Attachment B
Department of Public Works Site Selection Methodology

In early 2024, the County of San Diego (County) Department of Public Works' Watershed Protection Program, San Diego Coastkeeper, and the Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation (CERF) finalized the Multi-Benefit Stormwater Management Planning Study (Planning Study). The Planning Study was a multi-year collaborative effort that focused on creating a comprehensive stormwater planning framework in the Special Drainage Area-1 (SDA-1) in the unincorporated County area within the communities of Spring Valley and Casa de Oro. This effort established wet and dry weather water quality goals for the study area and screened and prioritized hundreds of properties for potential stormwater capture projects to maximize the opportunity to improve water quality while also providing multiple community and environmental benefits.

Several efforts in SDA-1 have been initiated to build upon the Planning Study, including the development of a Community Workplan and a Community Engagement Plan. These documents layout a community-oriented vision for implementing green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) on parcels within SDA-1 to support achievement of the Planning Study's water quality goals while also realizing other community and environmental benefits. The process for screening and prioritizing parcels for GSI implementation was based on the methodology established in the Planning Study, which was developed through several collaborative sessions with Coastkeeper, CERF, and County DPW staff. This methodology included screening of potential stormwater capture projects via a desktop analysis using high-resolution LiDAR and several other geospatial datasets (e.g., soil group, slopes, soil contamination, potential liquefaction).

To analyze the feasibility, environmental and community benefits for implementing these potential projects, each footprint underwent a multi-benefit prioritization analysis through which they were scored and ranked. In the Planning Study, the multi-benefit prioritization analysis applied 25 metrics to over 200 parcels. As part of the Community-Focused Stormwater Improvement Partnership project and to support GSI implementation across the study area, this approach was bolstered to apply 30 metrics to all 11,263 parcels overlapping SDA-1. As shown in the table below, metrics in this updated analysis are organized into three broad scoring categories (environmental, design, community). Within each scoring category are several 'framing questions', which frame objectives and desired outcomes. Within each framing question are associated metrics, data sources, purposes, and scoring approaches.

Outcomes from this updated analysis identified the San Diego Youth Services (SDYS) Spring Valley East Communities Campus as one of the highest scoring parcels in SDA-1, achieving 113 points (of 189 total) and ranking it in the 99th percentile. This result indicated the SDYS site has a high propensity for environmental (e.g., improve water quality and flood conditions), design (e.g., site suitability), and community benefits (e.g., overlapping low, disadvantaged, or environmental justice communities) relative to other parcels in SDA-1.

Community-Focused Stormwater Improvement Partnership Prioritization Criteria

Metric	Data Source	Metric Purpose, Scoring Justification, and Scoring Method	Points						Weight Factor
			0	1	2	3	4	5	
Environmental Benefits									
Where are opportunities to address known or potential water quality and flood management?									
Trash Generation Rate	County of San Diego Department of Public Works (DPW) 2021 Priority Land Uses Layer. 2018 Track 1 Jurisdictional Mapping Submittal (pp 34-35).	Within a priority land use area identified by the California State Water Resources Control Board Trash Implementation Program (i.e., Trash Amendments) (California State Water Resources Control Board, 2015). Priority land uses include commercial, industrial, high density residential, mixed urban, and public transportation stations, as defined in the Trash Amendments.	20th Percentile	20th – 50th Percentile	--	50th – 80th Percentile	--	>80th Percentile	2
Imperviousness (%)	San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)	Parcels with higher percentages of impervious area within their drainage area generate more runoff.	<5%	5 - 20%	20 - 40%	40 - 60%	60 - 80%	>80%	3
Impervious acreage	SANDAG	Parcels with greater acres of impervious area generate more runoff.	0	20th Percentile	20 - 40th Percentile	40 - 60th Percentile	60 - 80th Percentile	80 - 100th Percentile	3
Population density (persons/square mile)	US Census data	Parcels with higher population density generate more pollutants associated with human activity.	--	20th Percentile	20 - 40th Percentile	40 - 60th Percentile	60 - 80th Percentile	80 - 100th Percentile	2
Total parcel area	SANDAG	Parcels with larger drainages have greater likelihood for improving water quality and flood conditions.	--	20th Percentile	20 - 40th Percentile	40 - 60th Percentile	60 - 80th Percentile	80 - 100th Percentile	2
Preliminary green stormwater infrastructure (GSI) total footprint area	Data from SANDAG processed under this analysis	Parcels with greater preliminary GSI footprint area are more likely to improve water quality and flood conditions.	0	20th Percentile	20 - 40th Percentile	40 – 60th Percentile	60 - 80th Percentile	80 - 100th Percentile	3
Preliminary rainwater harvesting footprint area	Data from SANDAG processed under this analysis	Parcels with greater preliminary rainwater harvesting areas have greater likelihood to improve water quality and flood conditions.	0	20th Percentile	20 - 40th Percentile	40 – 60th Percentile	60 - 80th Percentile	80 - 100th Percentile	1
Distance to flooding occurrence	County of San Diego Office of Emergency Services and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency Storm Event Database	Parcels closer to reports of flooding have greater likelihood to improve flood conditions in those areas.	> 500 ft	400 - 500 ft	300 - 400 ft	200 - 300 ft	100 - 200 ft	< 100 ft	1
Where are opportunities to enhance ecosystems and habitat?									
Connectivity to native habitat and vegetation	Native Vegetation San Diego County Map	Increase opportunity to connect native habitat.	--	> 200 ft	150 - 200 ft	100 - 150 ft	50 - 100 ft	< 50 ft	1
Where are opportunities to improve climate resiliency and/or greening?									
Distance to a park or recreational area	San Diego Region Storm Water Resource Plan	Determine feasibility for integrating with existing parks or recreational areas.	> 0.5 mi	0.25 - 0.50 mi	0.20 - 0.25 mi	0.15 - 0.20 mi	0.10 - 0.15 mi	< 0.10 mi	2
American Forests Tree Equity score	American Forests	This metric scores whether there are enough trees in a community for everyone to experience the health, economic and climate benefits that trees provide. Scores are based on tree canopy, surface temperature, income, employment, race, age, language and health factors.	--	20th Percentile	20 – 40th Percentile	40 – 60th Percentile	60 – 80th Percentile	80-100th Percentile	2
Future 85th storm capture (year 2100)	California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) Cal-Adapt Precipitation Projections and County of San Diego Hydrology Manual	Parcels which can capture the future 85th percentile storm depth (for the year 2100) with the preliminary GSI footprints are more climate resilient.	< 100%	--	> 100%	--	--	--	1
Design Considerations									
Where are most feasible GSI footprint opportunities?									
Site soil type	Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey Geographic Database	Parcels with GSI footprints located on well-draining soils (i.e., A or B soil types) may have higher treatment efficiency if using infiltration. Quantified by GSI footprint. This is an area weighted score.	Soil Type D	Soil Type C	--	--	Soil Type B	Soil Type A	2

Community-Focused Stormwater Improvement Partnership Prioritization Criteria

Metric	Data Source	Metric Purpose, Scoring Justification, and Scoring Method	Points						Weight Factor
			0	1	2	3	4	5	
Site slope (%)	Digital elevation model (SANDAG)	Flatter parcels may encounter fewer design challenges (e.g., less need for check dams). Quantified by GSI footprint.	> 10%	5 - 10%	3 - 5%	0 - 3%	--	--	1
Proximity to Geotracker contaminated site	State Water Resources Control Board Geotracker Database and Map	Proximity to a contaminated site will impact GSI design.	< 100 ft	100 – 250 ft	> 250 ft	--	--	--	1
85th percentile storm capture	County of San Diego Hydrology Manual	Parcels which can capture the current 85th percentile storm depth with the preliminary GSI footprints.	< 100%	--	> 100%	--	--	--	1
Community Benefits									
Where are opportunities to make improvements in underserved areas?									
Healthy Places Index percentile	California Healthy Places Index (HPI)	The overall HPI score was used to inform which communities would benefit from an investment in overall wellbeing.	Top 50th Percentile	30th - 50th Percentile	--	30th Percentile	--	--	1
Located in San Diego County Environmental Justice Community (EJC)	Environmental Justice Element of the County's General Plan	As defined in the San Diego County General Plan, this metric identified EJCs which are those disproportionately affected by environmental pollution that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.	No	--	Yes	--	--	--	2
Located in AB 1550 Low-Income Community	Cal EPA	This metric identified low-income communities within the study area to understand which communities would benefit from an investment in their infrastructure, community, and environment and prioritized GSI footprints located there.	No	--	Yes	--	--	--	1
Located in SB 535 Disadvantaged Community	Cal EPA	This metric identified disadvantaged communities within the study area to understand which communities would benefit most from an investment in their infrastructure, community, and environment and prioritized GSI footprints located there.	No	--	Yes	--	--	--	1
Located in SB 244 Disadvantaged Unincorporated Community	California Governor's Office of Planning and Research	This metric identified disadvantaged unincorporated communities within the study area to understand which communities would benefit most from an investment in their infrastructure, community, and environment and prioritized GSI footprints located there.	No	--	Yes	--	--	--	1
Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool	Council on Environmental Quality	This metric identified disadvantaged communities within the study area if it met at least 1 burden threshold and the associated socioeconomic threshold according to the screening tool metrics.	No	--	Yes	--	--	--	1
Live Well San Diego	Live Well San Diego	The overall Live Well San Diego score was used to inform which communities would benefit from an investment in overall wellbeing.	No	--	Yes	--	--	--	1
Where are opportunities to implement GSI footprints that improve access to community gathering places?									
Tree canopy cover % within walking distance	SANDAG 2014 Tree Canopy Tree Equity	Determine areas that would benefit from added trees and associated benefits like increased access to shade and green space and reduced urban heat island effect.	> 20%	10 - 20%	0 - 10%	--	--	--	2
Within walking distance to a school	SANDAG Schools	Determine potential to improve areas and routes surrounding schools. Potential to seek funding from the US Department of Transportation Safe Routes to School Program.	> 0.5 mi	0.25 - 0.50 mi	0.20 - 0.25 mi	0.15 - 0.20 mi	0.10 - 0.15 mi	< 0.10 mi	2
Within walking distance to a community center	SANDAG Community Center	Determine potential to improve areas and routes surrounding community centers.	> 0.5 mi	0.25 - 0.50 mi	0.20 - 0.25 mi	0.15 - 0.20 mi	0.10 - 0.15 mi	< 0.10 mi	2
Within walking distance to a library	SANDAG Library	Determine potential to improve areas and routes surrounding libraries.	> 0.5 mi	0.25 - 0.50 mi	0.20 - 0.25 mi	0.15 - 0.20 mi	0.10 - 0.15 mi	< 0.10 mi	2
Proximity to a transit stop	SANDAG Public Transit Stops and Stations	Treatment Systems could be applied in or adjacent to transit and would be designed for improved mobility and access.	> 200 ft	--	< 200 ft	--	--	--	1

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			0	1	2	3	4	5	
HPI Park Access Percentile	California HPI	HPI's park access indicator represents the percent of people living within walkable distance (half-mile) of a park, beach, or open space. This is a Well-being in the Nation (WIN) indicator. This metric informed which communities are in need of green space and prioritized GSI footprints sited there.	20th - 80th Percentile	--	20th Percentile	--	--	--	1
Distance to nearest roadway for preliminary GSI footprint	SANDAG	Distance from road, less likely to have broader community impact.	> 400 ft	300 - 400 ft	200 - 300 ft	200 - 100 ft	50 - 100 ft	< 50 ft	1