially used.	
4.	8/15/2012	Marie Davis (Placer)	Y-1		Definitions It will be helpful to define “clean sediment” here, as you have on page Y-19	
5.	8/15/2012	LA County (pwood)	Y-1	10	Insects too?	
6.	8/15/2012	LA County (pwood)	Y-1	29-31	as beneficial uses. Excessive sediment, above natural loads, can excessively cloud water, degrade wildlife habitat, 29 form barriers to navigation, and reduce storage capacity in reservoirs for flood protection and water conservation. 30 Contaminated sediment can contaminate the food chain for marine plants, animals, and humans. excessive sediment can also reduce capacity in channels that are used for flood protection and conveyance of water for beneficial uses (e.g., water supply)	
7.	8/15/2012	LA County (pwood)	Y-1	32	You mean "sedimentation significantly above natural levels." There can be watersheds with geology that is just naturally highly erosive.	
8.	8/15/2012	USACE - Craig Conner	Y-1		Organic sediments consist of particulate matter from trees, plants, grasses, and animals and fish and their waste products. Inorganic sediments are divided into two main groups, these being coarse-grained sediments and fine	
9.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-2	6-7	Actually it's more than stormwater, it's any wastewater so this includes agricultural runoff such as irrigation return flows, mine drainage, etc. Wastewater discharges from municipal treatment plants can also include toxics that are absorbed onto sediments.	
10.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-2	30-32	I'm not sure that this should have a personal communication reference since it's stated in federal laws and regulations and state regulations. Here's a direct quote from State Water Board Resolution 2004-0063, "Adoption of the Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act section 303(d) List" "Section 303(d)(1) of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to identify waters that do not meet applicable water quality standards with technology-based controls alone and prioritize such waters for the purposes of developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 130.7(b)]." The policy is found on the State Water Board's website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/303d_listing.shtml	
11.	8/15/2012	PWOOD	Y-2	13	LA County Flood Control District undertakes periodic removal of sediment fr its reservoirs to restore capacity. But, this has become more difficult to do, due to increasing enviro restrictions, opposition by State and Federal regulators, and cost. Line 15	
12.	8/15/2012	PWOOD	Y-2	15	In LA County, disposal of sediment removed fr reservoirs and debris protection facilities has also become problematic due to enviro restrictions, far distances to disposal sites, and NIMBYism at disposal sites & along haul routes.	
13.	8/15/2012	PWOOD	Y-2	20	There's an econ cost to lost water storage and flood damage, too.	
14.	8/15/2012	PWOOD	Y-2	26	"not eliminate" needs to be recognized by the Water Boards/CRWQBCBs	

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15.	8/15/2012	PWOOD	Y-2	33	Please note, some watersheds are by nature highly erosive (e.g., San Gabriel Mtns), so copious erosion is not necessarily excessive. There has been concern about Water Boards assigning beneficial uses and WQ stds/TMDLs that are not compatible with the erosive nature of the watershed.	
16.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-3	3, 8	As I note above, stormwater is only one source of sediments. Regional Water Boards also regulate irrigated lands which also have sediment control requirements, mine sites, etc. USFS, Calfire, with the Regional Water Boards and DFG implement BMPs to reduce erosion from timber activities. Anyway, upon thinking about this, I'm not sure this is a goal. I think a method is the adoption and enforcement of regulatory controls on activities that cause or could cause excessive sedimentation. The regulatory controls include stormwater permits, requirements for irrigated lands (through waste discharge requirements or waivers from the Water Boards), streambed alteration permits from DFG, and whatever Calfire uses for timber harvest on private lands.	
17.	8/15/2012	Marie Davis (Placer)	Y-3		Clean-up rewrite (see notes)	
18.	8/15/2012	USACE - Craig Conner	Y-3		The USACE and the California Resources Agency have formed the California Sediment Management Workgroup to address the adverse impacts of coastal erosion on our coastal habitats. Many local agencies along the coast are assisting in this effort. The California Regional Water Quality Control Boards are working to reduce excessive sediment within streams when it occurs within their regions. Alluvial fans develop where streams or debris flows gather speed in narrow passages then emerge into areas with greatly larger channel widths. A number of factors contribute to the severity including the degree of steep grades to flatter grades. Sediment and water spill out in a fan shape depositing sediment and other	
19.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-4	5-12	Isn't this a case study? And don't case studies go into sidebars?	
20.	8/15/2012		Y-4	19	I think some are also used for domestic supply. Check with the Mountain Counties stakeholders, they will know for sure.	
21.	8/15/2012	Marie Davis (Placer)	Y-4		The ditches used for mining are still in use for municipal and agriculture water supplies today. The channel infilling that occurred in many of the gold bearing streams is still also in evidence today, and many streams such	
22.	8/15/2012	LA County	Y-5	21	For example, in Los Angeles (LA) County, the original settlers were familiar with the problems posed by soil loss but the economic and environmental problems changed in nature as agricultural land was urbanized. At that point, the safety issue became more acute. Flood control facilities eventually lead to more inhabitants, especially those in the basins and valleys, becoming less aware of the sediment-induced safety problems the County used to face. This was the comment from mbenavid: This statement makes it seem like there no longer are sediment-induced safety problems in LA County. There are. The still-existing risk of sediment-induced problems such as mudflows was exemplified during the 2009-2010 storm season. See http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/lanow/2010/02/mudslide-la-canada-flintridge-debris-basins-rainstorm.html XXXX - For example, in Los Angeles (LA) County, the original settlers were familiar with the problems posed by soil loss but the economic and environmental problems changed in nature as agricultural land was urbanized. At that point, the safety issue became more acute. Subsequently, flood control facilities were built. This eventually led to more inhabitants, especially those in the basins and valleys, becoming less aware of the sediment-induced safety problems the County faces. Subsequently, flood control facilities were built. This eventually led to more inhabitants, especially those in the basins and valleys, becoming less aware of the sediment-induced safety problems the County faces.	
23.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-8	16	Wouldn't this include managing stream energy? If so, can someone write that? This would have to do with the fact that a moving stream has to carry some amount of sediment based on water flow, etc. If someone armors a bank to prevent erosion at that location, then some other part of the stream will erode (this is the problem caused by landowners on a stream, one landowner armors then the other landowners now have a problem with erosion). I think this is called stream energy and whether its in balance or not.	

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24.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-9	17-20	This is confusing. Corps of Engineers is responsible for navigation and has primary jurisdiction for dredge and fill activities. The Corp also has dams which were constructed for flood control and the recreational facilities at the dams and resulting reservoir impoundments. The Bureau has dams for agricultural supply and maintains recreation facilities at the dam and the resulting impoundments but the Bureau is not responsible for navigation. DWR has dams but I don't think they have many recreational facilities and I don't think they assure navigation. I don't think State Lands has any dams but they are responsible for some of the waterways.	
25.	8/15/2012	LA County (mbenavid)	Y-9	33	Department of Parks and Rec is who actually handles most of the state's recreational facilities. The counterpart for the Corps Dredge and Fill Permits is the Water Boards which must issue a CWA Section 401 water quality certification to certify that the activity as regulated by the Corps' permit will not adversely impact water quality or the Water Boards must adopt waste discharge requirements to include additional requirements to make sure the activity will not adversely affect water quality. In addition to coordinating with the Corps, the Water Boards conduct the same review and oversight of discharges to waters that are not subject to the Corps regulations. Then there's the Department of Fish and Game with Streambed Alteration Agreements. I haven't been involved in these but I think they're to assure that activities that affect streambeds do not adversely.	
26.	8/15/2012	LA County (mbenavid)	Y-9	33	Please note that while dredging is an alternative that could be used in the future by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, dredging is not a sediment removal method that has been used by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District in the past. The sediment removal methods that have been used by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District since it started removing sediment from reservoirs in the 1930a are excavation (after draining the reservoir) and sluicing. Therefore, discussion of the District's sediment removal efforts at reservoirs may not fit under this "Dredging" section, unless dredging is meant to include all types of sediment removal methods and that is clear in the document or the name of the sections is revised. Thanks. _____ I think the section called dredging should be renamed - maybe "sediment removal methods"? Would appreciate advice on this. _____ Consider the following: Methods to Remove Sediment and Prevent Sediment Accumulation There are various methods to remove sediment that accumulates in reservoirs, debris basins, waterways, harbors, etc. Existing sediment removal methods involve excavation, sluicing, and dredging. Each method has certain applicability, advantages, and challenges. Excavation is a sediment removal method that requires generally dry material and employs “the use of conventional excavation equipment such as excavators, backhoes, scrapers, bulldozers, and front-end loaders.” For reservoirs that store water, employing excavation requires draining the reservoirs. Excavation is a sediment removal method that has been used by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District since it started removing sediment from reservoirs in the 1930s. Within the boundaries of Los Angeles County Flood Control District, sediment that accumulates in debris basins is excavated. Excavation may also be used in certain waterways during the dry season.	

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27.	8/15/2012	LA County (mbenavid)	Y-9	33	Continued Dredging is a critical sediment removal method supporting commercial shipping, homeland security, fishing, recreation, and more. In just the San Francisco Bay/Delta Estuary, these activities fuel a substantial maritime-related economy of over $7.5 billion annually. However, the facilities supporting these activities are located around the margins of a bay system that averages less than 20 feet deep, while modern, deep-draft ships often draw 35 to 40 feet of water or more. Extensive dredging — in the range of 2 million to 10 million cubic yards (mcy) per year — is therefore necessary to create and maintain adequate navigation channels in order to sustain the region's diverse navigation-related commercial and recreational activities. Effective management of the large volumes of dredged material generated throughout the Estuary is a substantial challenge (source: http://www.bcdc.ca.gov/pdf/Dredging/EIS_EIR/chpt3.pdf). Other paragraphs about dredging as appropriate, based on decision about what issues should be addressed in this section for each sediment removal method. Discuss methods to prevent sediment accumulation, including sediment pass through (or Flow-Assisted Sediment Transport, as referred to by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District) & any other such methods. "Sluicing is a sediment removal methods that employs water flow to remove smaller-particle sediment (i.e., sands and silts)" to remove sediment accumulated in reservoirs. Sluicing is one of the two methods the Los Angeles County Flood Control District has used since the 1930s to remove sediment from its reservoirs. Dredging consists of _____. More detailed descriptions of dredging equipment and dredging processes are available in Engineer Manual (EM) 1110-2-5025 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1983), Houston (1970), and Turner (1984).	
28.	8/15/2012	LA County (mbenavid)	Y-9	25	What does the term "sediment basin" refer to? Does it refer to "A sediment basin is a temporary pond built on a construction site" as defined in Wikipedia? Or is it meant to refer to facilities like the Los Angeles County Flood Control District's "debris basins"? If that was the case, the District's debris basins are permanent structures from which sediment cannot be dredged because debris basins do not retain water, which is required from dredging operations. -- Would a rewrite of the dredging section/definition resolve this? The point of the section is to say that dam removal is sometimes a result of, or creates a need for sediment management. Just need suggested language to clean this up. Please ask mbenavid to provide suggested language to address the concern. What does the term "sediment basin" refer to? Does it refer to "A sediment basin is a temporary pond built on a construction site" as defined in Wikipedia? Or is it meant to refer to facilities like the Los Angeles County Flood Control District's "debris basins"? If that was the case, the District's debris basins are permanent structures from which sediment cannot be dredged because debris basins do not retain water, which is required from dredging operations. -- Would a rewrite of the dredging section/definition resolve this? The point of the section is to say that dam removal is sometimes a result of, or creates a need for sediment management. Just need suggested language to clean this up. Please ask mbenavid to provide suggested language to address the concern. _____ This specific comment pertained to the correct use of terminology. I don't believe a sediment basin is the same as a debris basin (For an explanation of debris basis please see pg 2-6 of Section 2 of our Sediment Management Strategic Plan (www.lasedimentmanagement.com/stplan.aspx)). Don't know what type of facility you were trying to refer to when you referred to "sediment basins." To me, the two paragraphs under Dam Removal do not clearly explain why dam removal may be the result of sediment management operations. A question for you and the rest of the group: Would it make sense to address Dam Removal as a Method to Prevent Sediment Accumulation or is it best to keep it separate like it is right now?	

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29.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-14	3-4	More important than urban lands is agricultural lands which cover more of California. And, of course there are the forests. My personal concern is rural lands because they aren't covered very well and the only tools I know of to manage these lands are grading ordinances and rural road ordinances.	
30.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-14	22	Is there an explanation here? How does groundwater affect fish and wildlife? Is the groundwater discharging to a gaining stream? However, more importantly, are these fish and wildlife affected by sediment management?	
31.	8/15/2012	LA County (mbenavid)	Y-14	25	What does the term "sediment basin" refer to? Does it refer to "A sediment basin is a temporary pond built on a construction site" as defined in Wikipedia? Or is it meant to refer to facilities like the Los Angeles County Flood Control District's "debris basins"? If that was the case, the District's debris basins are permanent structures from which sediment cannot be dredged because debris basins do not retain water, which is required from dredging operations -- Would a rewrite of the dredging section/definition resolve this? The point of the section is to say that dam removal is sometimes a result of, or creates a need for sediment management. _____ This specific comment pertained to the correct use of terminology. I don't believe a sediment basin is the same as a debris basin (For an explanation of debris basis please see pg 2-6 of Section 2 of our Sediment Management Strategic Plan (www.lasedimentmanagement.com/stplan.aspx)). Don't know what type of facility you were trying to refer to when you referred to "sediment basins." To me, the two paragraphs under Dam Removal do not clearly explain why dam removal may be the result of sediment management operations. A question for you and the rest of the group: Would it make sense to address Dam Removal as a Method to Prevent Sediment Accumulation or is it best to keep it separate like it is right now?	
32.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-16	8-9	What policy is this? The State Water Board is working on a Wetland and Riparian Area Protection Policy that includes wetland monitoring with scores that reflect biodiversity and condition but I would not characterize it like this. The State Water Board is also working on biological objectives but that is about biological integrity of the water body and is not as related to sediment as implied here. Finally, the State Water Board is also working on Sediment Quality Objectives which describes how to determine is sediment is impaired. This is closest to sediment management but is not as characterized here.	

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33.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-19	29-30	TMDLs are developed for water bodies that are impaired (in this case, the impairment would need to be by sediments) by the Regional Water Boards, not the State Water Board. However, using TMDLs in this context is probably not a good representation. The Regional Water Boards have regulatory authority to regulate discharges to limit excessive sediment discharges using NPDES permits for point source dischargers and waste discharge requirements/conditional waivers for dischargers that are not subject to NPDES permits. Other agencies provide incentives and assistance to landowners to reduce excessive sedimentation. For example, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to growers and ranchers to implement management practices to keep soil in place rather than runoff the land into waterbodies. Other state and federal agencies may also provide technical and financial assistance. Federal land managers (USFS, National Park Service and BLM) have management plans that include management practices to reduce excessive erosion from their properties. If all of the above is insufficient to prevent excessive sedimentation and a waterbody is listed as impaired due to sedimentation, in accordance with section 303d of the Clean Water Act, then the Regional Water Boards will develop a TMDL and control program to reduce the discharge of sediments.	
34.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-20	7-10	While the State Water Board is working on biological objectives, they have no link to sediment management. This entire discussion on biological objectives is incorrect and does not belong in this RMS.	
35.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-20	21-22	Is this true? I don't think we make decisions on the potential beneficial uses. The dredger will propose a beneficial use and we will provide the requirements to make sure that the beneficial use does not adversely affect water quality. I suppose in certain circumstances we would essentially prohibit a use. For example, for sediment that is mine tailings containing mercury, we would not allow it to be used on the outside of levees in a manner that would allow discharge of mercury into a waterway but we could allow use above the high water line if the placement is stabilized or the material could be used on the inside of levees.	
36.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-21	3	Removal alone is an issue. Normal dredging resuspends pollutants into the water column. In order to obtain permits, the project must undergo CEQA and water quality impacts could prevent a project from proceeding.	
37.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-21	11-12	Is this a reference to the Water Boards? Keep in mind that Water Boards regulate dischargers and one of the requirements is to minimize the discharge of sediments. This is not the same as natural erosion and some dischargers would claim that the amount of sediment in their discharge is the same as would have occurred under natural conditions. On the other hand, land managers including local jurisdictions might not want sediment in their waterways due to the highly managed aspects of the waterway. For example, if urban development had been allowed to the water's edge, then erosion and sedimentation could destabilize infrastructure and cause the loss of homes and buildings. While agriculture is probably the most tolerant of sediment in the water, sedimentation can cause problems with pumps. An individual layperson is most likely to associate turbid waters with polluted waters and complain to officials.	
38.	8/15/2012	Marie Davis	Y-22		Sediment Transport Management The State should support research and design of fine-grained and coarse-grained sediment bypass strategies—This will allow the coarse-grained sediment to be separated and either enter the streams and	
39.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-23	13-14	I'm not sure this recommendation makes sense. Water Boards develop TMDLS with an implementation plan that includes regulatory requirements and the Boards need funding to complete these TMDLS. So is this recommendation to support the completion of sediment TMDLS? Before making such a recommendation, the question is whether the Boards have prioritized sediment impairments. Some Boards have other priority impairments such as pesticides or bacteria that they would work on if more money became available. Perhaps this recommendation is to support the implementation of sediment TMDLS? I don't think implementation is that much of a problem except the Lake Tahoe TMDL. Probably the biggest issue with the Water Boards is that excess sediment and erosion are a lower priority issue that is actually very difficult to regulate. The Boards do not have a comprehensive program for grazing, rural development, unpaved roads, and off-highway vehicle use.	

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40.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-23	29	This recommendation seems to be linked to No. 12. Whatever the screening criteria are, most likely, the criteria will be based on the quality of the sediment.	
41.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-24	7-8	This seems to misinterpret the purpose of stormwater permits. Stormwater permits prevent the stormwater runoff from degrading the receiving water. Stormwater permits include provisions for low impact development and maintaining the pre-construction hydrograph of the urban area. However, stormwater permits cannot require an evaluation of the waterbody or restore a waterbody if the degradation is not due to the activities being regulated by the stormwater permit.	
42.	8/15/2012	Water Board (Betty Yee)	Y-24	25-26	While hinted at, what exactly are these conflicts? If its the complaint that regulatory agencies cannot distinguish normal erosion from excessive erosion, I'm not sure a workgroup would be the answer. But first, let's establish that its true. Or, if not the natural vs. excessive erosion, what are the conflicts?	
43.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-1	20	Audience for this chapter could also include agency staff looking for solutions to sediment management issues?	
44.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-3	26	Coastal areas befitting from sediment can also include offshore mudbelts	
45.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-4	7	to avoid perpetuation of mindset, recommend that sentence say [pollutants] <u>when present are usually</u> associated with fine-grained sediment	
46.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-4	inset	Recommend separation of “Debris and Sediment” and removal of sentence “sediment and debris are often comingled” as they express bias and are unneeded statements	
47.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-5	general	general: recommend insert definition of “littoral cell” and how they interact with watersheds and include explanation of littoral-cell based regional sediment budgets	
48.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-5	1	…best done on a watershed/<u>littoral cell</u> basis	
49.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-5	2	watershed and <u>littoral cell</u> as stable as possible…	
50.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-5	5	…throughout the watershed and <u>littoral cell</u> using…	
51.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-5	(post) 14	could use discussion about sand/beach transport/reside conditions within the littoral cell	
52.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-5	16	California Sediment Management Workgroup [was formed] to <u>restore coastal habitats such as beaches and wetlands that have been impacted by man-induced alterations to natural sediment transport and deposition</u> ~~bring sand to California’s beaches~~.	
53.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-5	18	The RWQCBS are working to reduce excessive sediment where it occurs within their region <u>and to facilitate the transport of coarse-grained sediment to the coast.</u>	
54.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-5	23	could use an additional bullet “restore/augment natural sediment supply to coastal environments, including sand supply to beaches”	
55.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-6	35	this section could include discussion of harbors and how their placement within the littoral cell can interrupt to flow of sand along the coast and create sedimentation problems and coastal erosion	
56.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris	Y-7	29	how about also addressing where to move the sediment to?	

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		Potter				
57.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-7	33	management actions also include harbors, seawalls, retention structures, etc	
58.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-12	22	[USACE] concerns and specific interests for shipping lanes in harbors and many dams…	
59.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-14	24	Other entities participating in CSMW in advisory role include CMANC, and Minerals Management Service is now called Bureau of Ocean Energy and Management	
60.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-14	3	the section describing CSMW activities seems a bit outdated, and does not discuss or describe their major efforts at RSM such as Coastal RSM Plans, spatial data WebMapper, Coastal Beach Erosion Assessment Survey, etc. CSMW should probably update the entire section	
61.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-16	23	Too much sediment can also lead to inundated wetlands, unsafe shipping and transportation channels	
62.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-18	12	The CSMW brochure on their website explains why coastal RSM is needed.	
63.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-18	23	more about RSM can also be found on the CSMW website	
64.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-20	1	this section could also include some costs for coastal projects such as Surfside-sunset and other USACE projects that LAD is pursuing	
65.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-21	1	**Probably the largest hurdle for effective implementation of RSM is how to pay for the incremental costs associated with such activities**. Without a funding stream to cover such activities, RSM implementation will remain extremely difficult to obtain.	
66.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-21	7	Another issue is local sediment managers implementing site-specific solutions without consideration of the regional backdrop and how regional processes affect the local conditions.	
67.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-21	28	The CSMW brochure on their website has a comprehensive discussion on barriers to sand reaching the coast	
68.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-22	4	“Such material is not as pleasing to beachgoers”- fine-grained materials won’t remain on the dry beach where it will be visible to visitors.	
69.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-22	24	again, costs to move sediment to desired locations is a major obstacle and represents a potential “poison pill” to RSM unless means to cover those costs can be found	
70.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-23	27	CSMW recommends establishment of Stockpile locations for multiple placement of small quantities of generated clean sediment near the proposed receiver site, so that when sufficient quantities of sediment have been accumulated, a cost-effective nourishment activity can be pursued..	
71.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-25	7	CSMW has developed regional sand budgets for California’s major littoral cells.	
72.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-25	8	Section could use a discussion on sea level rise, it’s anticipated impacts on coastal environments, and steps to address the expected erosion (nourishment/managed retreat)	
73.	8/31/2012	Clif	Y-26	4	Section could include discussions of CSMWs Coastal RSM Plan program, CBEAS	

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		Davenport/Chris Potter				
74.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-26	12	Cemex in Marina is the only beach mining operation along the California coast still in operation, and they operate without permits due to grandfathering. Recent attempts to get them under permits have not been successful.	
75.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-26	26	fine grained materials could also be directed to floodplains for their enrichment	
76.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-27	20	Watershed-based sand budgets should consider littoral cell-based regional sand budgets compiled by CSMW	
77.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-28	20	note that CSMW maintains a spatial data repository and web-browser (WebMapper) that contains various geospatial layers of interest and use to coastal sediment managers.	
78.	8/31/2012	Clif Davenport/Chris Potter	Y-29	1	Section could also include some coastal RSM case studies, such as Surfside-Sunset. CBEAS has some examples.	
79.	8/23/2012	Craig Conner			• Sediment is similar to water – it is a neutral material and is neither “good” or “bad”, but depends on its location, location, location	
80.	8/23/2012	Craig Conner			• I suggest rewriting the caption to Photo Y-2 as follows: “This photo shows the dramatic erosion and sediment controls required to prevent pollution of surface waters for a massive cut and fill project.”	
81.	8/23/2012	Craig Conner			• I suggest rewriting Box Y-1 as follows: “Box Y-1 Sediment, Debris, and Trash	
82.	8/23/2012	Craig Conner			Sediment management practitioners use slightly different definitions for sediment, debris, and trash than may be commonly used by the public. Debris may contain sediment, but it is not entirely sediment. Likewise debris is not trash. Debris consists of fragmented materials of organic (trees, brush, and other vegetation) and inorganic (soil, rocks, boulders, and other sediment) origin that is primarily moved by flood waters. Debris basins are built in areas subject to debris flows to save lives and protect property. Trash consists of discarded man-made products (e.g. litter) that sometimes comingles with debris. Trash racks are typically placed on critical equipment, such as pump stations, to prevent mechanical failure caused by litter build-up during a flood.”	
83.	8/23/2012	Craig Conner			I tried to re-write the box to more closely match the comments I heard from L.A. County Flood Control District (LACFCD) at the 15 August meeting. I reviewed the following sources to help re-write Box Y-1: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/lacfcd/mnd.cfm http://dpw.lacounty.gov/wmd/HomeOwners/debris.cfm But I did not quote these sources directly; the text is all my own. I think it would be best to let someone at LACFCD review the new Box Y-1 and modify the text as appropriate. I take no offense if they change it completely (or not). I do not have a POC for LACFCD from the meeting; could you please forward Box Y-1 to them? Also note for navigation purposes that “marine debris” is the same as “marine trash”, but I thought it would be too confusing to try and explain these terms in Box Y-1. Thank you for your help and for all of the cat herding you are doing.	
84.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-1	9	Change: "…enough to allow it to be picked…" to "…enough to allow them to be picked…"	
85.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-1	13	Change: "…important distinction of the sediments…" to "…important distinction of sediments…"	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
86.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-1	18	Change: "…management is an essential for integrated water management as the presence..." to "...management is essential for integrated water management, as the presence..."	
87.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-1	22	Change: "…into the coastal shores." to "...into the coastal shores or terminal lakes."	
88.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-1	23	Start new paragraph before "Sediment can be used…"	
89.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-1	26	Change: "Historic flood deposits ..." to "Flood deposits..."	
90.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-1	27-28	Merge two paragraphs	
91.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-1	28-29	Delete "Such activities are referred to as beneficial uses."	
92.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-1	29	Start new paragraph before "Excessive sediment…"	
93.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-2	4-5	I can't tell what this note is.	
94.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-2	5-6	Change: "In some cases suspended sedim,ent particles increase growth of bacteria which can..." to "In some cases, suspended sedim,ent particles increase growth of bacteria, which can..."	
95.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-2	18-22	I can't tell what this note is.	
96.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-2	33	Change: "SCRCB" to "SCRWQCB"	
97.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-2	37	Change: "…dredged material and..." to "…navigation dredged material and..."	
98.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-3	1	Change: "The USACE and the California Resources Agency..." to "The USACE and the California Natural Resources Agency..."	
99.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-3	12	Third Bullet - Spell out 1st time	
100.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-3	15	Change: "…river breaks its banks..." to "…river overtops its banks..."	
101.	8/22/2012		Y-3	23	Change: "…courses of a stream." to "...courses or floodplains of a stream."	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
102.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-3	25	Change: "…deposits) is halted." to "…deposits) is upset."	
103.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-3	33	*decimeters, meters.* Metric units?	
104.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-3	35	Change: "Alluvial Fans..." to "Alluvial fans..."	
105.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-4	4	"parks." - *underlined with a question mark.*	
106.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-4	17	Change: "…billions of tons of debris sent downstream..." to "...billions of cubic yards of sediment sent downstream..."	
107.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-4	32	Change: "…increase in sediment from the North..." to "...increase in sediment to rivers in the North..."	
108.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-4	39	Change: "…replenishment, has also changed..." to "…replenishment or to terminal lakes or depositional areas, has also changed..."	
109.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-5	17	Change: "Farmes, transportation, planners..." to "Farmes, transportation land use planners..."	
110.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-6	8	Change: "…most notably CalFIRE and..." to "…including CalFIRE and..."	
111.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-6	26	Delete "basin plan amendments and"	
112.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-6	29	Change: "…leadership in this area through..." to "…leadership in sediment management through..."	
113.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-6	32	Change: "…requirements which also..." to "...requirements (WDRs) that also..."	
114.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-6	34	Change: "…NPDES permits related to..." to "…NPDES permits and WDRs related to..."	
115.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-6	bottom of page	For waters not subject to the Clean Water Act, WDRs are issued for water quality protection.	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
116.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-7	1-2	Change: "Dischargers that are not subject to NPDES permit are, by definition, nonpoint source (NPS) dischargers. NPS pollution is basically polluted runoff, which is diverse and each discharge may contribute only a..." to "As opposed to point source discharges, nonpoint source (NPS) pollution is basically polluted runoff that is diverse, and each discharge may contribute only a..."	
117.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-7	11	"A significant source of sediment is from urban run-off." *Text is underlined.*	
118.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-8	2	Change: "…California and state..." to "...California, and state..."	
119.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-8	12	Delete "rill and interill"	
120.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-8	13	"peak stream flows" *Text is underlined*	
121.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-8	7-15	Expand. Give examples.	
122.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-8	30	Change "Sediment Transport…" to "Sediment transport…"	
123.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-9	17-21	Coastal comm. & MCDC	
124.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-13	8-14	Bulleted list crossed out. Also, second to last bullet (line 13), "salmonid" is crossed out and "not benefit fish" is written.	
125.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-14	12	"beach replentishment"	
126.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-14	21-22	"a declining fishery may lead to reductions of water exports" *text is underlined.*	
127.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-14	22-23	Delete "Protection of listed fish (e.g., Santa Ana sucker) and wildlife (southwestern willow flycatcher) are also beginning to interfere with the exercise of rights to locally generated surface and ground water."	
128.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-15	24	Change "Strip mine reclamation …" to "Mine reclamation …"	
129.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-16	1	Change "…do), water captured in the reservoir is used…" to "…do), water captured in the reservoir may be used…"	
130.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-16	6-11	Section/paragraph is crossed out.	
131.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-17	1-7	Two paragraphs are crossed out. What action plan?	
132.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-18	8	(and other fish)	
133.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-18	17	"stormwater controls" *text is circled*	
134.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-18	33-34	Change "…is challenging and a failiure to do so, especially harmful…" to "…is challenging, and a failiure to do so is especially harmful…"	

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135.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-19	5	Change "Regulators to not compromise;…" to "Regulators often to not compromise;…" *also, text is underlined* *wording*	
136.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-19	12	Change "…implement decisions…" to "…implemented decisions…"	
137.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-19	14	Change "…project level large…" to "…project-level, large…"	
138.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-19	15-16	Change "…cleanout out to its original condition before a sediment flow through…" to "…cleanout to its original condition before a sediment flow-through…"	
139.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-20	3	Change "…sediment load can be…" to "…sediment loads can be…"	
140.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-20	12	Change "Sediment Deposition Mangement" to "Sediment Disposal Mangement"	
141.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-20	13	Change "Securing Disposition Locations" to "Securing Disposal Locations"	
142.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-20	14	Change "Finding deposition locations…" to "Finding disposal locations…"	
143.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-20	15	Change "…routes to the deposition…" to "…routes to the disposal…"	
144.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-20	12-27	This section is about disposal and doesn't address deposition such as on beaches, etc.	
145.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-20	33	Change "…the sediments contain…" to "…the sediments may contain…"	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
146.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-20	34	Change "…Central Valley acted…" to "…Central Valley, acted…"	
147.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-22	14	Define GHG	
148.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-22	22-38	Provide Lisa recommendations	
149.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-23	20	Change "The Resource and CA…" to "The Natural Resource and CA…"	
150.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-23	28	Change "The Water Boards Should develop…" to "The Water Boards should develop…"	
151.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-23	28-33	"Disposal" is written in margin	
152.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-23	34	"each" is underlined	
153.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-23	34	Change "watershed. Comparisons…" to "watershed supporting coastal beaches. Comparisons…"	
154.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-23	34-44	"Deposition" is written in margin	
155.	8/22/2012	C.Curtis	Y-24	25	Change "…and State Resources…" to "…and State Natural Resources…"	
156.		Los Angeles County Flood Control District / Los Angeles County Department of Public Works - (LA Flood) - (MB (WMD)	Y-1	9	Consider using "sediment" as opposed to "sediments" throughout. At the moment both "sediment" and "sediments" are used in the document.	
157.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-1	9	"...tiny enough ~~to allow it~~ to be…"	
158.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-1	14	"…affects ~~the manner in which~~ whether they…"	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
159.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-1	21	Consider the following: · Using a map like the one in Figure 28-1 of the Flood Management Chapter to illustrate the different sediment management concerns the various regions in California have. · Organizing this chapter based on geographical areas · Noting any relationships between the sediment management concerns and how developed the region is. For example, Southern California, which is highly developed, has different concerns from more rural areas of the state. For example, Los Angeles County Flood Control District needs to capture the sediment that is naturally eroded from the mountains in facilities upstream of our highly urbanized basin in order to reduce flood risk. Additionally, there is significant development right next to rivers and channels, which affects how sediment from the mountains is managed. We suggest that you also invite other flood control districts and agencies in southern california to review this chapter and provide input. Their knowledge and experience may be very helpful in the preparation of this very important and complex chapter. Sample southern california agencies are: · http://www.ocflood.com/ · US Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District. Tomas Beauchamp-Hernandez - Chief, Operations Branch. Tomas.G.Beauchamp-Hernandez@usace.army.mil <mailto:Tomas.G.Beauchamp-Hernandez@usace.army.mil>. (213)452-3142	
160.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-1	29	Natural loads of sediment can cloud water. Note that mudflows and stormflows are natural flows.	
161.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-1	29	"Excessive sediment~~, above natural loads,~~ can cloud…"	
162.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-1	30	"...for flood risk management and water conservation"	
163.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-1	32	"...beneficial uses of water by increasing…" Note: so that it is not confused with the "beneficial uses" discussed in lines 23 to 29.	
164.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	2	I am having difficulty understanding how the information in Box Y-1 on page 33 of this pdf relates to the discussion in the previous 3 paragraphs.	
165.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	4	"...pollutants (~~contaminants~~ such as…"	
166.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	5	"In some cases, suspended sediment…"	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
167.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	6	? Not sure if the sentence is saying what is supposed to say. Consider if the following sentence better explains the point. In some cases, suspended sediment particles concentrate nutrients from the water column, which increases growth of bacteria.	
168.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	7	"...be absorbed ~~onto~~ into sediments. ~~Concentrated~~ These pollutants…"	
169.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	7	How are the "toxic pollutants" in this sentence different from the toxic pollutants in the 1st sentence of this paragraph? Where do the other toxic pollutants come from? Consider revising the paragraph to make it clearer.	
170.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	9-13	First five lines are in a red square.	
171.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	24	"For that reason, it is best done…"	
172.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	30	"...determined by the California? Water Boards…"	
173.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-2	35	I am not understanding how the second part (lines 33+) of this paragraph is related to sediment in streams and TMDLs.	
174.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-3	1	Connections between issues discussed below seem to be missing. For example, the connection between the 1st 2 sentences and the 3rd sentence of the 1st paragraph seems to be missing. It seems important to note that the need for additional sediment delivery to the beaches through natural sediment transport and limiting sediment within rivers are ideas that conflict each other.	
175.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-3	1	"...formed the California. Sediment Management…"	
176.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-3	1	California or Coastal? http://www.dbw.ca.gov/csmw/default.aspx	
177.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-3	2	The purpose of the California Coastal Sediment Management Workgroup seems to be more clearly explained on pages Y-10 & Y-11	

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178.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-3	7	for flood risk management, water conservation, commercial and recreational navigation (?), …	
179.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-3	15	I know the relationships between this Sediment Resource Management Strategy and other components of the Water Plan are discussed on page Y-11, but this seems like a good time to make the connection between this Sediment RMS & the Flood Management Chapter.	
180.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-3	16	I suggest comparing the discussion on lines 15 to 37 with the 2nd paragraph of page 28-1 of the Flood Management Chapter. Is all the detail on lines 15 to 37 here necessary? Would discussion at the level presented on page 28-1 be more appropriate?	
181.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-3	38-39	Last two lines on page are in red box	
182.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-4	1-13	First 13 lines on page are in red box	
183.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-4	4	What does "the mountains parks" refer to?	
184.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-4	5	"Back in the 1800s and early 1900s, these inhabitants were…"	
185.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-4	6	"...~~getting~~ impacted…"	
186.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-4	7	"~~They thus~~ Thus they wanted more…"	
187.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-4	9	"...stormwater ~~for use and recharge~~to manage the risk of floods and to recharge groundwater aquifers. This situation led to the creation of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and the…" Note - the mention of managing the risk of floods ties the paragraph back to the title of the section.	
188.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-4	12	"~~Farms and subdivisions essentially planted themselves~~ These urban areas are in the very…"	

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189.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-4	13	"...set up. Today, Los Angeles County and its many residents still depend on the proper functionality of the dams, debris basins, and other components of their flood control and water conservation system. Sediment accumulation in dams and debris basins impact the facilities proper functionality, thus it needs to be managed."	
190.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-5	3	What does "sediment management for water benefits" mean? There is also a similar reference on page Y-16, where it says "The cost of implementing Sediment Management to achieve Water Benefits ..."	
191.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-5	6	Does this refer only to natural deposition or also strategical deposition such as for beach replenishment and as a "new home" for sediment removed from reservoirs and debris basins (and contaminated sites?)?	
192.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-5	21-25	Lines are in red box	
193.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-5	22	"...soil loss, but the economic…"	
194.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-5	24	This statement makes it seem like there no longer are sediment-induced safety problems in LA County. There are. The still-existing risk of sediment-induced problems such as mudflows was exemplified during the 2009-2010 storm season. See http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/lanow/2010/02/mudslide-la-canada-flintridge-debris-basins-rainstorm.html	
195.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-5	25	"...becoming less aware of the sediment-induced 24 safety problems the County ~~used to face~~ faces.	
196.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-6	26	"...in watersheds is…"	
197.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-6	23	How is a road in Siskiyou County related to Lake Tahoe?	
198.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-6	26	Connection between Lake Tahoe and Lahontan Water Board is missing. Does the Lahontan Water Board have jurisdiction over Lake Tahoe?	
199.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-8	1	Is the OHV issue such a significant problem that is deserves a whole paragraph in this chapter?	

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200.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-8	8	Is the construction and operations of mines a significant problem?	
201.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-8	17	"...both ~~shorelines and habitats at the end of the line~~." Consider rewording as follows, if the meaning of the sentence is captured better by the following sentence	
202.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-9	13-15	Lines are in red box	
203.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-9	17	Throughout the document the agency is referred to in different ways. The agency should be referred to in one consistent way.	
204.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-9	33-35	Lines are in red box. Please note that while dredging is an alternative that could be used in the future by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, dredging is not a sediment removal method that has been used by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District in the past. The sediment removal methods that have been used by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District since it started removing sediment from reservoirs in the 1930a are excavation (after draining the reservoir) and sluicing. Therefore, discussion of the District's sediment removal efforts at reservoirs may not fit under this "Dredging" section, unless dredging is meant to include all types of sediment removal methods and that is clear in the document or the name of the sections is revised. Thanks.	
205.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-10	17	"When this occurs, the economics…"	
206.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-10	25	Please note that dredging is not the only method to remove sediment accumulated behind a dam. The Los Angeles County Flood Control District has employed excavation and sluicing to address accumulated sediment. Another alternative is employing a method referred to as "Flow assisted sediment transport" or sediment pass through, which involves operating the dam in a manner that facilitates movement of sediment through the valves during rainfall events, thus mimicking natural processes.	
207.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-10	25	What does the term "sediment basin" refer to? Does it refer to "A sediment basin is a temporary pond built on a construction site" as defined in Wikipedia? Or is it meant to refer to facilities like the Los Angeles County Flood Control District's "debris basins"? If that was the case, the District's debris basins are permanent structures from which sediment cannot be dredged because debris basins do not retain water, which is required from dredging operations.	
208.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-10	27	Does DWR's Division of Safety of Dams have that information? If not, would it be best to simply indicate the # of dams the Division of Safely of Dams has jurisdiction over? See http://www.water.ca.gov/damsafety/damlisting/index.cfm Simply using a 6-ft height as a filter could result in the 162 debris basins the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) manages being categorized as “dams,” which may not be appropriate. Consider using the number of dams the Division of Safety of Dams has jurisdiction over or adding a minimum storage capacity of 50 acre-feet.	

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209.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-10	40	Is this abbreviation ever used in the document?	
210.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-12	3-8	Lines are in red box	
211.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-12	8	"…debris-flow flooding. In Los Angeles County, flood management involves capturing sediment that erodes from the mountains in reservoirs and debris basins and later removing and placing that sediment somewhere else in a controlled manner."	
212.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-12	11	Acronym has not yet been defined/explained.	
213.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-12	26	?	
214.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-13	5	Consider a different introduction to this section that addresses the benefits of sediment management. Perhaps something like the sentence in line 26 would be more appropriate?	
215.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-13	8-14	lines are in red box	
216.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-13	8	Reduced reservoir capacity for the capture and storage of flood waters, sediment, and debris that flow from mountainous watersheds. Too much sediment can also lead to inoperable dams. In turn, reduced reservoir capacity and inoperable dams can result in a reduced ability to manage flood risk and a reduction in the supply of local water. Reduced debris basin capacity to capture sediment and debris from mountainous watersheds and to reduce impacts to communities and infrastructure downstream. Damages to lined channels. Reduced infiltration rates at groundwater recharge facilities.	
217.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-13	14	Obstructed ports	
218.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-13	27	"~~As noted above, benefits~~ Benefits associated with…"	

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219.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-13	28	Obstructed ports	
220.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-13	28	"...cost savings ~~by~~ of millions…"	
221.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-13	32	Source sediment management for flood control & water conservation purposes would mean preventing sediment from eroding from the mountains. Reforestation, erosion control, and fire prevention would help reduce the amount of sediment that erodes from the mountains. If this was able to be done, there would be less sediment to manage at reservoirs, debris basins, channels, etc. All these points should probably be mentioned in the document.	
222.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-14	8-12	Consider the following or something similar instead of the highlighted text. Sediment management along coastal regions can be beneficial in several ways. It can help address issues related with eroding beaches, which in turn can affect recreational resources and revenue. Sediment management along the coast can also address too much sediment obstructing ports and waterways for navigation and commerce. Note to writer: I don't know if material that is dredged from the ports would be suitable for beach replenishment. Perhaps the Coastal Sediment Management Plans discuss the issue. I think some beaches get replenished with material dredged from offshore but don't know exactly from where offshore; don't know if they need to process it before placing it on beaches. Coastal sediment management is not my expertise so information should be verified.	
223.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-14	13	What does "this improved protection" refer to? Previous paragraph talked about 2 different things - beach replenishment & use of dredged material (Additional note - Consider mentioning the benefit of dredging ports & harbors, which is a form of coastal sediment management).	
224.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-14	16	From reading paragraphs above, the reader may still not understand what the benefits of performing coastal sediment management are. Consider revising to make benefits more clear. The Coastal Sediment Management Plans should provide good lists of the benefits of performing coastal sediment management.	
225.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-14	17	I am having difficulty following the paragraph below. This paragraph seems to simply say there are many beneficial uses of coarse-grained sediment in streams & beneficial but only mention being useful in spawning areas. Wikipedia currently says the following for "water exports" - "Water exports involve exporting freshwater from one country to another." Another source online indicates the term refers to the shipment of water. Is that what the 3rd sentence of the paragraph is referring to? How/Why are water exports reduced when fishery declines? From where to where are the exports? Is a decrease in water exports a bad thing? For the entire state? For certain parts of the state? What does protection of listed fish & wildlife have to do with the benefits of sediment management?	
226.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-14	18	?	

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227.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-14	26	"...sediment ~~to benefit a region~~ on a regional scale potentially…"	
228.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-14	28	"...from the ~~watershed~~ mountains to the sea." Reason for change: A watershed "can represent the area draining to a small stream to the entire [area] draining to an ocean" (http://www.sanduskyriver.org/)	
229.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-14	29	"...well as ~~its~~ sediment transport…"	
230.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-15	13	Please note that when a person reads something that refers to dredging or dredged material he/she may only think about sediment removed by a dredge and not also sediment that has been excavated.	
231.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-15	37-39	Last three lines on page are in red box and crossed out.	
232.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-15	37	There are multiple benefits of managing the sediment that accumulates at reservoirs and debris basins. Removing accumulated sediment in reservoirs that serve flood control and water conservation purposes allows for reservoir capacity for stormwater, floodwater, and sediment to be restored. In turn, this allows for the management of flood risk and the storage of water that can later be used to recharge local groundwater aquifers. Unfortunately, removing accumulated sediment from a reservoir can also have negative effects. For example, if the sediment is excavated and then transported to another place by trucks, communities can be negatively affected by the truck traffic. If sediment accumulated from a reservoir is sluiced, sediment can negatively impact infiltration rates at spreading grounds used to replenish local groundwater aquifers. Removing sediment from debris basins restores the debris basins' capacities and allows for the debris basins to be able to capture sediment from subsequent storms. As a result, flood risk for communities downstream of the debris basins is able to be better managed. Additionally, removing sediment from the debris basins and having capacity to capture sediment from future storms protects the flood control system downstream and also spreading grounds, which are important components of the water conservation system. However, similar to how managing sediment at reservoirs can have negative impacts, so can managing sediment at debris basins. A typical negative impact of managing accumulated sediment at debris basins is the truck traffic that is associated with those operations. The types of sediment management and associated benefits (and challenges) just discussed are especially important in the County of Los Angeles (and ____? - depending on what you find after talking to other agencies), which is (are?) highly developed and highly dependent on flood control structures for safety reasons and the recharge of local groundwater aquifers for water supply.	
233.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-16	1-5	First five lines are in a red square and crossed out.	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
234.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-16	1-3	This would not be a benefit, on the contrary, it would be a hindrance. As it is written, that is not clear.	
235.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-16	8	This seems vague. There are 15 pages above.	
236.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-16	23	See comment on page Y-5	
237.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-17	5-7	I am having difficulty understanding what this paragraph is talking about. Is this talking about the Garcia River? Does "the staff report" refer to a report by the Water Board staff? This paragraph refers to an Action Plan but I am not clear what "Action Plan" is being discussed.Consider revising to clarify.	
238.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-17	8-10	Lines are in red box	
239.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-17	8	"LA County Flood Control District (LACFCD)…"	
240.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-17	10	"...as much as $1.2 ~~Billion~~ billion over the 20-year planning period (2012 to 2032). The planning quantity includes the 20-year sediment management needs of the 14 reservoirs and 162 debris basins the LACFCD operates and maintains."	
241.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-17	11	One of the many different names used for this agency	
242.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-17	13	Same comment as for text on line 11.	
243.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-17	20-21	Is it anticipated that the reader of this resource management strategy will also have read the other resource management strategies or that they will be familiar with their challenges?	
244.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-17	31	This should probably be reworded to better explain the idea and avoid stirring any possible negative feelings by the use of the term "nimbyism"	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
245.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-18	17-26	Lines are in red box	
246.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-18	33-34	Why mention one specific lake?	
247.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-19	2	This sentence seems out of place. Consider replacing with the following: There are various challenges to the the practical implementation of Regional Sediment Management approaches.	
248.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-19	5-6	~~Regulators do not compromise; reasons cited include non-recognition of others' public charge 5 and fear of exposure to 3rd party lawsuits.~~	
249.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-19	10-16	Lines are in red box	
250.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-19	10	Not sure what "system requirements" refers to. Simply saying requirements may be better ... ?	
251.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-19	13	A transition between the 1st sentence & rest of the 2nd sentence seems to be missing since land use & populations patters do not have anything to do with sediment already in reservoirs. Paragraph seems to discuss two different examples. However, examples are in opposite order as the statement in the paragraph above this one.	
252.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-19	21	understanding of ?	
253.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-20	1-11	Lines are in red box	
254.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-20	11	due to ...? ... conflicting stakeholder (including regulators) interests? It may be beneficial to clearly explain why the challenge exists rather than simply saying there is resistance.	
255.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-20	13-27	Lines are in red box	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
256.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-20	27	The beginning of this sentence makes it seem like the topic of this section is the challenges of dredged sediment. The point made in the paragraph above this one seems to pertain to Los Angeles County Flood Control District's experience, and the District has not dredged sediment from its facilities in the past.	
257.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-20	32-35	Lines are in red box	
258.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-21	1-3	Lines are in red box	
259.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-21	1	Would you be able to include a disclaimer that sediment from undeveloped watersheds are usually not contaminated. Note to writer: We don't want people to jump to the wrong conclusion that sediment in reservoirs like those operated and maintained by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District is contaminated. Thanks.	
260.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-21	4-13	Lines are in red box	
261.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	2-12	Lines are in red box	
262.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	2	Is that an alternative way of saying where sediment will come from? Wording seems a little odd to this reader.	
263.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	8	Line 5 mentions two adaptation strategies. After reading lines 5 to 12, I am not clear about what the two adaptation strategies are. Are they 1) Floodplain restoration, 2) Using excess sediment to replenish beaches & agricultural lands? Please consider revising to make the discussion clearer. Note that floodplain restoration may not be possible in developed areas like Los Angeles County unless there is a way to move all those people & structures adjacent to the rivers and channels.	
264.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	14	Acronym not previously defined	
265.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	16	Consider replacing this with something like "constantly recurring" or explaining that is not constant as in something that occurs 24 hrs a day, 7 days a week. How often are ports & channels dredged? How often are channels cleared?	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
266.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	17-18	~~It is important that projects managers are constantly 17 scrutinizing~~It is important for project managers to constantly scrutinize	
267.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	23-29	Lines are in red box	
268.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	26	What does this "Regional Sediment Management" refer to? The Coastal Regional Sediment Management Plans or something else? Please note that while the names of the plans seems to indicate they are regional, the region may cover only the coastal region, not all the way to the watershed. Or that if the "region" extends inland, agencies responsible for infrastructure in non-coastal areas, like the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, may have had the opportunity to participate only minimally or not at all.	
269.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	26	This statement seems to limit the sediment removal methods addressed. Dredging is just one of the sediment removal methods. Excavation and sluicing are also sediment removal methods.	
270.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	27	"to support flood control efforts" is highlighted without comment	
271.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-22	36-38	Lines are in red box	
272.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-23	1-26	Lines are in red box	
273.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-23	6-7	Sentence is highlighted without comment.	
274.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-23	14	Remember that sediment TMDLs can conflict with the idea/desire of more sediment being transported naturally from the mountains to the coast along streams and channels.	
275.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-23	20	What is this? State Water Resources Control Board? The California Natural Resources Agency? Please clarify. Same thing for "CA Environmental Agencies".	
276.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-23	26	Note that "natural sediment production" includes high sediment production such as mud flows. Prior to the construction of infrastructure and other human changes to the environment, areas such as the Los Angeles Basin flooded repeatedly. Assuming conditions would not be mimicked to that natural extent, mimicking "natural sediment production" could result in higher concentrations of sediment than those allowed by TMDLs.	

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277.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-23	27-42	Lines are in red box	
278.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-23	28	"The Water Boards ~~Should~~ should develop…"	
279.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-23	42	Note that in mountainous watersheds, sediment yields can vary significantly with the condition of the watershed, for example, if it has recently burned. Another factor that greatly impacts a watershed's sediment yield is the weather.	
280.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-24	5-23	Lines are in red box	
281.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-24	8	Consider using a term that is different from "unstable". Please note that in order to manage the risk of floods and also to protect the function of spreading facilities used to recharge local groundwater aquifers "unstable" conditions may be needed.	
282.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-24	24-31	Lines are in red box	
283.	Jul-12	LA Flood- MB (WMD)	Y-26	2	Was the following webpage referenced? www.LASedimentManagement.com/stplan.aspx	
284.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	33 of PDF	2	This seems to conflict with the definitions of organic and inorganic sediment in lines 10 to 13 on page Y-1 and the rest of the document.	
285.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	33 of PDF	2-3	~~However sediment and debris are often comingles.~~Furthermore, sediment and debris often comingle.	
286.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	33 of PDF	5	How does marine debris relate to sediment management? Because they comingle? Should marine debris be mentioned here even though it is not discussed again in the rest of the document?	
287.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	35 of PDF	18	"...in response to ~~critisms~~ criticisms over OHV…"	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
288.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	39 of PDF	14-15	~~As much as 120,000 cubic yards 14 of sediment and debris have been produced per square mile of a burned watershed after a major storm.~~	
289.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	39 of PDF	25	"...reached ~~Dunsmuir~~ Blanchard and Mullally…"	
290.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	39 of PDF	27	~~Dunsmuir~~ Blanchard and Mullally Debris Basins	
291.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	39 of PDF	29	~~Immediately following the Station Fire and the 2009-2010 Storm Season,~~ During and immediately following the 2009-2010 Storm Season (the first season after the Station Fire), a total of	
292.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	39 of PDF	30	"...from 38 ~~debris basins in order~~ debris basins. This was done in order to reduce…" to ...	
293.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	39 of PDF	44	"...had ~~an additional 1 MCY of sediment~~ over 1 MCY of additional sediment accumulate…"	
294.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	40 of PDF	1	~~Table A [Needs Title]~~	
295.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	40 of PDF	7	"...8 years, ~~with each project lasting 3 to 5 years and costing as much as $50 million~~ at a total cost of approximately $170 million. The projects are expected to last 3 to 5 years and cost between approximately $18 million and $70 million each..	
296.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	40 of PDF	12	Continuous erosion and natural delivery of sediment from the mountains to the facilities. Diverse stakeholder	
297.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	40 of PDF	16	~~— Greg Jaquez, LA Flood Control District~~ Los Angeles County Flood Control District	
298.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	41 of PDF	1	Photos A-D ~~Dunsmuir~~ Blanchard and Mullally Debris Basins Note: Will provide pictures of Blanchard Debris Basins Instead of Dunsmuir Debris Basin. Will still provide pictures of Mullally Debris Basin.	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
299.		LA Flood- MB (WMD)	42 of PDF	3-7	Consider rewording.	
300.		WRD	Y-1	10	Insects, too?	
301.		WRD	Y-1	29	can excessively cloud water...	
302.		WRD	Y-1	30	flood protection	
303.		WRD	Y-1	30	excessive sediment can also reduce capacity in channels that are used for flood protection and conveyance of water for beneficial uses (e.g., water supply)	
304.		WRD	Y-1	32	You mean "sedimentation significantly above natural levels." There can be watersheds with geology that is just naturally highly erosive.	
305.		WRD	Y-2	13	LA County Flood Control District undertakes periodic removal of sediment fr its reservoirs to restore capacity. But, this has become more difficult to do, due to increasing enviro restrictions, opposition by State and Federal regulators, and cost.	
306.		WRD	Y-2	15	In LA County, disposal of sediment removed fr reservoirs and debris protection facilities has also become problematic due to enviro restrictions, far distances to disposal sites, and NIMBYism at disposal sites & along haul routes.	
307.		WRD	Y-2	20	There's an econ cost to lost water storage and flood damage, too.	
308.		WRD	Y-2	26	"not eliminate" needs to be recognized by the Water Boards/CRWQBCBs	
309.		WRD	Y-2	37	Please note, some watersheds are by nature highly erosive (e.g., San Gabriel Mtns), so copious erosion is not necessarily excessive. There has been concern about Water Boards assigning beneficial uses and WQ stds/TMDLs that are not compatible with the erosive nature of the watershed.	
310.		WRD	Y-3	4	Again, CRWQCB needs to recognize that naturally erosive watersheds are going to produce a lot of sediment. TMDLs need to reflect this.	
311.		WRD	Y-3	8	Add finding places to dispose of sediment?	
312.		WRD	Y-4	4	Thanks for including this, but complete the sentence: "..."parks" itself in these areas and likely is not destined to reach the coastline anytime soon, if at all."	
313.		WRD	Y-4	13	Thanks for including this. Would this paragraph belong under "Historical Context?"	
314.		WRD	Y-5	25	Thanks for including this.	
315.		WRD	Y-9	21	Local flood control districts also own, operate and maintain channels, dams, reservoirs, and debris basins for flood protection. Many local districts also own, operate and maintain channels, dams, reservoirs and spreading grounds for water conservation and groundwater recharge. All of these facilities could be subjected to sediment deposition.	
316.		WRD	Y-9	35	Thanks.	
317.		WRD	Y-10	23	However, owners of public lands do take into consideration several factors: 1. Whether the material will be used for another public benefit (e.g., publicly owned infrastructure, park, or building). 2. Whether it is less costly to have the material removed for free rather than mount a bid process. For many entities with facilities that need sediment removal, just having the material removed and facility capacity restored for free can be more cost-effective than hiring a contractor to perform the removal.	
318.		WRD	Y-10	28	Recommend you use the criterion of "what's regulated by DSOD" rather than the height of the dam. The height alone does not determine DSOD jurisdiction.	
319.		WRD	Y-12	24	and remove vegetation with soil-holding roots	
320.		WRD	Y-13	19	Another effect is reduced percolation rates for instream groundwater recharge. In So. calif, many areas are dependent on instream groundwater recharge because so much of the land adjacent to the rivers are paved over. Water entities have been on record as opposing introduction of sediment into the rivers because they desire higher than natural instream percolation rates.	
321.		WRD	Y-13	30	Thanks for saying this.	
322.		WRD	Y-14	23	Thanks for adding this.	
323.		WRD	Y-14	31	", public health and safety"	
324.		WRD	Y-15	12	Sediment can be removed by dry excavation & sluicing, too. Why not use "Removed Material" instead?	

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325.		WRD	Y-16	2	and instream groundwater recharge areas	
326.		WRD	Y-16	11	State Board and Regional Boards, however, have to recognize that some watersheds are naturally highly erosive and thus their waters are supposed to contain high levels of sediment.	
327.		WRD	Y-17	19	Thanks for mentioning this.	
328.		WRD	Y-18	24	Thanks for inserting this paragraph.	
329.		WRD	Y-19	9	Thanks for saying this.	
330.		WRD	Y-19	16	Thanks for saying this.	
331.		WRD	Y-21	3	However, dams with watersheds consisting of undeveloped land (e.g., National Forests) often do not have these issues.	
332.		WRD	39 of PDF	15	Revise this sentence to read: "In some watersheds, as much as 120,000 cubic yards of sediment runoff per square mile of burned area can be produced during major storms."	
333.		WRD	40 of PDF	16	Actually, a lot of personnel from LACFCD provided this information. Suggest citing just the agency.	
334.		George Nichol	Y-1	14	Someone asked what the definition of a clean sediment is. This was a very good question, and one very hard to answer. (It was not answered at the meeting.) Normally, in the past sands were considered clean sediments, and if any contaminants were present they were attached onto the silts and clays (because of electrical bonding that the silt and clay surfaces have for contaminants, and that sands do not have.) So if the sediments were not considered clean it was because of the silts and clays present which were contaminated. However, this is not a precise enough definition these days. At the end of sentence 17 you might consider adding the following as regards determine what are clean sediments. (*In determining if sediments are clean the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) should be contacted. The SWRCB has established Sediment Quality Objectives which can be used to determine if sediments are clean or contaminated in the enclosed bays and estuaries of California. For inland regions the RWQCBs should be contacted to determine what constitutes a clean sediment in their regions*.)	
335.		George Nichol	Y-2	34	Someone at the meeting asked for a reference to the sentence stating that excessive sediment is the number one water quality problem in the country. Evidently it no longer is. You might want to replace that sentence with the following one. *"The National Water Quality Inventory: Report To Congress, 2004 Reporting Cycle (2005), shows that sediment is a major water quality problem in the nation's streams."*	
336.		George Nichol	Y-10	11-15	As I mentioned at the meeting, these 5 sentences cast dredging in a bad light without saying how this situation can be handled. So, you might want to add the following after sentence 15. "There are pre-dredging and real-time monitoring programs can have been developed to test the quality of sediments to be dredged, and there are alternative disposal sites that different quality sediments can be taken to. Time windows for when some dredging can occur have been established, so as to accommodate certain ecological cycles. Upland sediment disposal sites can be designed to mitigate for many contaminants, and extremely contaminated sites can be capped in-place underwater. Evaluation of dredged material for ocean disposal under the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) relies largely on biological (bioassay) tests. The ocean testing manual, Evaluation of Dredged Material Proposed for Ocean Disposal - Testing Manual (Feb. 1991), commonly referred to as the Green Book, provides national guidance for determining the suitability of dredged material for ocean and near-coast disposal. Evaluation of dredged material for inland disposal under the Clean Water Act (CWA) relies on the use of physical, chemical, and/or biological tests to determine acceptability of material to be disposed. The inland testing manual, Evaluation of Dredged Material Proposed for Discharge in Waters of the U.S. - Testing Manual (Feb. 1998) provides national guidance on best available methods. (Note: Some of the above was previously stated on Page Y-15, sentences 31-35, so you might want to remove them there.)	
337.		George Nichol	Y-16	6-11	You might want to remove these sentences. I put them in originally and Betty Yee does not think this applies. I agree, for now.	

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338.		George Nichol	Y-18		under "Potential Costs of Sediment Management", or under Page Y-13, under "Potential Benefits of Sediment Management. "*The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) have programs to add gravels to northern California rivers to aid in the anadromous salmon run each year. The amount of gravels added depends on the budget allocated each year. Such gravel additions are occurring in the upper Sacramento River area (i.e Clear Creek), and in other rivers such as the American River, Yuba River, and Stanislaus River. The costs per ton of gravel added depends upon such factors as the method of placement, tonnage of gravel placed, and how the gravel is placed (dump trucks dumping directly into river, lateral berms laid alongside the stream bed at low water, or sluicing a mix of water and gravel directly into the river). Typical tonnages added may vary from 5,000 tons to 10,000 tons and more per application. Also, the U.S. National Fisheries Service specifies the amount of cleaning (washing) that has to be done to the gravels prior to application, and the grain size distribution of the gravels, and this adds to the cost. For more information on this sediment use contact Tom Kisanuki of the USBR Shasta Dam Office (530-276-2046)*".	
339.		George Nichol	Y-24	12-14	Chuck Curtis of the RWQCB had made an objection of sorts to this sentence, in that the State and Regional Boards only conduct or require monitoring if the data will answer a management question. That is, don't just collect data to be collecting data. This is a sore point within the Boards. So I suggest changing the item 14 as follows: *"The Federal and State government should support sediment and flow monitoring programs of others if needed to determine the sediment yields from a watershed and sediment budgets for downstream areas.* The rest of item 14, that is sentences 15-17, are OK as is.	
340.		George Nichol	Y-23	34	Suggest changing the first sentence to read "The State should prepare Sand Budgets for each watershed *when downstream sand availability issues are occurring".*	
341.		George Nichol	Y-23	39	Suggest changing the first sentence to read "The State should determine the Sediment Yields of Watersheds *when downstream sediment problems are becoming an issue".* (I added the additions to items 3 and 4 above because I do not want to appear to be obligating the State to anything that is not necessary.)	
342.		WMD - MB 8/27/12	Y-22	36-38	Which are the requirements recommended by CASQA? Only other reference to CASQA was about BMPs on page Y-7. Is that what this refers to?	
343.		WMD - MB 8/27/12	Y-23	13-14	Why is stakeholder support important? Does it impact whether sediment TMDLs are established or not? What is meant by "stakeholder based implementation plans"?	
344.		WMD - MB 8/27/12	Y-23	31	Where these discussed elsewhere in the doc?	
345.		WMD - MB 8/27/12	Y-24	18-20	What kind of information would be included in the Sediment Data Base?	
346.		WMD - MB 8/27/12	Y-24	End of page	Federal and State agencies and boards (?) that have an impact on, or authority over sediment management activities, including activities such as a) land management as it relates to preventing unnatural or excessive sediment deliveries to water bodies and waterway; b) sidement removal from dams, debris basins, and other delons retianing facilities; c) sidement transport (and concentrations) in waterways; shoudl work openly and collaboratively when renewing and permitting sediment managemnet activities. Such Federal and state agencies and boards may include but are not limited to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the California Water Resources Control Board, the California Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife.	
347.		WRD (MBENAVID)	Y-22	21	Please consider that some of the action items in these recommendations may end up being passed on to local agencies. This could result in additional burdens on local agencies' budgets. Would it be possible to address the issue of funding for the additional tasks? Additionally, some of the action items on the recommendations may lead to longer permitting procedures. For example, completing a geomorphic assessment would very likely lengthen the planning and permitting of sediment removal projects at reservoirs.	

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348.		WRD (MBENAVID)	Y-22	21	Please consider listing the "Regulatory Reconciliation" recommendations first. It is very important that the various state (and federal) agencies that impact sediment management be all on the same page. For example, Rec. 5 says the state should support research and design of sediment by-pass structures. How do the Water Boards feel about that? Are they up for more sediment in the water? By pass structures seem to potentially conflict with sediment TMDLs, which limit the amount of sediment that should be present in water.	
349.		WRD (MBENAVID)	Y-22	22	It should be ensured that this document does not simply state various agencies needs. That is, that it is not simply a collection of statements written by different agencies, each with their own mission and concerns about sediment management activities. The interdependency of one agency' needs to another agency's needs and potential contradictions between those needs should be noted when they exist. One such example is the need for more sediment in spawning areas or coastal needs but less sediment because of water quality and TMDLs.	
350.		WRD (MBENAVID)	Y-22	23	While developing the Flood Control District's Sediment Management Strategic Plan for 2012-2032 we have repeatedly hear that we should work together with other agencies, but unfortunately other agencies did not really participate or were willing to speak during our Stakeholder Task Force meetings. The public still seems to think we did not try working with other agencies because they did not hear from those agencies present at our meetings.	
351.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-22	28	and other facilities	
352.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-22	36	Please note that some in-stream mining is done for the purpose of restoring the flow capacity of flood protection channels in a manner that helps flood protection agencies defray maintenance costs. The US Army Corps of Engineers, for example, uses such an approach. Please consider removing the phrase "and challenge as necessary."	
353.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-23	7	Please see note on previous page about potential conflict between by-pass structures and TMDLs.	
354.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-23	14	Water Boards also need to take the natural erosiveness of watersheds into account in their TMDLs.	
355.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-23	21	as much as possible	
356.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-23	26	Please note, there are watersheds with geology that is naturally erosive. So, these watersheds can produce flows with heavy sedimentation and still be "stable."	
357.		WRD (MBENAVID)	Y-23	28	Both recommendations 9 & 12 seem to deal with testing of dredged material and identifying where dredged sediment could be deposited. Did these recommendations come from the same agencies or different agencies? Rec 12 seems to say sediment should be tested prior to dredging permits being issued, which would help figure out where sediment could be deposited. Rec 9 says screening criteria should be established which would help determine where dredged material could be deposited (given testing results?). Consider potentially merging these recommendations or listing 12 before 9.	
358.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-23	28	For sediment dredged from shipping channels, The Water Boards Should	
359.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-23	34	in cooperation with the local sediment management agencies	
360.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-23	34	New recommendation: For sediment removal projects from facilities that capture sediment from undeveloped watersheds (e.g. some dams and debris basins), State agencies should allow pre-testing to facilitate deposition of sediment at solid waste landfills, inert landfills, and other potential deposition sites, which otherwise may require testing and affect beneficial use of sediment, specially in emergency situations.	
361.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-23	38	This may show that in some areas natural conditions lead to a lot of sediment not being able to make its way to the ocean any time soon.	
362.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-23	42	Sediment is removed by additional means (e.g., excavation, sluicing), not just dredging. The facilities that are cleaned out are not limited to navigation channels.	
363.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-24	6	Please consider making a reference to the development of guidelines to identify when such studies are appropriate (to prevent inappropriately large-scale expensive studies on small projects and prevent undue delays in processing permits).	
364.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-24	13	In undeveloped, highly erosive watersheds, such monitoring is not feasible. Equipment could be susceptible to getting wiped out. Consult USGS; the agency may have already encountered this problem in its burned watershed studies.	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
365.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-24	26	Consider adding "that includes flood protection and water supply entities" Note for Lisa - Ideally, the majority of the group would be comprised of entities with accountability to the public. Not sure if that could be addressed in the recommendation.	
366.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-24	26	including any necessary legislative means---Examples: Protecting agencies from 3rd party litigation on sediment management plans that required compromise. Allowing regulatory permits to have durations that match the time horizon for sediment management plans. Acknowledgement that flood protection is a beneficial use. Setting permit processing deadlines and limiting end-runs around those deadlines.	
367.		WRD (PWOOD)	Y-24	27	and encourage long-term thinking, including the issuance of permits that match the time horizon for any established sediment management plan.	
368.		sds	Y-1	37	Authors, there was a text box within the chapter that contained text about debris and sediment. I have assumed it is a sidebar box for the chapter and have placed that in a separate file using our box template (we need all boxes, tables, figures, etc. in separate files for editing and design purposes). I used a placeholder title here so that readers know where the box will go in the eventual publication. If you'd like to mention this box somewhere in the text (for instance, a sentence saying, "see Box Y-1 for information about …"), that would be great. — Sarah Sol, publications	
369.		CSC	Y-1	37	Does the definition of debris consist of just the geologic definition (fragmented rocks) or the common dictionary definition (ruins, scattered remains) – to most of the public debris = trash.	
370.		sds	Y-2	21	Authors, there had been an end note here. I replaced it with the information provided and also included the URL under the heading "References Cited" at the end of the chapter. Please ensure the full reference information is provided under "References Cited" and use an author-date citation here in the text during your next revision of the chapter.	
371.		sds	Y-2	32	There was a footnote saying the source was Betty Yee of the CVRCB. I replaced it with the text of the footnote, within parentheses. In general, we are not using footnotes within Update 2013. Is this a citation – a "personal communications" citation for which an author has a record? If so, see the Update 2013 style guide on how to handle personal communications citations. There is even a form for documenting personal communications. Or is Betty Yee the author of this section of text? In the latter case, this parenthetical can just be deleted, and Ms. Yee can be listed among the authors in the front of the book.	
372.		??	Y-2	34	"...working with US EPA, SF RWQCB, BCDC, and other agencies…"	
373.		??	Y-3	2-3	Workgroup to address the adverse impacts of coastal erosion on our coastal habitats~~bring sand to California's beaches~~.	
374.		??	Y-3	33	flatter grades. Sediment~~Debris~~	
375.		CSC	Y-5	1	I may have said this, but don't recall it. I am OK with leaving me as the source or revising it.	
376.		sds	Y-5	1	Again, there was a footnote here saying this. If this is a personal communications citation, follow the guidance in the Update 2013 style guide.	
377.		sds	Y-5	3	Ditto above. It's unclear to me whether Brenda Goeden contributed this entire section of text or whether we are citing her for a particular fact/statement. If the latter, please find a good place to include the citation other than in the heading.	
378.		??	Y-5	18	"Farmers, planners, transportation, ~~planners,~~ and recreation ..."	
379.		sds	Y-6	21-22	Authors, there had been a footnote here to a full reference. I removed the footnote and replaced it with an author-year citation. The full reference text is now at the end of the chapter under the "References Cited" heading.	
380.		sds	Y-6	23	Authors, I also put the photos in separate files. I inserted placeholder titles where seemed most appropriate based on the placement when the chapter came my way for formatting. Feel free to move it if you like.	
381.		sds	Y-7	9-10	Authors, there had been a footnote here. I replaced it with the URL provided.	
382.		sds	Y-7	19	Authors, there had been an end note here. I replaced it with the information provided and also included the URL under the heading "References Cited" at the end of the chapter. Please ensure the full reference information is provided under "References Cited" and use an author-date citation here in the text during your next revision of the chapter.	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
383.		sds	Y-7	24-28	Authors, there had been an end note here. I replaced it with the information provided and also included the URLs under the heading “References Cited” at the end of the chapter. Please ensure the full reference information is provided under “References Cited” and use an author-date citation here for each source during your next revision of the chapter.	
384.		sds	Y-7	32	Authors, there had been a footnote here. I replaced it with an author-year citation for the reference provided. The full reference is at the end of the chapter under the heading “References Cited.”	
385.		sds	Y-8	15	Authors, there had been a footnote here. I replaced it with an author-year citation for the reference provided. The full reference is at the end of the chapter under the heading “References Cited.”	
386.		sds	Y-8	25	Authors, there was a text box within the chapter that contained definitions. I have assumed it should be a sidebar box for the chapter and have placed that in a separate file using our box template. I used a placeholder title here so that readers know where the box will go in the eventual publication. If you’d like to mention this box somewhere in the text (for instance, a sentence saying, “see Box Y-2 for definitions of …”), that would be great. Another option would be to work the definitions into the text or to use them as a column note or pull quote in the eventual designed version. If you prefer one of those options, we can change this during editing before the admin draft. (Pull quotes are repeated in the margins but also appear in the narrative. Column notes are additional information in the margins that readers will not find in the text.) I also included the definitions in the “chapter details” table at the top of this file so that we have them for the glossary.	
387.		sds	Y-8,9	37-2	Authors, there had been an end note here. I replaced it with the text provided. These URLs are also below, under the heading “References Cited.” Please provide full references for them there. If these are not truly citations, the references can be placed under “Additional References.” Same for any other sources of info that we’re not directly citing but want readers to know about.	
388.		sds	Y-9	31-32	Authors, there had been an end note here. I replaced it with the text provided. In your next revision, please use an author-year citation here and include the full reference under the heading “References Cited.” The URL is there already.	
389.		sds	Y-9	38-39	Authors, there had been an end note here. I replaced it with the text provided. Please ensure the references are provided under the heading “References Cited” below.	
390.		sds	Y-10	5	Please ensure this reference is provided under “References Cited,” too.	
391.		sds	Y-10	20-23	Authors, this had been an end note. I replaced it with the text provided.	
392.		sds	Y-10	28	This had been an end note. I replaced it with the text provided. Please ensure that the reference is provided under “References Cited” and that an author-year citation goes here.	
393.		CSC	Y-10	29	I am not sure this is correct? I do not recall any locks in CA?	
394.		sds	Y-10	30-31	Authors, this had been an end note. I replaced it with the citations provided. Please ensure the full references are provided under “References Cited” below.	
395.		sds	Y-10	33	Authors, this had been an end note. I replaced it with the URL provided. Please use an author-year citation here and include the full reference under “References Cited.”	
396.		sds	Y-13	33	Authors, this had been an end note. I replaced it with the text provided. Please use an author-year citation here and include the full reference under “References Cited.” The URL is already there.	
397.		??	Y-14	2	"...of Low Impact Development (LID) and…"	
398.		sds	Y-14	9-11	Authors, this had been a footnote. I moved it into the text within parentheses.	
399.		sds	Y-15	13	Authors, there had been an end note here. I replaced it with the URL provided, but I wasn’t sure which section of text was citing this source. Please find an appropriate spot for an author-year citation – other than the heading – and include the full reference under “References Cited.”	
400.		sds	Y-15	30-31	Authors, this had been an end note. I replaced it with the information provided. Please ensure a full reference is provided under the heading “References Cited.” The URL is already there.	
401.		sds	Y-16	16-18	Authors, this had been an end note. I replaced it with the text provided.	
402.		sds	Y-16	28	Authors, this had been a footnote. Is it a personal communications citation? If so, see the guidance on those within the Update 2013 style guide.	
403.		sds	Y-16	32	Ditto	
404.		sds	Y-16	36	Authors, this had been a footnote. I replaced it with the URL provided.	

#	Version	Commenter	Page	Line	Comment	RESOLUTION ***
405.		sds	Y-18	5-6	Authors, this had been an end note. I replaced it with the information provided, in parentheses. Perhaps the reference for this should be included among the “Additional References” below.	
406.		sds	Y-19	18-20	Authors, this had been an end note. I replaced it with the text provided. Perhaps this reference should be included under “Additional References” below?	
407.		sds	Y-19	29-30	Authors, this had been an end note. I replaced it with the text provided. It’s not clear to me if this is a citation or just a side note, so I would recommend the full reference for this be provided under “Additional References” or “Refer-ences Cited” (and in the latter case, use an author-year citation here, in addition).	
408.		??	Y-21	24	"...in high Green House Gases (GHG)..."	
409.		sds	Y-21	30	Authors, there had been a footnote in the “Sediment and Climate Change” heading. I removed it and included the information here. However, if this is just to indicate that Jennifer authored this section, we can remove it. In general, we do not need to cite DWR personnel. If no citation is given for any fact/statement, the audience can safely assume DWR is the authoring agency.	
410.		??	Y-22	24	"...work with other resource agencies and stakeholders..."	
411.		??	Y-22	41-43	"...plan accordingly. The naturally occurring levels of trace constituents for the region should be considered in developing the screening criteria. (One of the..."	
412.		??	Y-23	38-39	17. ~~The California Department of Agriculture, and State Resources and Environmenta~~Local, State, and Federal ~~l a~~Agencies should convene a stakeholder working group to recommend methods to overcome sediment management regulatory conflicts.	
413.		sds	Y-24	1	Historic Context 14 Authors, we are assuming the case studies will be sidebar boxes within the chapter. They have been placed in separate files, using the Update 2013 box template (we will need them in separate files for placement in InDesign) and inserted placeholders so that readers know where they would go within the chapter. I’m guessing these will actually have other locations in the eventual published version of the water plan, rather than after the recommendations, but I wasn’t sure where. During your next revision, please find appropriate places within the text to refer to these case studies and move the placeholders to just after they are each mentioned. I didn’t see them mentioned anywhere, so I have just left them at the end of the chapter.	
414.		ITCC	Y-4		Historically and prior to California being a state, the management of sediment included the natural flow of sediment from the mountains into streams, meadows, rivers, lakes, and ocean. Native Americans understood the seasonal and climate impacts of water way flows and drought which impacted levels of sediment. The environment provided a wide variety of flora and fauna useful as food and tool manufacturing sources for Native peoples. (Theodratus, 2009). As Europeans encountered the territories now known as California, there was a need to dredge an improve passage of interior water ways and to capture reliable water supply for their new settlements. A combination of both natural and man-made impacts to California water ways has also led to today’s sediment management challenges and solutions. Many California sediment management issues trace back to historic gold dredge activities beginning in the 1850‘s. California‘s Central Valley and Bay-Delta waterways experienced significant alteration caused by billions of tons of debris sent downstream from mining operations. Court action stopped these activities. However, impacts from these activities continue today. Reference Theodoratus, Dorothea, PhD. and McBride, Kathleen (2009). “California Tribal Environmental Justice Collaborative Grant Project“ - report for California Tribal Environmental Justice Collaborative Grant Project. November, 2010. Retrieved on June 6, 2010 from web site: http://www.catribalej.com/reporting.html	
415.		BG	General		Lisa, if possible, I would like to include a case study from the LTMS program.	