

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board**  
**San Diego Region**  
**David Gibson, Executive Officer**



**Executive Officer's Report**  
**May 8, 2015**

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**The May report for the Tentative Schedule of Significant NPDES Permits, WDRs, and Actions, agenda items requested by Board Members, and the attachments noted above are included at the end of the report.**

## Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

### 1. Personnel Report

*Staff Contact: Lori Costa*

The Organizational Chart of the San Diego Water Board can be viewed at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about\\_us/org\\_charts/orgchart.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about_us/org_charts/orgchart.pdf)

#### Recent Hire

Beatriz Davila began working as a Seasonal Clerk in the Mission Support Services Unit on April 27, 2015. She will be working at the front reception desk. Beatriz previously worked for the California Department of Corrections for six years.

#### Recruitment

Interviews are being held for the Water Resource Control Engineer vacancy in the Central Cleanup Unit. Interviews have been conducted for the Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist) vacancy in the Healthy Waters Branch. The recruitment process has begun to hire a Senior Water Resource Control Engineer in the Northern Cleanup Unit, a Scientific Aid in the Land Discharge Unit, and a Student Assistant Engineer in the Storm Water Unit.

### 2. Water Conservation by Kilroy Management

*Staff Contact: Lori Costa*

The San Diego Water Board office is located in the Mission City Corporate Center which is owned and managed by Kilroy Realty. Our building is rated LEED Silver, which means it uses 20 percent less water than the U.S. Green Building Council baseline for buildings of similar size and occupation. In response to the Governor's Drought Executive Order and the State Water Board's proposed emergency conservation regulations, the Water Board's Mission Support Services unit reached out to Kilroy Realty. Kilroy management reported that they are working with their Sustainability Team and Service Partners on the following at Mission City Corporate Center:

- Landscaping
  - o Drought tolerant plant material
  - o Weather controlled irrigation controllers
  - o Drip irrigation when possible
  - o Efficient sprinkler heads
  - o Thatch and aerate turf to encourage water movement to root zone
  - o Water audits
  - o Mulch around plants to reduce evaporation
  - o Broom and blower clean of hardscape surfaces
  - o Separate meters for closer monitoring
  - o Watering limited to 2-3 times weekly to the point of browning
  - o Operate exterior water features/fountains for maintenance only
- Cooling and Heating
  - o Cooling tower chemistry balance maximizes the number of times water can be recycled

- o Energy efficient cooling towers with zero bleed soft water system, meaning nothing goes down the drain.
- Domestic/Restroom
  - o Low-flo showerheads and faucets
  - o 1.6 gallon low flow toilets
  - o Detection water sensor devices
  - o Sensor based faucets
  - o Hand sanitizers

As the drought continues and state and local water conservation regulations take effect, the Mission Support Services Unit will stay engaged with Kilroy Realty management to provide education and suggestions for optimal water use efficiency.

For more information:

- LEED Certification: [www.usgbc.org](http://www.usgbc.org)
- Governor Brown's Drought Executive Order: <http://gov.ca.gov/news.php?id=18910>

State Water Board Emergency Conservation Regulations:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water\\_issues/programs/drought/emergency\\_regulations\\_waterconservation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/emergency_regulations_waterconservation.shtml)

### **3. Drought Summit Meeting on Achieving Reductions in Potable Urban Water Usage**

*Staff Contact: David Barker*

The San Diego Water Board is hosting a summit to solicit input from urban water suppliers and storm water management agencies in the San Diego Region on collaborative solutions to meet Governor Brown's recent call for a mandatory 25 percent reduction in statewide urban water usage. The summit will be held on May 11, 2015 from 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm at the San Diego Water Board office, 2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, California 92108-2700. San Diego Water Board members Tomas Morales and Eric Anderson plan to be in attendance at the summit. The letter of invitation and agenda for the summit can be accessed on the San Diego Water Board website at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/public\\_notices/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/public_notices/index.shtml).

The summit agenda covers a wide range of topics pertaining to the need for urban water suppliers and storm water management agencies to step up efforts towards realizing water use reductions and discouraging water waste to meet the statewide 25% conservation standard. Key issues on the agenda that warrant attention for factoring into conservation strategies include increased integration of storm water capture and recycled water into the water supply portfolio and enforcement of prohibitions against runoff from overwatered landscapes.

California is facing a significant water supply shortfall in one of its most severe droughts in recorded state history. Following the lowest snowpack ever recorded in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and with no end to the drought in sight, Governor Brown recently issued the fourth in a series of Executive Orders on actions necessary to address California's severe drought conditions. The full text of the April 1, 2015 Executive Order can be found [here](#). The Executive Order calls for actions that are unprecedented but necessary and includes a directive that the

State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) implement regulations requiring mandatory water reductions in urban areas to reduce potable urban water usage by 25 percent statewide.

On May 5, 2015, the State Water Board adopted emergency regulations intended to achieve the 25 percent statewide potable water usage reduction ordered by Governor Brown. The regulations include enforceable mandatory reduction targets for urban water suppliers and commercial, industrial and institutional properties. The regulations also include new prohibitions on using potable water for irrigation of ornamental turf in street medians and outside of new home construction without drip or microspray systems. The potable water savings resulting from the mandatory reductions and prohibitions is expected to amount to approximately 1.3 million acre-feet of water (equivalent to approximately 424 billion gallons) over the next nine months. Urban water suppliers will be expected to begin implementing measures to meet their mandatory reduction targets by June 1, 2015 to ensure maximum conservation during the summer months. Information on the emergency regulations is available on the State Water Board's website at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water\\_issues/programs/drought/emergency\\_mandatory\\_regulations.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/emergency_mandatory_regulations.shtml).

#### **4. Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Independent Advisory Panel Workshop**

*Staff Contact: Fisayo Osibodu*

Land Discharge Unit staff members John Odermatt, Fisayo Osibodu, and Alex Cali attended a two day workshop in April, held by Padre Dam Municipal Water District (Padre Dam) and Helix Water District (Helix WD) on the Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Project<sup>1</sup> (project) and the ongoing East County Regional Potable Water Feasibility Study (study). Workshop attendees included members of the Independent Advisory Panel (Panel) for the project; and representatives from the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW), San Diego County Water Authority, City of El Cajon, County of San Diego, and other interested stakeholders.

The Panel, administered by the National Water Research Institute, was formed to provide expert peer review of the technical, scientific, regulatory, and policy aspects of the project. Panel members are experts in fields such as water and wastewater treatment, toxicology, drinking water standards, epidemiology, and microbiology.

Padre Dam is currently operating an Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Facility for testing and demonstration purposes, which produces 100,000 gallons per day of highly treated recycled water. The treatment processes utilized consist of free chlorine disinfection, membrane filtration, reverse osmosis, and ultra violet/advanced oxidation. Similar treatment processes will be used at Padre Dam's full scale Advanced Water Purification Facility.

The study is evaluating the feasibility to expand Padre Dam's Ray Stoyer Water Reclamation Facility and construct a full scale Advanced Water Purification Facility, which will be used to treat wastewater generated by Padre Dam, the City of El Cajon, and unincorporated portions of

<sup>1</sup> Additional information on Padre Dam's Advanced Water Demonstration Project is available at : <http://www.padredam.org/204/Advanced-Water-Purification>

east San Diego County. Highly treated recycled water produced from the full scale Advanced Water Purification Facility will either be used to replenish groundwater or augment surface water at Lake Jennings. For surface water augmentation, the highly treated recycled water will be blended with raw water supplies at Lake Jennings before it is treated at Helix WD's Levy Water Treatment Plant. If the study results are positive, the full scale Advanced Water Purification Facility will create an additional water supply that could replace up to 15 percent of the water Padre Dam currently imports.



Padre Dam Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Facility

During the workshop, Padre Dam's consultants discussed the treatment efficiency expected to be achieved by the treatment processes, provided updates on the study, and discussed the schedule for full scale operation of the Advanced Water Purification Facility. DDW staff also presented the draft regulations for surface water augmentation projects.

The San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision recognizes the need to create a sustainable local water supply that will help reduce the Region's reliance on imported water supplies. The State Recycled Water Policy establishes goals to increase the use of recycled water over 2002 levels by at least one million acre-feet by 2020, and by at least two million acre-feet by 2030. Padre Dam's potable reuse plans are consistent with the Practical Vision for a sustainable local water supply and statewide goals for increasing recycled water use.



## **Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues**

### **1. San Diego Zoo Global's Commitment to Water Conservation**

*Staff Contact: David Gibson*

San Diego Zoo Global is committed to maximizing its water use and water conservation programs. In 2007, the San Diego Zoo Safari Park created a comprehensive water master plan of more than 15 projects designed to reduce water use and also improve water quality. Grants from the California Department of Water Resources, Institute of Museum and Library Services, and the San Diego County Board of Supervisors enabled the Safari Park to complete the first phase of its \$18 million water master plan—the Biofiltration Wetland Creation and Education Program. The Biofiltration Wetland serves as an educational outdoor classroom to inspire millions of individuals each year to conserve water and protect precious wetland habitat.

The Safari Park's Biofiltration Wetland emulates natural wetlands with a series of treatment ponds to prevent erosion and remove water impurities. Through the Biofiltration Wetland, they hope to demonstrate the effectiveness of natural wetland filtration and eventually apply it to the Safari Park's large field exhibits to improve water quality and benefit animal health. In addition, thousands of students and teachers throughout San Diego County participate in practical science at the Biofiltration Wetland through the Save Our Aquatic Resources program. They tour the Safari Park's water treatment plant and visit the Biofiltration Wetland, where they take water samples and measure the water quality as it moves through the wetlands natural filtration process. The students enjoy safe, up-close encounters with aquatic animals that live in wetland habitats such as an American alligator.

The San Diego Zoo offers the Watershed Heroes program, a three-part environmental education program designed to create knowledgeable, caring stewards of the environment. Through an assembly, classroom session and Zoo visit, students learn that everyone lives near a watershed and that water is an important resource we need to protect. The purpose of this program, made possible by the Price Philanthropies Foundation, is to empower students from underserved areas with the science knowledge and skills to conserve their watersheds while continuing their education to improve academic success. Each year, more than 53,000 students from 65 disadvantaged San Diego schools participate in the Price Family Watershed Heroes program. The San Diego Zoo tracks student, teacher and chaperone survey responses according to its evaluation plan. At present, they have pre-tested over 600 students, and post-tested over 300 students. The analysis following this first year of program implementation will be used to report impact and make adjustments for the second year of implementation.

### **2. The Drought Story and Impact (Attachment B-2)**

*Staff Contact: David Gibson*

On April 7, 2015, Board Members Eric Anderson and Gary Strawn attended a presentation at CSU San Marcos by Alex Tardy, Chief Meteorologist at NOAA's National Weather Service, on the latest perspectives on current arid conditions, mega droughts, and the possible separation of the ENSO from the current weather cycle. Below is a summary prepared by Alex Tardy, who will also be present at the Board Meeting on May 13, 2015 to summarize his results.

Record warmth has occurred from January to December 2014 (4.1° F for California), and October 2013 to September 2014 received much below average precipitation (third year in a row) and second driest in

California since 1976-77. This continued into 2015 with the winter months being the warmest on record for California and receiving only 30 to 60 percent of average precipitation statewide. The past 48 months or four consecutive seasons were the driest period on record for California (deficit of 26 inches of precipitation statewide). December and February precipitation has allowed for the most significant green up across the state since 2011, but these grasses combined with the ongoing historic drought will create above normal fire danger across most of California. To make the situation worse, the state snowpack was measured at an all-time record low of five percent on April 1 which will lead to further significant decreases in water supply. Along the Pacific coast sea surface temperature continue to run three to six degrees above normal and are contributing to the warm temperatures. Across the equatorial Pacific Ocean average sea surface temperatures warmed into the expected weak El Niño conditions. The resultant weather pattern only brought an increased southern storm track in December and late February. Historically, several El Niño winters have brought normal and below normal precipitation. It is important to note that only the strong phase of the El Niño has been consistent with above normal precipitation for southern California.

Currently, state water supply is 62 percent of historical average capacity and snow melt runoff and recharge was very little in spring 2014 due to historical low snowpack. Water supply is nearing all-time lows but remains higher than 1976-77. The diminished water supply will be further impacted by the record local snowpack in the Sierra Nevada and very warm temperatures. The combination of below normal precipitation this past year, and the past four years combined being the driest on record, have all led to the extreme drought conditions.

#### **FACTS:**

- 2014 warmest year on record for California (4.1° F above normal).
- 2014-2015 warmest 12-month period on record for California (4.5° F above), the south coast and San Diego.
- Through March 2015, warmest 48-month period for California at 2.5° F above normal.
- Sierra Nevada California snowpack on April 1 was five percent of average (next closest was 25 percent 2014).
- Current California water supply is 12.5 million acre feet or 62.5 percent of average storage.
- 2014-15 precipitation in California was 30 to 60 percent of average (most in December and February).
- January 2011 to March 2015 is the driest period on record for California (-26 inches).
- 1923-24 and 1976-77 years were drier than 2013-2015.
- Historical tree rings records indicate a similar drought in 1653-55.
- Southern California is missing 1.5 to 2.5 seasons of precipitation since January 2011.
- Weak El Niño conditions were observed during the start of the 1976-77 and 2006-07 droughts.
- El Niño years (weak to moderate have produced a range of 4 to 22 inches at San Diego.
- Last wet year for California was 2010-11, which was during La Niña conditions.

### **3. Status Report: Forster Canyon Landfill Closure & Redevelopment Project**

*Staff Contacts: Amy Grove and John Odermatt*

Over the past few months, the San Diego Water Board has received a number of letters from State and local elected representatives urging the Board to issue waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for the inactive Forster Canyon Landfill. Advanced Group 99-SJ, the current property owner, has proposed to close and redevelop the landfill as part of a master planned community in San Juan Capistrano. The master planned community will consist of a residential housing development in the areas immediately to the north and east of the landfill, and an equestrian center on the landfill cover (Figure 1). To close the landfill, the project proponent must install an

engineered landfill cover, a gas collection system, and a groundwater dewatering system to stabilize the landslide on which the landfill is situated. The San Diego Water Board is in the process of reviewing and approving the report of waste discharge (ROWD) for closing the landfill prior to developing the WDRs for the closure.

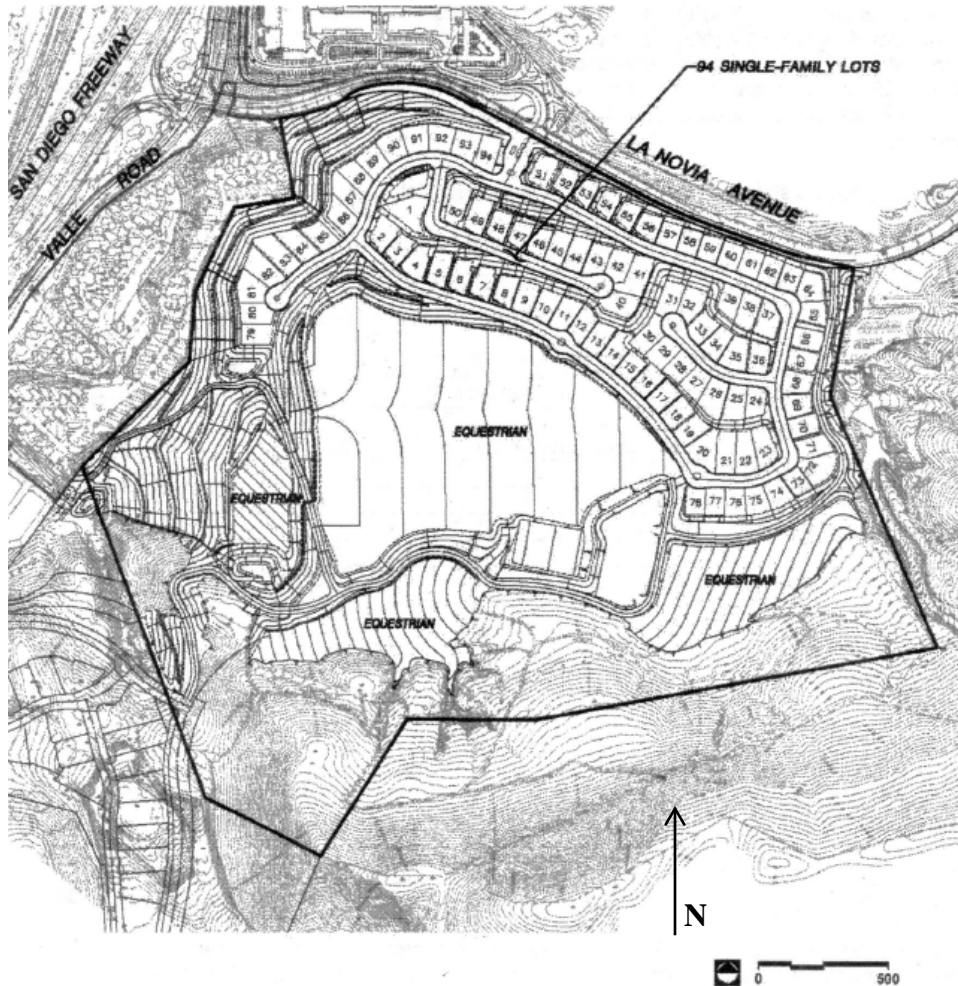


Figure 1. Map of the proposed master planned community.

To date, the ROWD for the closure of the landfill is incomplete. The most serious deficiency is the lack of a detail concerning the proposed equestrian center. On April 16, 2015 the San Diego Water Board provided the project proponent with two potential paths for moving the proposed project forward. On the first path, the San Diego Water Board would issue WDRs for closure with a final land use of open space for the landfill cover area. This is a common final land use for many of the older, unlined landfills within the San Diego Region. The project proponent would then close the landfill, vegetate the cover, and proceed with the development of the equestrian center at a later date. Issuance of WDRs for an open space end use is aligned with the proposed project, and would not preclude the project proponent from obtaining amended closure WDRs that address the equestrian center at a later date.

The second path requires the project proponent to complete the ROWD by addressing a number of outstanding issues concerning the construction and operation of the equestrian center on the landfill cover. The project proponent would also have to submit a ROWD for a NPDES permit



for regulation of the discharges associated with the waste streams generated by the equestrian center.

In an email dated April 28, 2015, the project proponent indicated that the preferred path forward will likely be to close the landfill with a non-irrigated open space final land use. This final land use will allow the project proponents to begin development of the master planned community and formally close the landfill in a timely manner. The email also indicated that the project proponent believes the equestrian center is still a viable final land use for the landfill, and plans to revisit this proposed final land use in the future.

The Forster Canyon Landfill is situated on 148-acres of privately owned property in southern San Juan Capistrano. Between 1958 and 1972, the County of Orange leased the property for landfilling operations. Approximately 2.5 to 3 million cubic yards of waste was disposed of in the landfill which occupies about 50 acres of the property.

#### **4. Public Notice for Proposed Settlement Orders**

*Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente*

##### **Background on Executive Officer Settlement Actions**

[Resolution R9-2014-0046](#) clarifies the Board's desire to have certain enforcement actions, including settlement orders imposing penalties up to \$500,000, be delegated to the Executive Officer for consideration. Once a settlement agreement is reached between the Prosecution Team and a Discharger, it is noticed through a Penalty Assessment Notices email list, posted on the Board's [website](#), and subject to a 30-day public review and comment period. Any member of the Board or public can subscribe to the email list by selecting "Penalty Assessment Notices" on the email [subscription page](#). Any comments received and applicable responses are submitted to the advisory body as part of the record prior to the Executive Officer making a final decision.

##### **Current Settlements Available for Public Comment**

###### **1. City of Encinitas, Hall Property Park**

On April 14, 2015, the Prosecution Team released proposed settlement agreement [R9-2015-0047](#) with the City of Encinitas (City) to resolve the violations alleged against the City and USS Cal Builders in Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Complaint No. [R9-2013-0152](#) for discharges of sediment to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), Rossini Creek, and San Elijo Lagoon, and for related violations of the [municipal and construction storm water permits](#) during construction of the Hall Property Park. In the proposed settlement agreement, the City has agreed to the full imposition of the ACL Complaint (\$430,851) with \$206,393 suspended pending successful completion of a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) for habitat restoration in the San Elijo Lagoon Ecological Reserve by the San Elijo Lagoon Conservancy. Public comments will be accepted until May 8, 2015. Written comments should be submitted electronically to [SanDiego@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:SanDiego@waterboards.ca.gov) in text searchable PDF format, with the subject heading "R9-2015-0047 comments rstewart: 222765."

###### **2. Eastern Municipal Water District, Sanitary Sewer Overflow to French Valley Creek**

On April 27, 2015, the Prosecution Team released proposed settlement agreement R9-2015-0048 with Eastern Municipal Water District (District) to address liability associated with the discharge of an estimated 3,829 to 132,663 gallons of raw sewage to French Valley Creek and downstream

waters from the District's sanitary sewer collection system. The District identified and terminated the discharge on January 3, 2013. In the proposed settlement agreement, the District has agreed to the imposition of a civil liability totaling \$110,624 with no SEP. Public comments will be accepted until May 27, 2015. Written comments should be submitted electronically to [SanDiego@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:SanDiego@waterboards.ca.gov) in text searchable PDF format, with the subject heading "R9-2015-0048 comments clemente:213947."

All assessed liabilities, including those proposed through settlement agreements, are calculated in accordance with the penalty calculation methodology in the State Water Resources Control Board [Enforcement Policy](#). All of the above noticed actions may be delegated to the Executive Officer for final consideration. As a settlement the Executive Officer may only approve or reject the settlement agreement; not change the SEP or assessed liability. Pursuant to Directive three of Resolution R9-2014-0046, a member of the Board may request that a delegable action be brought to the attention of the Board at a public Board meeting or by appropriate communication to the Executive Officer.

## **5. Recycled Water Annual Summary Report 2014 (*Attachment B-5*)**

*Staff Contact: Alex Cali*

The San Diego Water Board annually surveys recycled water facilities to collect information on production, reuse, and the quality of recycled water in the San Diego Region. The information is analyzed and summarized in the *Recycled Water Annual Summary Report (Report)*. The report for 2014 is Attachment B-5 to this Executive Officer's Report. Based on the information reported, slightly over 61,000 acre feet of recycled water was beneficially reused in the San Diego Region. Annual recycled water use in the Region increased for the fifth straight year with 2014 amounts exceeding 2010 amounts by almost 20,000 acre feet. About 58 percent of the recycled water produced was beneficially reused in 2014.

Unfortunately, recycled water use supplied only a small fraction of the total water demand in the Region. The San Diego Water Authority reported that only 4 percent of its 2014 demand was met with recycled water, while the Rancho California Water District met only 5 percent of its demand with recycled water.

Comparing 2013 to 2014, the number of inspections conducted by recycled water agencies increased by 414, with the percent of inspected sites with violations decreasing from 5 to 3 percent. Typical violations included broken sprinkler heads, broken pipes, over-spray of application areas, ponding, unapproved modifications, and runoff of recycled water at reuse sites. Overall, recycled water quality across the Region met effluent limitations specified in applicable permits. Comparing historical data, there are no discernible trends for individual facilities or constituents, suggesting that the overall quality of recycled water remained consistent for the last two decades.

Chairman Abarbanel raised a question at the March 2015 Board meeting about the feasibility of achieving zero discharge to the ocean from publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) by the year 2025 or 2030. There appear to be at least three primary obstacles to achieving this goal; 1) the commonly used and available water treatment technology, 2) limitations of the extent and reach of the recycled water conveyance system, and 3) the lack of viable potable reuse projects which may develop into an essential driver for growing the regional demand for recycled water.

## **6. Status Update—Groundwater Cleanup, Former Ketema (AMETEK) Facility, El Cajon**

*Staff Contact: Sean McClain*

AMETEK augmented the on-site groundwater remediation system at the El Cajon facility by installing four more groundwater extraction wells in January 2015. The wells are located along the northwestern boundary of the Magnolia Elementary School property. The objective of the off-site expansion is to remediate chlorinated-solvents impacted groundwater emanating from the site. Currently, three of the four off-site extraction wells and all the on-site extraction wells are pumping groundwater, which is piped to an on-site treatment system.

AMETEK is also evaluating using In-Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO) injections to address the on-site core strength source areas of chlorinated solvent impacted groundwater. Potential target injection wells have been selected for the ISCO study. AMETEK is currently preparing a Report of Waste Discharge to enroll in the general Waste Discharge Requirements order to perform a pilot test. The ISCO pilot study will be initiated pending San Diego Water Board approval.

AMETEK continues to conduct on-site and off-site soil vapor monitoring and groundwater monitoring in accordance with its cleanup and abatement order (CAO). The fourth quarter 2014 soil vapor sampling indicated that trichloroethylene and 1,1-dichloroethylene concentrations were consistent with previous sampling events and below any health-based risk levels.

AMETEK was issued a CAO in 2009 to cleanup a chlorinated solvent plume in groundwater originating from the former Ketema Facility at 790 Greenfield Drive in El Cajon. The facility has been used since the 1950s for aerospace manufacturing. Concentrations of solvents in groundwater are above drinking water standards in both on- and off-site monitoring wells.

## **7. Enforcement Actions for March 2015 (Attachment B-7)**

*Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente*

During the month of March, the San Diego Water Board issued 9 written enforcement actions as follows; 3 Notice of Violations and 6 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each enforcement action taken is provided in the Table below. The State Water Board's [Enforcement Policy](#) contains a brief description of the kinds of enforcement actions the Water Boards can take.

Additional information on violations, enforcement actions, and mandatory minimum penalties is available to the public from the following on-line sources:

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/enforcement/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/)

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS):

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml)

State Water Board GeoTracker database: <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>

## 8. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)—February 2015 (*Attachment B-8*)

*Staff Contact: Vicente Rodriguez*

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities (collectively referred to as public entities) within the San Diego Region that own or operate sewage collection systems greater than one mile in length, submit sanitary sewer overflow (SSO or spill) reports through an on-line spill reporting system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS)*. These spill reports are required under a [Statewide General SSO Order](#)<sup>2</sup> and a [San Diego Region-wide SSO Order](#)<sup>3</sup>. The public entities subject to these SSO Orders are also required to report known private lateral sewage spills pursuant to the San Diego Region-wide SSO Order. Federal agencies and other federal entities (collectively referred to as federal entities) submit spill reports as required by an individual NPDES permit or voluntarily depending on the specific federal entity involved<sup>4</sup>.

The information below summarizes the public, federal, and private SSOs in the San Diego Region that were reported through CIWQS during the month of February 2015:

### Public Sewage Collection Systems

- Total number reported = 15 spills, totaling 11,945 gallons
- Total number reaching surface waters (including storm drains) = 3 spills, totaling 3,156 gallons
- SSOs larger than 1,000 gallons = 5 spills, totaling 9,819 gallons

### Federal Sewage Collection Systems

- Total number reported = 1 spill, totaling 40 gallons
- Total number reaching surface waters (including storm drains) = 0 spills
- SSOs larger than 1,000 gallons = 0 spills

### Private Laterals

- Total number reported = 13 spills, totaling 3,618 gallons
- Total number reaching surface waters (including storm drains) = 4 spills, totaling 237 gallons
- SSOs larger than 1,000 gallons = 1 spill, totaling 2,232 gallons

**Additional Information:** Details on the reported public, federal and private lateral SSOs are provided in two attached tables titled:

<sup>2</sup> State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* as amended by Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC, *Amending Monitoring and Reporting Program for Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*.

<sup>3</sup> San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

<sup>4</sup> Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot is not required to report sewage spills but does so voluntarily. The U.S. Navy is not required to report sewage spills but does voluntarily fax in its sewage spill reports. This report does not include sewage spills from U.S. Navy sewage collection systems because this information is not available through CIWQS.

1. February 2015 Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region
2. February 2015 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Spills in the San Diego Region

Reports on sewage spills are available to the public on a real-time basis on the State Water Board's webpage at:

[https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso\\_main](https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main).

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/sso/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/sso/index.shtml).

## **9. Dredge and Fill Project Action Report, Third Quarter of Fiscal Year 2014-15, January through March 2015 (Attachment B-9)**

*Staff Contact: Kelly Dorsey*

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that any person applying for a federal license or permit for a project, which may result in a discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States, obtain a water quality certification that the specific activity complies with all applicable State water quality standards, limitations, requirements, and restrictions. The most common federal permit that requires a water quality certification is a CWA Section 404 permit, most often issued by the Army Corps of Engineers, for the placing of fill (sediment, rip rap, concrete, pipes, etc.) in waters of the United States (i.e. ocean, bays, lagoons, rivers and streams). Section 401 further provides that certification conditions shall become conditions of any federal license or permit for the project. The regulations governing California's issuance of water quality certifications are contained in sections 3830 through 3869 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. The San Diego Water Board is the State agency responsible for issuing such certifications for projects in the San Diego Region. The San Diego Water Board has delegated this function to the Executive Officer by regulation.

Upon receipt of a complete water quality certification application, the San Diego Water Board or its Executive Officer may 1) issue a certification that the project complies with water quality standards, 2) issue a conditional certification for the project, 3) deny certification for the project or 4) deny certification for the project without prejudice when procedural matters preclude taking timely action on the certification application. If the certification is denied, the federal license or permit for the project is deemed denied as well. In cases where there will be impacts to waters of the United States attributable to the project, the certification will include appropriate conditions to offset the impacts through compensatory mitigation. In cases where a federal permit or license is not required because project impacts have been determined to only affect waters of the State; the San Diego Water Board may permit the project by adopting Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) with appropriate conditions to protect the water quality and beneficial uses of those waters.

Table B-9 (attached) contains a list of project actions taken during the third quarter of Fiscal Year 2014-15 which includes the months of January, February, and March 2015. The first page of the Table summarizes the total impacts to waters of the United States and State, and the proposed mitigation for the individual months and quarter. This information is an imprecise measure of the actual conditions. For example, the data can be skewed depending on what is considered "self-mitigating" and how mitigation is categorized (i.e. establishment, restoration, or enhancement). Another limitation is that the data relies on the assumption that all the mitigation

required is implemented and successful, and does not take into consideration any additional impacts resulting from illegal fill activities.

Public notices for 401 certification applications can be found on the San Diego Water Board 401 certification web site at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/401\\_certification/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/index.shtml) .

Section 401 certifications issued since January 2008 can also be found on the San Diego Water Board web site at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/401\\_certification/401projects.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/401projects.shtml) .

For a complete list of State Water Board issued general orders, please refer to

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/cwa401/generalorders.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/generalorders.shtml) .

## **Part C – Statewide Issues of Importance to the San Diego Region**

### **1. Grants Actions through April 30, 2015**

*Staff Contact: Laurie Walsh*

#### **2015 California Financing Coordinating Committee (CFCC) statewide Funding Fairs**

The CFCC was formed in 1998 and is made up of [six funding agencies](#): California Department of Water Resources (DWR), California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD), California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (IBANK), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), and US Department of Agriculture (USDA). CFCC members facilitate and expedite the completion of various types of infrastructure projects by helping customers combine the resources of several agencies. Project information is shared between members so additional resources can be identified. CFCC members conduct free [Funding Fairs](#) statewide each year to educate the public and potential customers about the different member agencies and the financial and technical resources available.

The 2015 schedule and registration information is available on the CFCC website at:

<http://cfcc.ca.gov/>

#### **Assembly Bill 1471 Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 (Proposition 1) Funding**

Proposition 1 authorizes \$7.545 billion in general obligation bonds for water projects including surface and groundwater storage, ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration, and drinking water protection. The State Water Board will administer Proposition 1 funds among the five programs listed in the Table below. The estimated implementation schedule for each program is in the Table. For the most current information, interested persons should regularly check the State Water Board's website at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/grants\\_loans/proposition1.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/proposition1.shtml)



<b>Funding Program</b>	<b>Funding Amount</b>	<b>Draft Guidelines</b>	<b>Public Workshops</b>	<b>Final Guidelines</b>
<a href="#"><u>Small Community Wastewater</u></a>	\$260 million	February 2015	March 2015	June 2015
<a href="#"><u>Water Recycling</u></a>	\$625 million*	February 2015	April 2015	June 2015
<a href="#"><u>Drinking Water</u></a>	\$260 million	April 2015	May 2015	August 2015
Stormwater	\$200 million	April 2016	May 2016	June 2016
Groundwater Sustainability	\$800 million**	April 2016	May 2016	August 2016

\*Proposition 1 authorized \$725 million; Department of Water Resources (DWR) will administer the remaining \$100 million for desalinization projects.  
\*\* Proposition 1 authorized \$900 million; DWR will administer the remaining \$100 million to fund projects that develop groundwater management plans.

### **Groundwater Quality (GWQ) Funding**

A new portal for information is now available for Groundwater Quality (GWQ) Funding from the State Water Board. This portal includes information on two new groundwater quality funding programs: Proposition 1 Groundwater Sustainability and SB 445 Site Cleanup Subaccount Program (SCAP). Additional information about this funding can be obtained on the State Water Board's website at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/grants\\_loans/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/), or by signing up for email alerts by selecting "Groundwater Quality Funding Assistance" at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email\\_subscriptions/swrcb\\_subscribe.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe.shtml).

### **Drought Response Outreach Program for Schools (DROPS)**

In response to Governor Brown's declaration of a Drought State of Emergency on January 17, 2014, the State Water Board repurposed approximately \$24.4 million of unallocated Proposition 13 grant funds and \$1.1 million of unallocated Proposition 40 grant funds to the DROPS Program. Proposition 13 funds were further divided between northern and southern California. Six southern California counties (i.e. Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura) were allocated \$15.7 million in Proposition 13 Nonpoint Source funds, and \$4.6 million in Proposition 13 Watershed funds.



DROPS is focused on projects that reduce storm water pollution and provide multiple benefits including water conservation, water supply augmentation, energy savings, increased awareness of water resource sustainability, and reduced dry weather runoff. All projects include an education/outreach component that is designed to increase student and public understanding of the project's environmental benefits and the sustainability of California's water resources directly related to the project. Eligible project types include projects that implement Low Impact Development (LID) strategies and projects that reduce and/or prevent storm water

contamination. Proposed projects must be located on existing school or County Offices of Education (COE)-owned or leased property, Tribal lands or property leased by Tribe(s), or on publicly-owned property immediately adjacent to school or COE-owned or leased property.

San Diego Water Board staff participated in DROPS grant application review for projects in the San Diego Region in February 2015. Grant applications were submitted by:

- Encinitas Union School District - *Stormwater Education Through Lifelong Learning (S.W.E.L.L.)*;
- Temecula Valley Unified School District *Great Oak High School Stormwater Retention and Bioretention Basin*;
- San Diego Unified School District – *Go Clean Go Green Stormwater Improvement Project*;
- Escondido Union High School District – *On Site Stormwater Retention and San Diego Friendly Landscape*; Santee School District – *Santee Schools Water Conservation and Storm Water Recharge Program*; and
- All Tribes American Indian Charter School – *Preparing Today's Native Youth To Survive Tomorrow's Drought*.

Successful applicants will be awarded grants during Spring/Summer 2015.

### **Integrated Regional Water Management Grant**

The Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program is designed to encourage integrated regional strategies for management of water resources and to provide funding for implementation projects that support integrated water management. DWR will release the 2015 *IRWM Program Guidelines and Proposal Solicitation Package for Implementation Projects* in late May 2015. Final grant applications are due to DWR in August 2015. DWR plans to approve final conditional grant awards in December 2015. Additional information on the funding schedule for the 2015 Implementation Grants can be accessed at:

<http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/p84implementation.cfm>

During the 2014 grant funding cycle DWR conditionally awarded approximately \$221 million dollars in grant funding to 27 projects statewide that address drought conditions throughout California. The total estimated cost of these projects is in excess of \$780 million. Projects awarded grant funds within the San Diego IRWM Region are listed below.

<b>San Diego IRWM Region</b>	
<b>Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority</b>
Interregional Landscape Water Demand Reduction	Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority
<b>South Orange County Watershed</b>	<b>Orange, County of</b>
MNWD Recycled Water System Extension	Moulton Niguel Water District
SCWD Recycled Water System Extension	South Coast Water District
SMWD Califia Recycled Water Project	Santa Margarita Water District
<b>San Diego</b>	<b>San Diego County Water Authority</b>

Carlsbad Recycled Water Plant and Distribution System	Carlsbad Municipal Water District
Fallbrook Plant Nurseries Recycled Water Distribution	Fallbrook PUD
Regional Demand Management Program	San Diego County Water Authority
Regional Emergency Storage and Conveyance System	City of San Diego
Reynolds Groundwater Desalination Facility	Sweetwater Authority
Rincon Customer-Driven Demand Management	Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water District
San Diego Water Use Reduction Program	City of San Diego

<sup>1</sup> Proposals contained projects in two funding areas.

These projects will advance the objectives of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and are consistent with the *Healthy Waters* chapter and the *Sustainable Local Water Supply* chapter of the San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision strategy document.

Additional information on the IRWM Grant Program can be found at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/grants\\_loans/irwmgp/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/irwmgp/index.shtml)

Additional information on the Stormwater Grants Program (SWGP) can be accessed at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/grants\\_loans/prop84/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/prop84/index.shtml)

### **Non-Point Source CWA Section 319h Grants**

The California Non-Point Source (NPS) Program allocates approximately \$4.0 million of CWA section 319(h) funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to support implementation and planning projects that address water quality problems in surface and ground water resulting from NPS pollution. The goal of these projects must ultimately lead to restoring the impacted beneficial uses in these water bodies. Proposed projects must be located in a watershed that has an adopted Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the constituent of concern and has been identified in the NPS Program Preferences.

Currently, the San Diego Water Board provides oversight on the CWA section 319(h) grant funded San Diego Unified Port District, *Shelter Island Yacht Basin Copper Hull Paint Conversion Project* and the County of San Diego, *Nutrient Source Reduction Program in the Rainbow Creek Watershed*. Both of these projects are implementing programs to reduce pollutant loads to impaired receiving waters in accordance with TMDL requirements.

In 2010, the San Diego Unified Port District received \$600,000 in grant funding for the *Shelter Island Yacht Basin Copper Hull Paint Conversion Project*. The project provides cash reimbursement incentives to remove copper based paint from vessel hulls replacing it with non-copper based paints. The San Diego Unified Port District is in the final year of this project and has to date successfully converted 34 vessels to non-copper based hull paint. Vessel conversions to date have resulted in the removal of 32.3 kg of copper from Shelter Island Yacht Basin, which equates to a TMDL load reduction of 30.6 kg. This represents a 1.5% reduction in the current copper load of 2000 kg/year attributed to passive leaching. The *Shelter Island Yacht Basin Copper Hull Pain Conversion Project* will end in May 2015.

In 2012, the County of San Diego received \$254,000 in grant funding for the *Nutrient Source Reduction Program in the Rainbow Creek Watershed*. The Project supports implementation of the *Rainbow Creek TMDL for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorous* by reducing non-point source nutrient loading of these constituents from various sources. This Project includes: 1) assessment of agricultural practices via onsite evaluations, 2) monetary rebates to incentivize improvements to irrigation, fertilization, and septic system maintenance practices, 3) assessment of residential nutrient management practices via onsite evaluations, 4) enhancement of existing nutrient reduction management resources and tools, and 5) water quality monitoring to track improvements. The Project is a collaborative effort emphasizing sustainable partnerships and includes educational opportunities offering stakeholders training, implementation support, and technical resources.

The County of San Diego is in the early part of the third year of this Project and has had good success with its Septic System Maintenance Training BMP Rebate Program and Outreach and Educational Workshops. The load reductions attained for total nitrogen and total phosphorous from these efforts are not yet available.

These projects will advance the objectives of the CWA and are consistent with the *Healthy Waters* chapter of the San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision strategy document.

Additional information on the CWA section 319h Grant Program can be accessed at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/nps/solicitation\\_notice.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/nps/solicitation_notice.shtml)

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN DIEGO REGION

Significant NPDES Permits,  
WDRs, and Actions of the  
San Diego Water Board

May 8, 2015

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE  
SIGNIFICANT NPDES PERMITS, WDRS, AND ACTIONS  
OF THE SAN DIEGO WATER BOARD

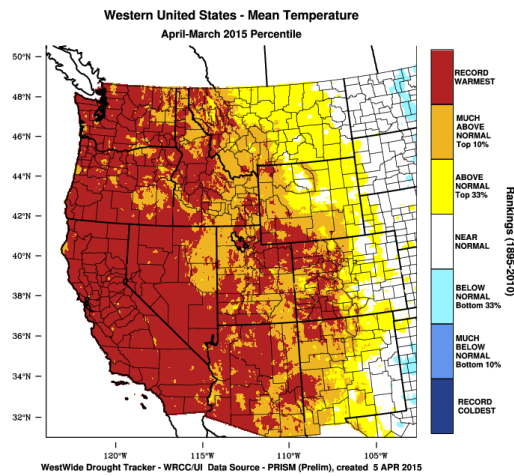
Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Draft Complete	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
<b>June 24, 2015</b>				
<i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Addendum: Waste Discharge Requirements for Palomar Transit Mix Co., Washington Avenue Plant Escondido, Addendum No.1 (Mitchell)	Amend WDRs	100%	24-Apr-2015	Yes
Addendum: Waste Discharge Requirements for Mission Valley Plant Complex, San Diego County, Addendum No.1 (Mitchell)	Amend WDRs	100%	24-Apr-2015	Yes
Addendum: Waste Discharge Requirements for Palomar Transit Mix Company / Oceanside Concrete Batch Plant, San Diego County, Addendum No.2 (Mitchell)	Amend WDRs	100%	24-Apr-2015	Yes
Resolution Providing Direction to Wetland Restoration and Identifying Three Projects in the San Diego Region (Dorsey)	Resolution	80%	TBD	Maybe
NPDES Permit Renewal for BAE Systems ( <i>Schwall</i> )	NPDES Permit Reissuance	100%	18-May-15	No
NPDES Permit Renewal - Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility (HARRF) - Escondido Creek ( <i>Rodriguez</i> )	NPDES Permit Reissuance	100%	18-May-15	No
Time Schedule Order for the HARRF - Escondido Creek ( <i>Rodriguez</i> )	Time Schedule Order	100%	18-May-15	No
NPDES Permit Renewal - Ground Water Extraction Permit ( <i>Neill</i> )	NPDES Permit Reissuance	100%	20-May-15	No
<b>July 2015</b>				
<i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
<b>August 12, 2015</b>				
<i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
New Waste Discharge Requirements and Monitoring and Reporting Program: Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical, Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance of the Convair Lagoon Sand Cap, San Diego Bay (Tentative Addendum No. 1 to Order No. 98-21, and Revisions to MRP No. 98-21) ( <i>Alo</i> )	New WDR and MRP	90%	TBD	Yes
Information Item on San Diego Bay - Status of Ecosystem Health ( <i>Posthumus</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Climate Change Considerations for the San Diego Water Board ( <i>TBD</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA



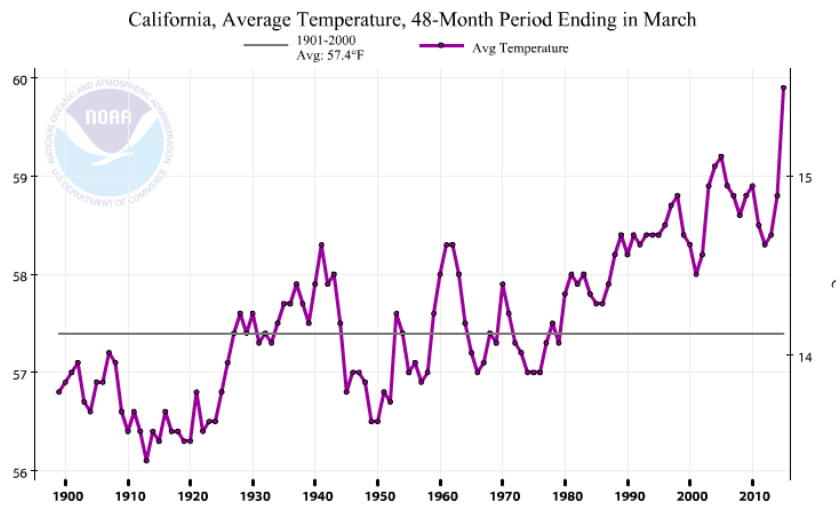
**Agenda Items Requested by Board Members**

<b>Requested Agenda Item</b>	<b>Board Member</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>August 13, 2014</b>		
Fish Tissue Sampling Update	Strawn	Due Spring 2015
Steelhead Recovery Project Update	Strawn	Due Spring 2015
Discussion encouraging re-use of water, particularly advancing the efforts of the City of San Diego to use Indirect and Direct Potable Reuse	Abarbanel	Update provided during the February 11, 2015 Board Meeting
<b>September 10, 2014</b>		
Annual or Biannual Water Quality Summit	Kalemkarian	Scheduled for June 2015 Board Meeting
Information from San Diego MS4 Copermittees regarding outreach to educate and inform the public about compliance efforts	Abarbanel	
Beach water quality update by SCCWRP	Abarbanel	Planned for Fall 2015 after second round of studies is complete
<b>October 8, 2014</b>		
Water regulations and water rights workshop	Warren	Planned for Summer 2015
Discussion of legislative priorities	Abarbanel	Scheduled for June 2015 Board Meeting
<b>March 16, 2015</b>		
Follow up to Recycled Water item from February Agenda: what would it take to achieve zero discharge to the ocean by 2025 or 2030	Abarbanel	Scheduled Executive Officer's Report Item
Estimate of PYs necessary to achieve the goals of the Practical Vision, the amount of PYs expected during the next year, and an accounting of what will not be accomplished due to the expected shortfall	Abarbanel	Executive Officer and Assistant Executive Officer to discuss with Board Chair
<b>April 15, 2015</b>		
Information Item regarding Padre Dam Advanced Treatment Facility	Strawn	May 8, 2015 Executive Officer's Report

### Past Weather and Climate



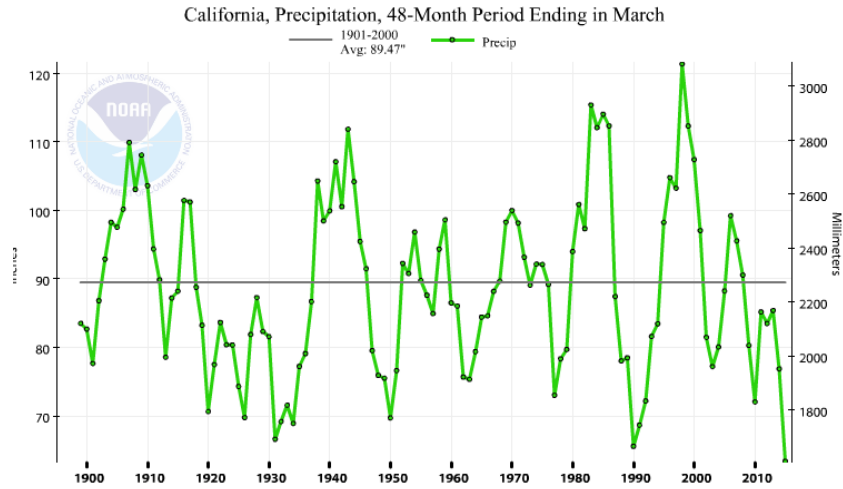
April 2014 to March 2015 the warmest period on record for all of California..



download: [XML](#) [PDF](#) [Globe](#)

DATES	VALUE	RANK	ANOMALY (57.4°F) 1901-2000 BASE PERIOD
201104 - 201503	59.9°F	117	2.5°F
200104 - 200503	59.2°F	116	1.8°F
200004 - 200403	59.1°F	115	1.7°F
199904 - 200303	58.9°F	114	1.5°F
200204 - 200603	58.9°F	114	1.5°F
200604 - 201003	58.9°F	114	1.5°F
199404 - 199803	58.8°F	111	1.4°F
200304 - 200703	58.8°F	111	1.4°F

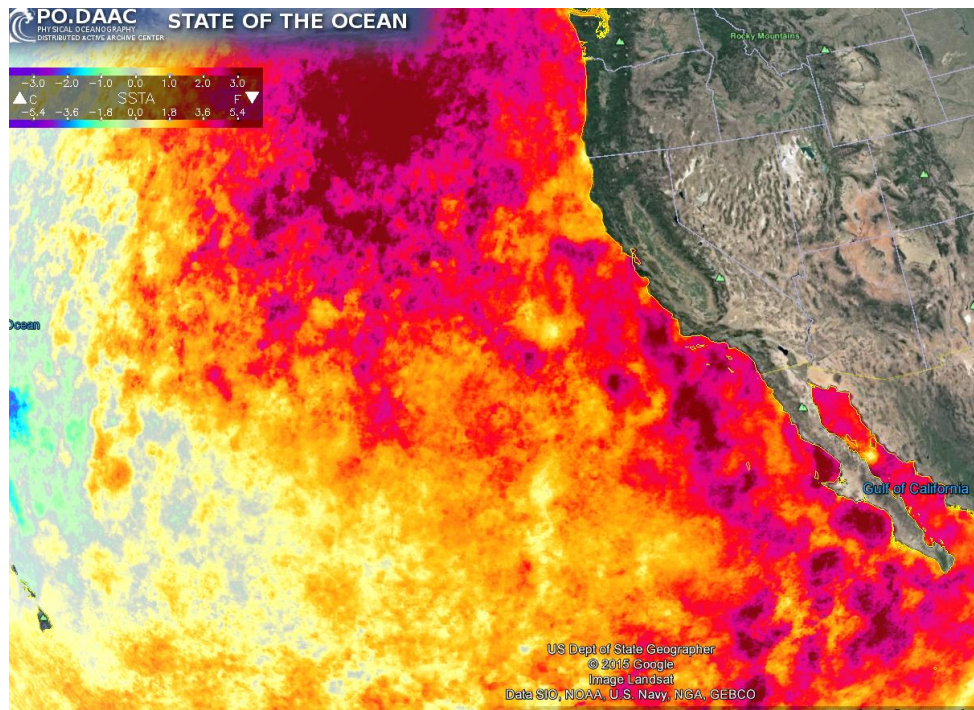
The past 48 consecutive months through March 2015 are the warmest on record for California (+2.5 F).



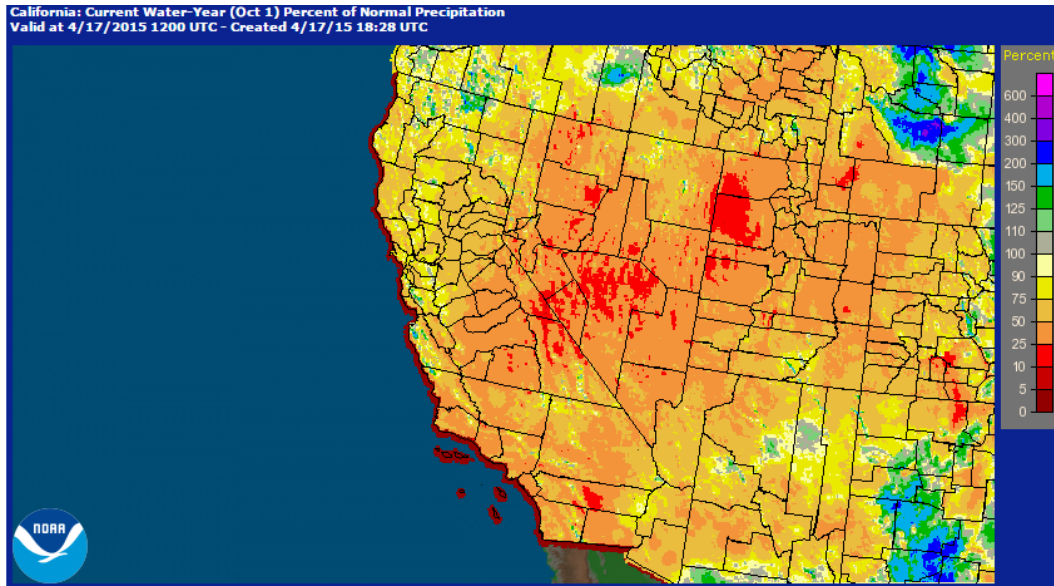
Download: [XML](#)

↓	DATES	↓	VALUE	↑	RANK	↓	ANOMALY (89.47") 1901-2000 BASE PERIOD
	201104 - 201503		63.36"		1		-26.11"
	198604 - 199003		65.56"		2		-23.91"
	192704 - 193103		66.59"		3		-22.88"
	198704 - 199103		68.65"		4		-20.82"
	193004 - 193403		68.89"		5		-20.58"
	192804 - 193203		69.17"		6		-20.30"
	194604 - 195003		69.70"		7		-19.77"
	192204 - 192603		69.76"		8		-19.71"

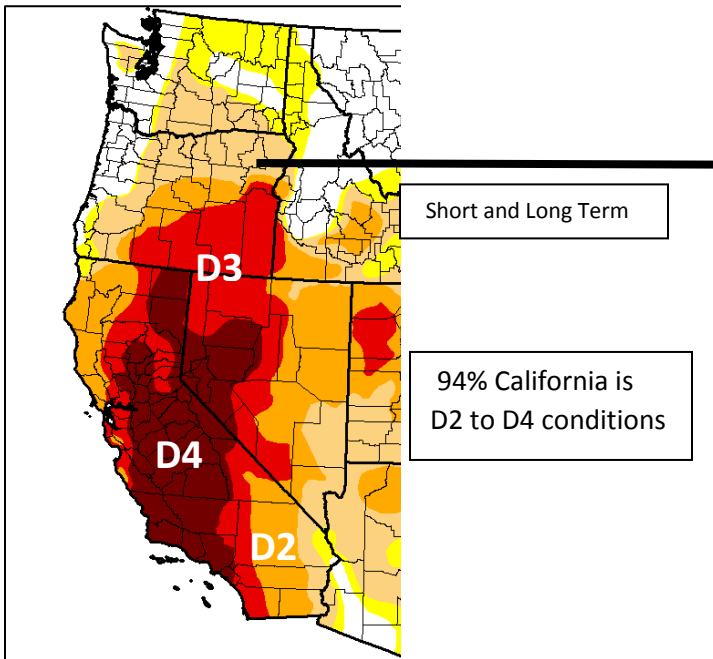
The past 48 consecutive months in California were the driest on record with a deficit of 26 inches. Note: Most of southern California is missing 1 to 2 seasons of precipitations in the past 4 years.



Sea surface temperature anomalies (departure from normal) continue to be several degrees above normal. Red shading is 3 to 6 F.



Percent of normal precipitation since October 1, 2014 (30 to 60 percent)

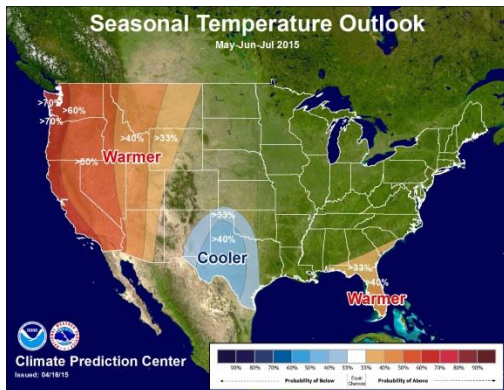


## 2015 drought and outlook

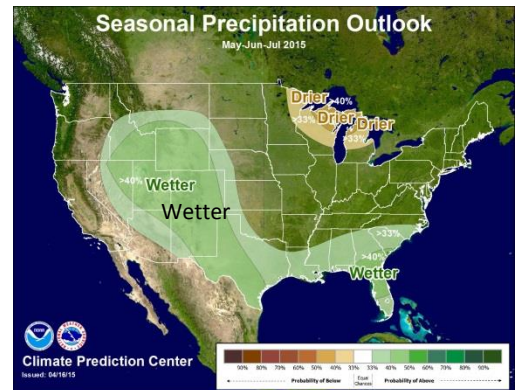
as of April 14, 2015

**Intensity:**

<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> D0 - Abnormally Dry	<span style="color: red;">■</span> D3 - Extreme Drought
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> D1 - Moderate Drought	<span style="color: darkred;">■</span> D4 - Exceptional Drought
<span style="color: darkorange;">■</span> D2 - Severe Drought	



**May to July 2015 Outlook**

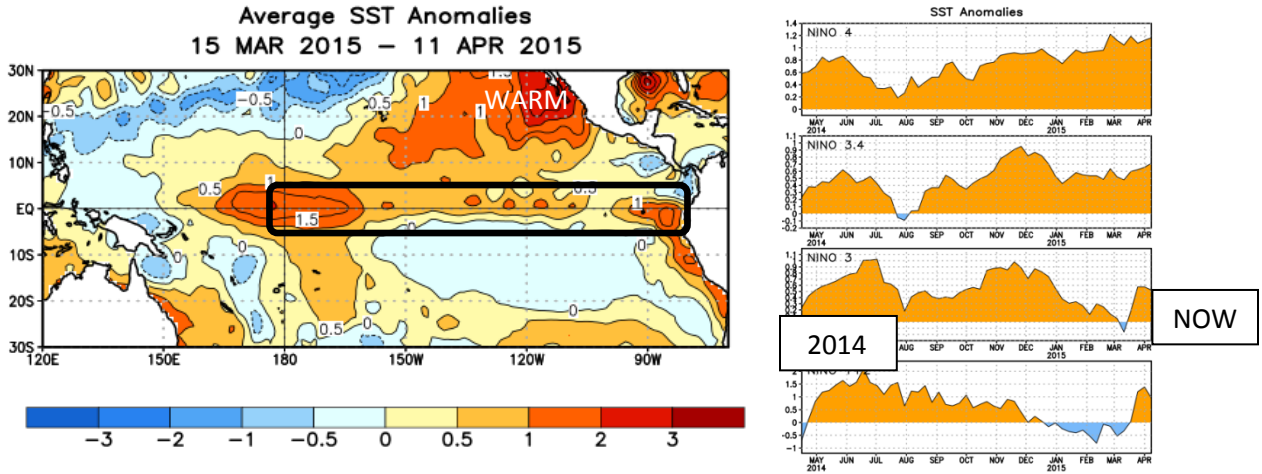


**Temperature (left) and precipitation (right) outlook for the period May to July 2015.**  
Green is 33 to 40 percent chance of "above normal" precipitation. Source: Climate Prediction Center.



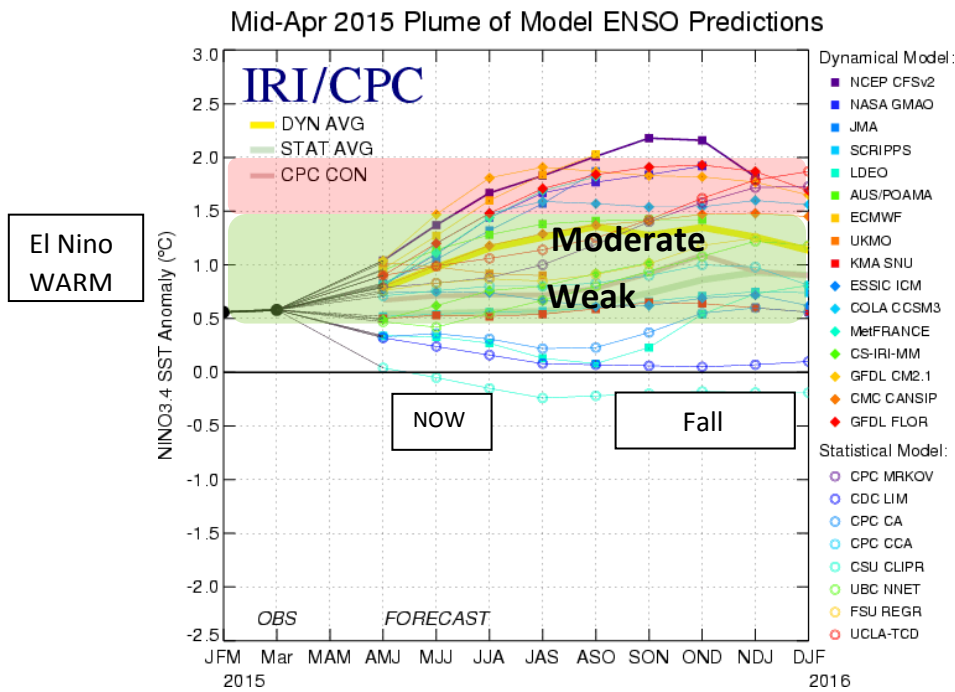
### ENSO El Nino Current Conditions

Weak El Nino conditions are observed in the equatorial Pacific as seen in sea surface temperatures.



Rectangle area is monitoring zone and image is departure from normal (orange and red is warm).

### ENSO El Nino Predictions as of April



ENSO forecast for 2015. Consensus (yellow line).

Compiled by Alex Tardy, NOAA National Weather Service, alexander.tardy@noaa.gov

## **California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region Annual Recycled Water Summary Report 2014**

California must diversify its water supply sources to meet the needs of a growing population. Importing water to meet demand is not sustainable due to continuing drought conditions, climate change which results in fluctuations in the sources and volumes of water available, increasing population of water consumers in the State, and complex legal issues. Maximizing recycled water is an important part of a diversified and sustainable water supply for the San Diego Region. The State's Recycled Water Policy<sup>1</sup> includes the goals of increasing, above the 2002 baseline year, the total recycled water use in California by 1 million acre-feet per year by 2020, and by 2 million acre-feet per year by 2030. "Recycled water use" is defined as a use that replaces the use of potable water. For reference, the average family of four uses 0.45 acre-feet (ac-ft) of water each year.

The purpose of this report is to provide a regional summary of information on the production, reuse, and quality of recycled water in the San Diego Region. Information analyzed in the report comes from surveys of recycled water facilities. The *Recycled Water Annual Summary Report* raises awareness of the production of recycled water as a resource in the San Diego Region and provides Board members, water purveyors, and the public with region-wide summary of information on the volumes of recycled water actually re-used, volumes of treated wastewater disposed, and quality of recycled water resources in the San Diego Region.

Based on the information reported, slightly over 61,000 acre feet of recycled water was beneficially reused in the San Diego Region in 2014. Annual recycled water use in the Region increased for the fifth straight year with 2014 amounts exceeding 2010 amounts by almost 20,000 acre feet. About 58 percent of the recycled water produced was beneficially reused in 2014.

Recycled water provided only a small fraction of the total demand in the San Diego Region in 2014. According to the San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA), only four percent of the total water demand in its service area is supplied with recycled water. That water demand in 2014 was reported to be 667,000 acre feet.<sup>2</sup> Agencies in Riverside and Orange counties that provided significant contributions to recycled water use in the San Diego Region include the South Orange County Wastewater Authority (SOCWA), Eastern Municipal Water District, and Rancho California Water District. According to the Rancho California Water District website, five percent of the water it supplied in 2014 was recycled water. While the water supply demand

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2013/rs2013\\_0003\\_a.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2013/rs2013_0003_a.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.sdcwa.org/enhancing-water-supply-reliability>



for Orange County is uncertain, SOCWA reported supplying 28 percent of all recycled water used in the San Diego Region.

Thirty recycled water facilities in the San Diego Region reported that they treated approximately 106,000 acre feet (ac-ft) of wastewater, with 28,000 acre feet either sent to the ocean for disposal or stored. In 2013 recycled water agencies reported that they treated approximately 92,000 ac-ft of wastewater. Possible explanations for the increase in the volume of recycled water produced and reused could be emergency drought regulations that encouraged using recycled water whenever possible, and the rising cost of potable water. The volume of beneficially reused recycled water as a percentage of the total produced decreased from 64 percent in 2013 to 58 percent in 2014.

The San Diego Water Board regulates the production and discharge of recycled water through waste discharge requirements, master reclamation permits, water reclamation requirements (collectively referred to as “permits”), and waivers of waste discharge requirements. The master reclamation permits are a tool intended to promote recycled water use by allowing the producer to regulate its users, rather than requiring each user to obtain separate requirements from the San Diego Water Board or the State Water Board.

The facilities also provided information on use type, use location, and compliance with permits. Comparing 2013 to 2014, the San Diego Region increased the number of recycled water use sites by 301 (from 5,358 to 5,659). The number of inspections conducted by recycled water providers increased by 414, (from 4,740 to 5,154), while the number of sites inspected also increased by 897 (from 3,179 to 4,076). The number of violations identified during inspections in 2014 decreased compared to 2013. In 2013, 3,179 sites were inspected with 721 violations identified at 150 sites; while in 2014, 4,076 sites were inspected, with 520 violations identified at 169 sites. The percent of inspected sites with violations decreased from 5 percent to approximately 3 percent. Typical violations included broken sprinkler heads, broken pipes, over-spray of application areas, ponding, unapproved modifications, and runoff of recycled water at reuse sites. Overall, recycled water quality across the Region met effluent limitations specified in applicable permits. Overall recycled water quality met discharge specifications across the Region, despite the violations noted above.

Comparing historical data, there are no discernible trends for individual facilities or constituents, suggesting that the overall quality of recycled water remained consistent for the last two decades. The water quality data indicates that the average concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, and sulfate in the source water increased between 2013 and 2014. There was also a corresponding increase in the average concentration of TDS, chloride, and sulfate in recycled water. Other constituents that increased in concentration in recycled water between 2013 and

Annual Recycled Water Summary Report 2014

May 13, 2015

2014 were nitrate, total nitrogen, fluoride, and color. Concentrations of iron, and percent sodium, however decreased between 2013 and 2014. The concentrations of the other constituents reported remained stable. Selected water quality data from 16 wastewater treatment facilities were compared for the time period 2011 to 2014.

Chairman Abarbanel raised a question at the March 2015 Board meeting about the feasibility of achieving zero discharge to the ocean from publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) by the year 2025 or 2030. There appear to be at least three primary obstacles to achieving this goal; 1) the commonly used and available water treatment technology, 2) limitations of the extent and reach of the recycled water conveyance system, and 3) the lack of viable potable reuse projects which may develop into an essential driver for growing the regional demand for recycled water.

With commonly used available technologies, POTWs may find it difficult to achieve higher than 75 to 80 percent overall recoveries. Large scale water recycling facilities currently rely on membrane technologies such as reverse osmosis (RO), ultrafiltration (UF), or microfiltration (MF) to achieve effective wastewater treatment for purposes of wastewater recycling. The treatment processes create concentrated waste streams or “brines” that are commonly discharged to the ocean. Currently applied technologies are limited in their ability to recover more water from these concentrated waste streams.

Many areas are precluded from receiving recycled water for landscape irrigation because of the lack of conveyance facilities. Recycled water produced in the Region is conveyed to use areas through pipelines exclusively used for recycled water, commonly referred to as “purple pipes.” Many potential users are unable to receive recycled water because use areas are too far from a recycled water pipeline. The cost of adding on to a pipeline often times prevents users from switching to recycled water from potable water. For example, the City of San Diego has stated that the cost of building conveyance facilities to bring recycled water to Balboa Park and the San Diego Zoo for landscape irrigation is cost prohibitive.

The last major challenge to enhancing regional uses of recycled water is developing, permitting and implementing potable reuse projects. POTWs experience time periods when there is a low demand for recycled water, and with limited storage capacity, must discharge treated wastewater to the ocean, which otherwise would be suitable for beneficial reuse. The State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water is developing draft regulations for surface water augmentation (SWA), which are scheduled to be completed by December 31, 2016. Regulations for direct potable reuse (DPR) are in the early stages of development, with a feasibility report scheduled to be completed by December 31, 2016. Until SWA and/or DPR regulations are promulgated, and projects permitted, the disposal of excess treated wastewater into the ocean seems inevitable in the short-term.

Annual Recycled Water Summary Report 2014

May 13, 2015

The San Diego Water Board continues to work with the recycled water agencies to ensure a consistent method of gathering and reporting of data included in voluntary and required annual reports. All comparisons are approximations due to variations of measuring, gathering, and reporting data on volumes of recycled water; and uncertainties about the purveyance of recycled water between jurisdictional areas of the San Diego and Santa Ana Water Boards.

**ATTACHMENT A- RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2014**  
**Data Tables and Charts**

Recycled Water Facility Production						
	# of Facilities Reporting	Permitted Flow (mgd)	Total Vol. Treated (ac-ft)	Volume Disposed (ac-ft)	Volume Reused (ac-ft)	Percent Reused (ac-ft)
2009	29	146.9	104,777	49,376	54,928	52%
2010	27	148.8	74,043	32,449	41,594	56%
2011	30	145.6	109,764	62,913	48,955	45%
2012	29	155.9	104,791	38,480	57,397	55%
2013	29	156.3	91,704	33,301	58,454	64%
2014	30	165.1	106,013	27,951	61,161	58%

RECYCLED WATER USE SITE SURVEY								
Reported User Data								
Year	# of Sites	Total Reuse (ac-ft)	Average Reuse (ac-ft)	Median Reuse (ac-ft)	# Inspections	# Sites Inspected	# Violations	# Sites with Violations
2009	3,981	40,764	10.2	3.8	4,403	2,303	405	72
2010	4,095	42,142	10.3	3.2	3,380	2,430	66	33
2011	4,360	42,415	9.7	2.9	4,105	2,995	341	53
2012	4,376	55,069	12.6	3.2*	4,282	2,693	605	142
2013	5,358	57,223	10.7	3.6*	4,740	3,179	721	150
2014	5,659	62,925	11.1	3.9	5,154	4,076	520	169

\* median calculation does not include data from Moulton Niguel Water District

Volume of Recycled Water by Hydrologic Area (Ac-ft)											
Year	901 San Juan	902 Santa Margarita	903 San Luis Rey	904 Carlsbad	905 San Diego	906 Penasquitos	907 San Diego	908 Pueblo	909 Sweet-water	910 Otay	911 Tijuana
2009	14,539	2,917	313	4,827	2,839	7,413	1,346	0	1,661	2,815	1,477
2010	13,919	2,968	1,074	5,895	3,085	6,473	678	0	1,237	2,372	NR
2011	12,425	5,676	1,101	3,600	2,693	7,677	687	0	1,269	2,396	4,582
2012	10,235	6,421	1,351	8,311	3,299	12,744	1,296	0	2,308	4,458	4,644
2013	16,553	6,227	1,365	9,251	2,849	8,749	782	0	1,517	2,738	4,328
2014	17,520	6,996	1,072	9,627	3,296	9,211	1,436	0	1,690	2,866	4,719

Data Tables and Charts

SOURCE AND RECYCLED WATER QUALITY

Average Source Water Quality

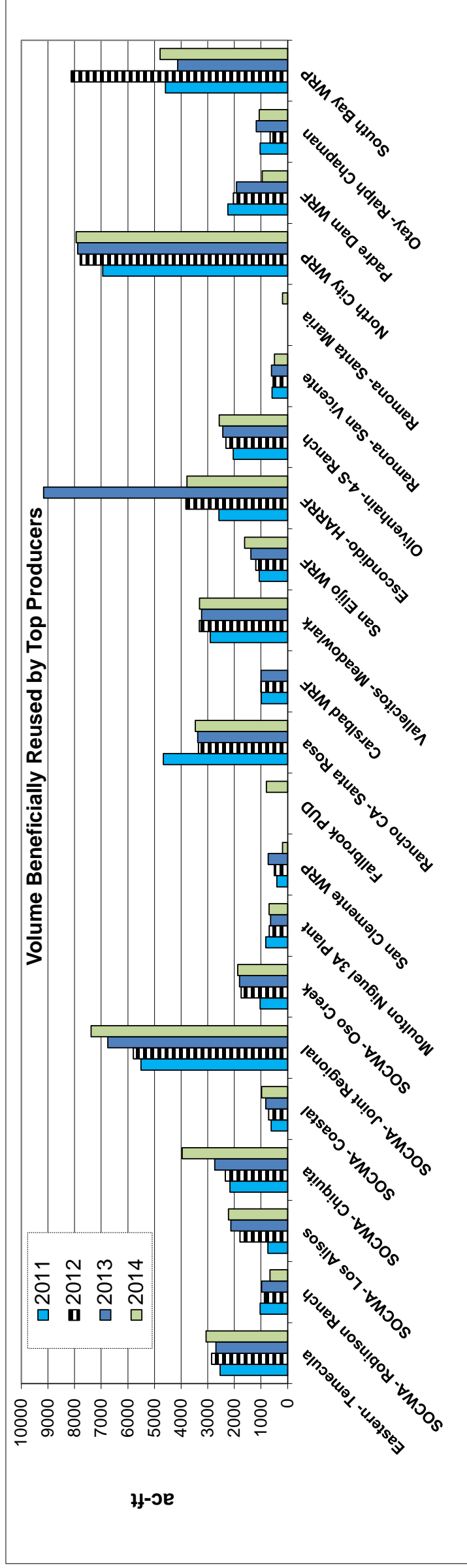
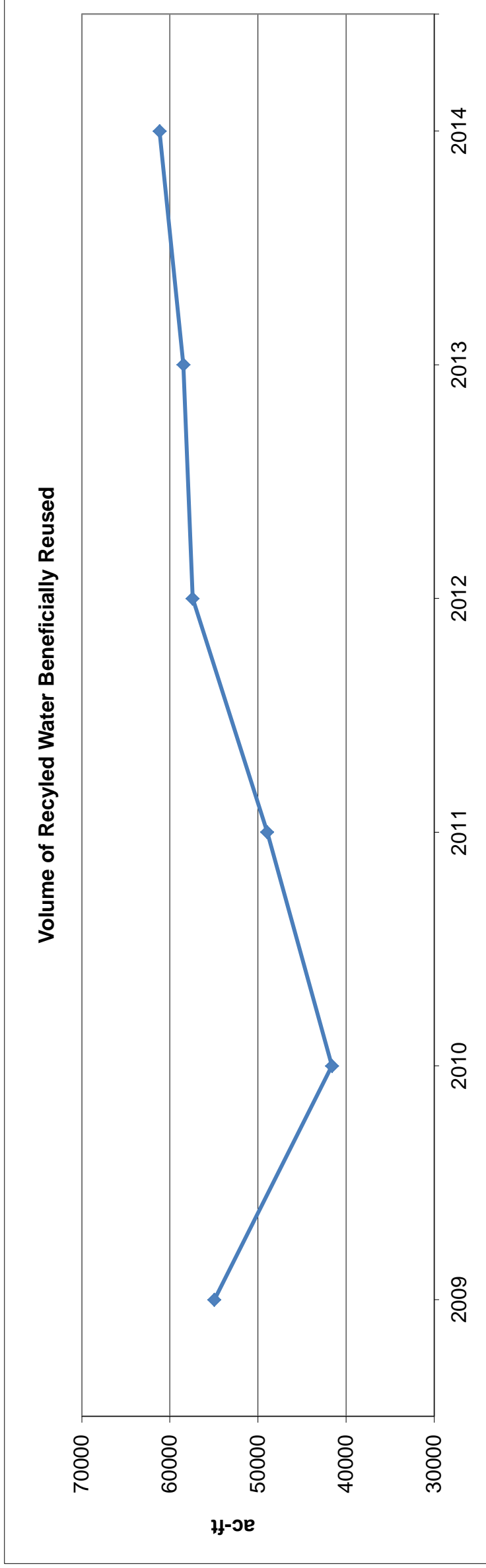
Year	TDS (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)
2011	578	120	150
2012	440	83	135
2013	586	105	164
2014	613	110	178

Average Recycled Water Quality

Year	TDS (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Percent Sodium (%)	Nitrate (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	Iron (mg/L)	Manganese (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Boron (mg/L)	Turbidity Daily Avg (NTU)	Color (Units)	Fluoride (mg/L)
2011	796	208	186	48.3	16.6	11.5	0.12	0.05	0.14	0.37	0.9	12	0.62
2012	775	209	188	51.0	11.0	10.3	0.83	0.04	0.13	0.41	1.0	11	0.68
2013	794	201	194	55.4	15.0	9.0	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.37	1.0	8	0.67
2014	859	210	218	51.4	17.1	10.4	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.37	1.0	12	0.69

TDS= Total dissolved solids; MBAS= Methylene blue-activated substances

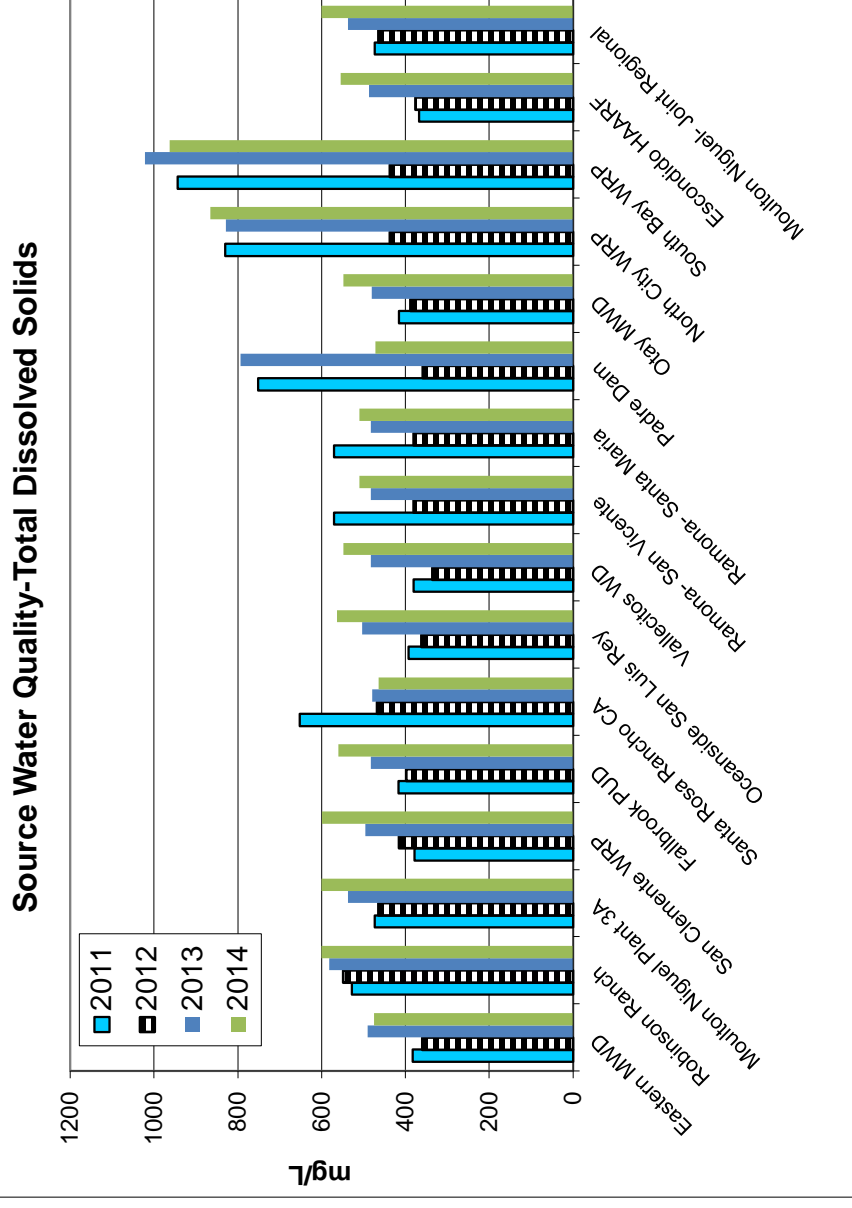
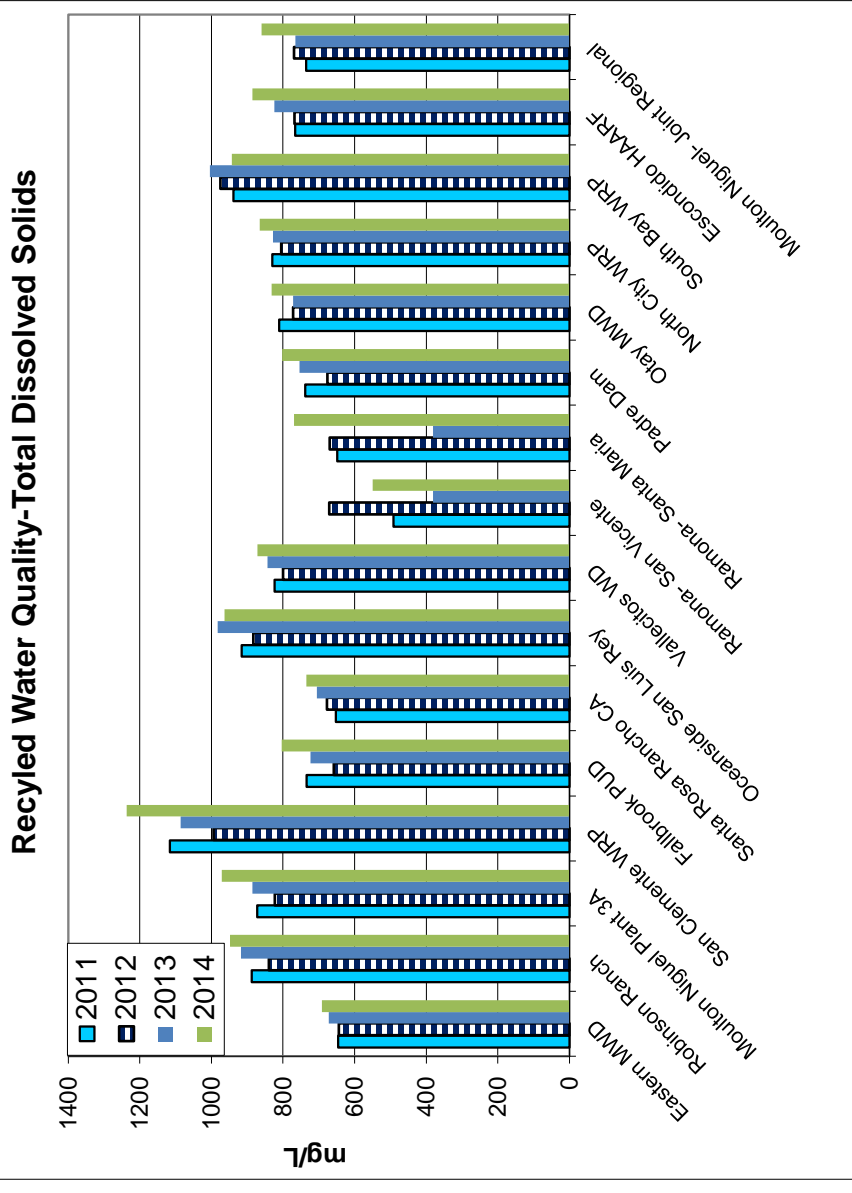
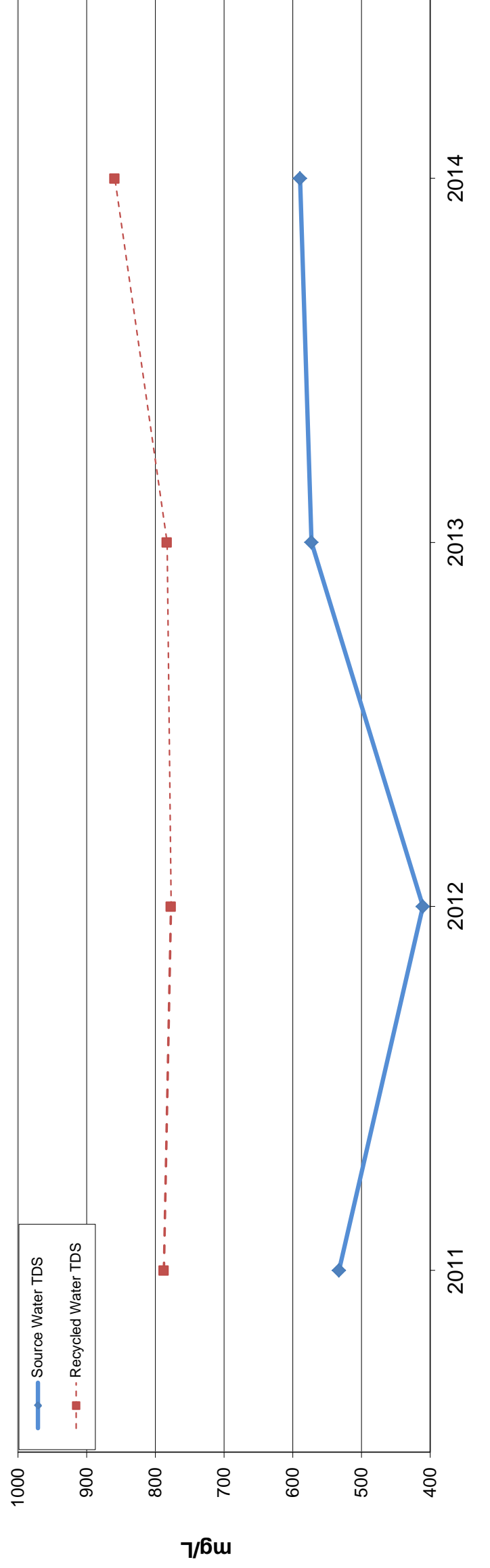
### ATTACHMENT A-RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2014 Data Tables and Charts



# ATTACHMENT A-RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2014

## Data Tables and Charts

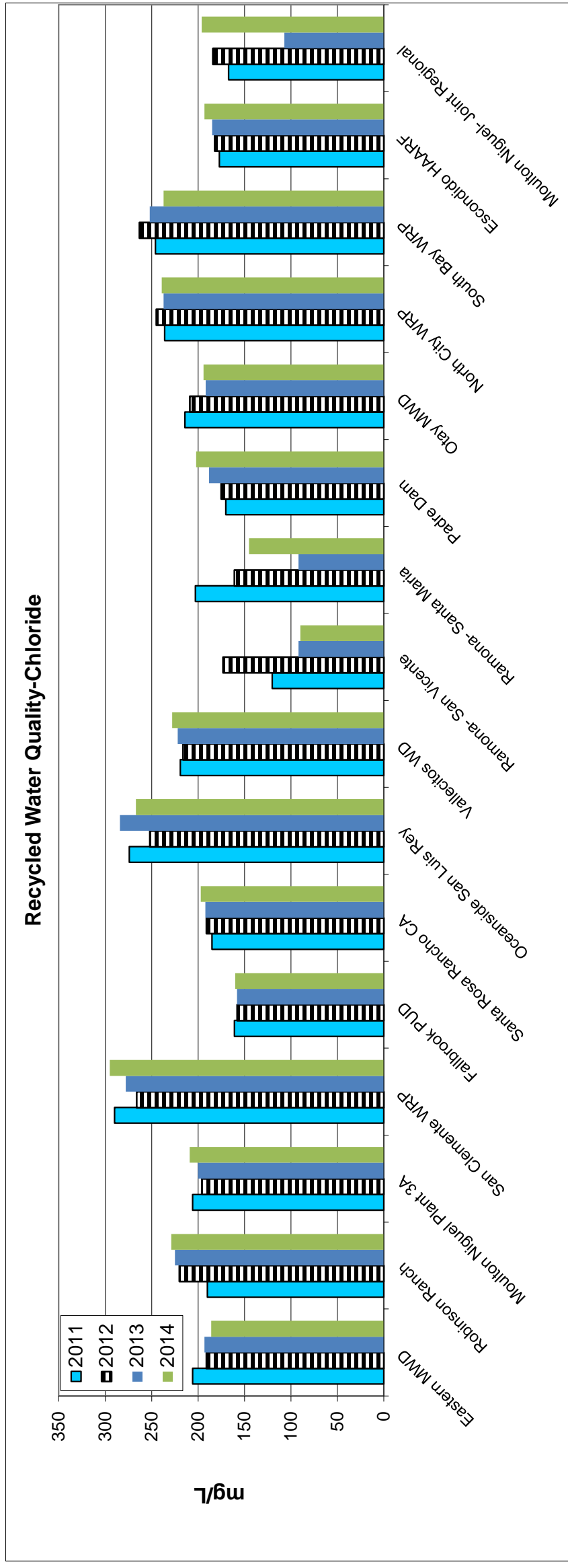
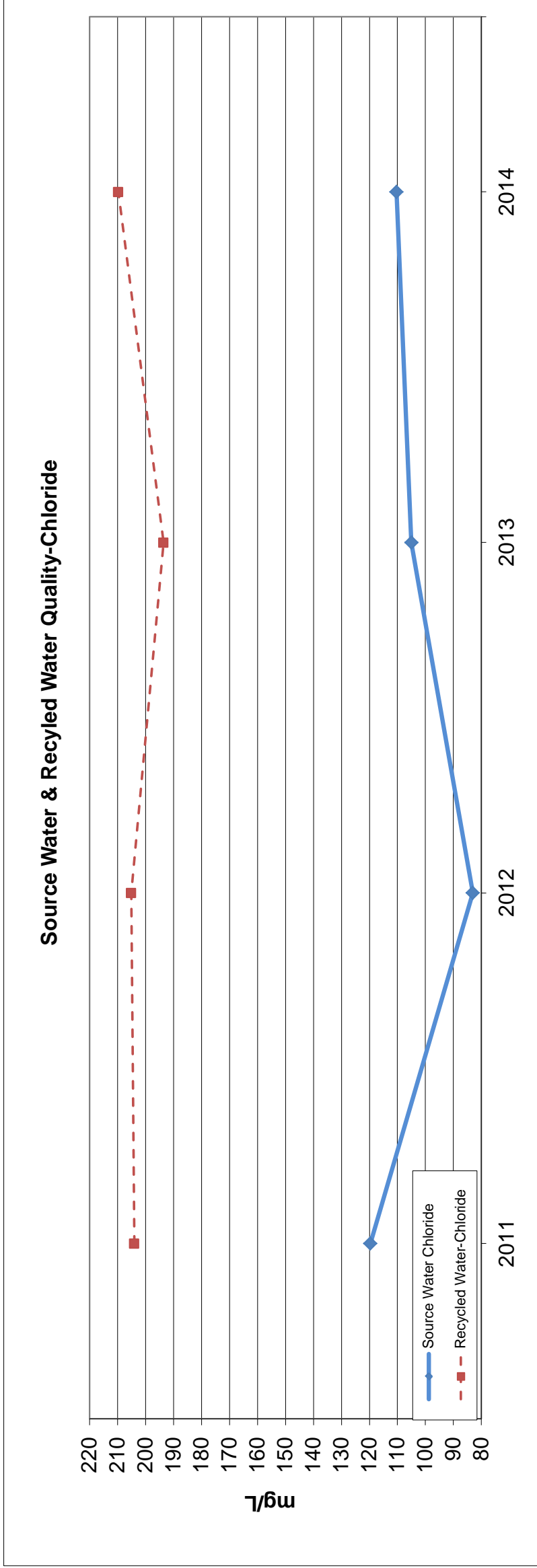
Source Water & Recycled Water Quality-Total Dissolved Solids



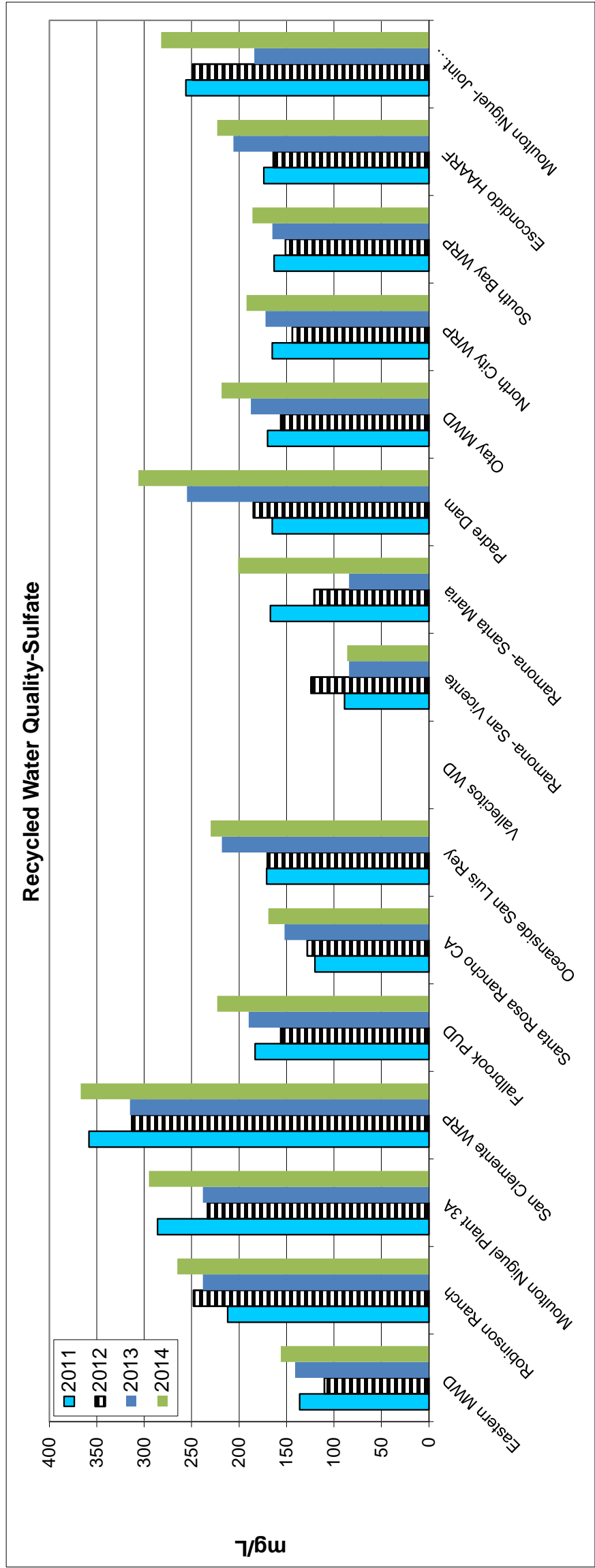
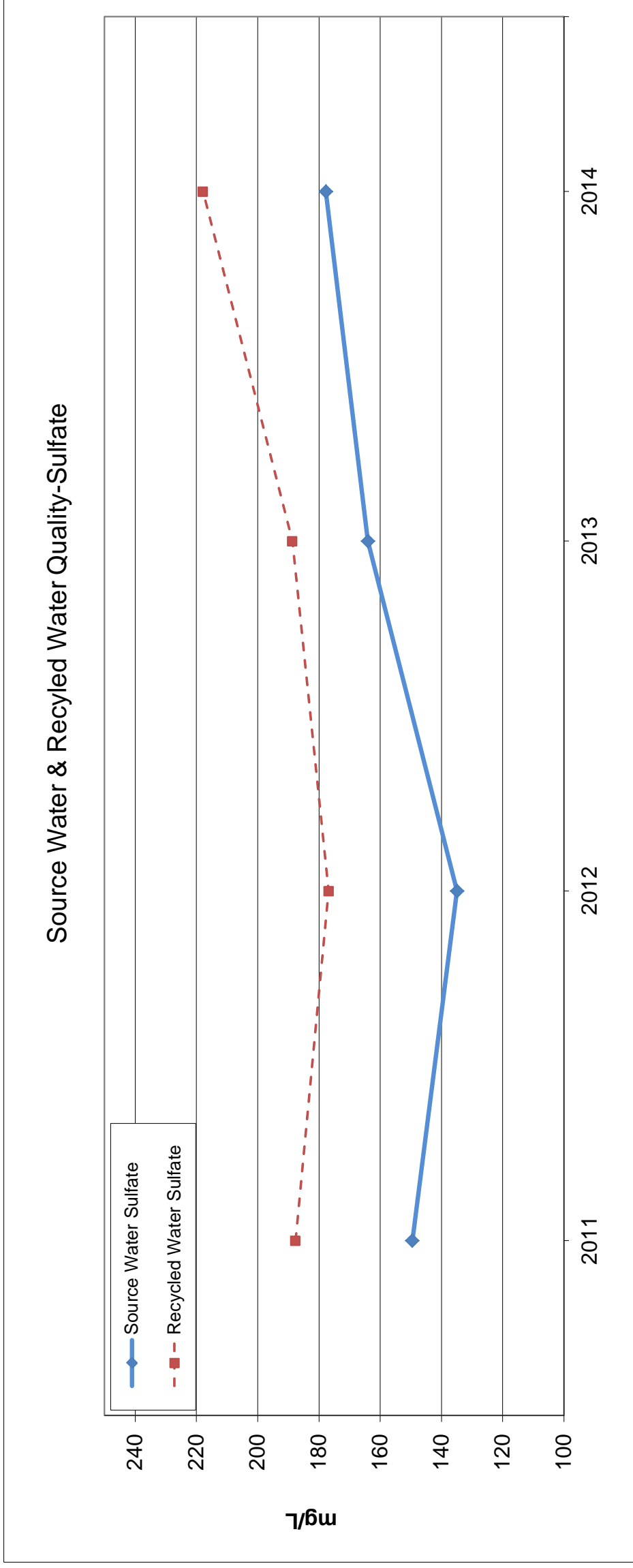


# ATTACHMENT A-RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2014

## Data Tables and Charts



**ATTACHMENT A-RECYCLED WATER ANNUAL SUMMARY 2014**  
**Data Tables and Charts**



### Enforcement Actions for March 2015

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Facility	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
03/12/2015	Notice of Violation R9-2015-0050	El Camino Real Road Widening Project, City of Carlsbad	Failure to comply with discharge prohibitions and effluent limitations for construction activities and to implement adequate best management practices (BMPs).	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ.
03/18/2015	Notice of Violation R9-2015-0049	Toll Brothers Robertson Ranch, Carlsbad	Failure to implement and provide BMPs of minimum erosion, sediment, and runoff control for construction site.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ.
03/27/2015	Notice of Violation R9-2015-0055	Winchester Wesselink LLC, Winchester Dairy, Winchester	Failure to provide annual monitoring reports, to submit annual fee payment, and to provide written notification of transfer of ownership.	Water Discharge Requirement (WDR) Order No. R9-2007-0042
03/03/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Craftstones, Ramona	Failure to adequately report annual groundwater monitoring.	WDR Order No. 86-22
03/10/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	DS Services of America Inc., Lakeside	Failure to adequately report annual groundwater monitoring.	WDR Order No. R9-2004-0389
03/17/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Padre Dam Ray Stoyer Water Recycling Facility, Santee	Exceedance of maximum daily flow rate and effluent limitation for Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate on June 2014.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2009-0037
03/18/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Carlsbad MS4, Carlsbad	Failure to implement BMPs of minimum erosion and sediment control for construction site on Buena Vista and James.	NPDES General Municipal Storm Water Permit Order Nos. R9-2013-0001 and R9-2007-0001

<b>Enforcement Date</b>	<b>Enforcement Action</b>	<b>Facility</b>	<b>Summary of Violations and Enforcement</b>	<b>Applicable Permit/Order Violated</b>
<b>03/20/2015</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	All Seasons RV Park, Escondido	Exceedance of 12-month average effluent limitation for Chloride and Boron reported on December 2014.	WDR Order No. 94-005
<b>03/27/2015</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Carlsbad MS4, Carlsbad	Failure to implement BMPs of minimum erosion and sediment control for construction site on Valley Street and Oak Ave.	NPDES General Municipal Storm Water Permit Order Nos. R9-2013-0001 and R9-2007-0001

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume* (Gallons)	Total Recovered* (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	5	0	0	0%	0%	4.8	282.0	69,420
		25	0	0	0%	0%			
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	100	100	50	100%	50%	3.4	503.0	256,780
Encinitas City	City of Encinitas CS	300	200	0	67%	0%	4.0	123.0	36,100
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	121	121	0	100%	0%	0.0	155.0	58,244
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	3,500	800	2,700	23%	77%	20.0	510.0	165,000
Oceanside City	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside Outfall CS	1,410	1,200	0	85%	0%	35.6	439.7	169,527
Poway City	City of Poway CS	2,754	2,754	0	100%	0%	3.4	185.0	42,862
Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District	Rancho Santa Fe San Dist Plant CS	725	0	0	0%	0%	6.0	60.0	3,550
San Clemente City	City of San Clemente CS	773	773	406	100%	53%	3.7	174.6	67,373
		33	0	0	0%	0%			
		1,075	225	0	21%	0%			
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	42	42	0	100%	0%	145.0	3,002.0	2,186,810
		1,080	1,080	0	100%	0%			
UC San Diego	University of California, San Diego CS	2	0	0	0%	0%	0.5	25.0	55,000
US Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	USMC Base, Camp Pendleton CS	40	0	0	0%	0%	33.9	120.1	55,000
Totals for Public Spills		11,945	7,295	3,156					
Totals for Federal Spills		40	0	0					

\*Total Recovered plus Total Reaching Surface Waters does not always equal Total Volume for one or more of the following reasons: 1) a portion of the spill may have been to land and not recovered, 2) a portion of the spill may have been to a drainage channel and recovered (all of the volume discharged to a drainage channel whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters), and/or 3) a portion of the spill may have been discharged directly to surface waters and recovered (all of the volume discharged directly to surface waters whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters).

Reporting Agency	Collection System	Total Volume*	Total Recovered*	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(Gallons)				
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	5	0	0	0%	0%	69,420	22,000
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	10	10	10	100%	100%	102,211	16,675
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo OO CS	30	30	0	100%	0%	142,000	53,848
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	30	30	0	100%	0%	58,244	13,000
		120	0	0	0%	0%		
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	20	20	0	100%	0%	18,000	6,650
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	3	0	0	0%	0%	60,000	20,365
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	100	0	100	0%	100%	165,000	50,200
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Padre Dam CS	2,232	2,232	0	100%	0%	67,658	15,024
Poway City	City of Poway CS	16	0	0	0%	0%	42,862	12,165
		810	0	0	0%	0%		
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collec	162	100	62	62%	38%	2,186,810	267,237
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	80	15	65	19%	81%	42,000	14,762
	Totals	3,618	2,437	237				

\*Total Recovered plus Total Reaching Surface Waters does not always equal Total Volume for one or more of the following reasons: 1) a portion of the spill may have been to land and not recovered, 2) a portion of the spill may have been to a drainage channel and recovered (all of the volume discharged to a drainage channel whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters), and/or 3) a portion of the spill may have been discharged directly to surface waters and recovered (all of the volume discharged directly to surface waters whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters).



## FY 2014-15 THIRD QUARTER DREDGE AND FILL PROJECT ACTION REPORT JANUARY THROUGH MARCH 2015

Reporting Period	Certification/ WDR Applications Received	Certifications/ WDRs Issued <sup>1</sup>	Enrollment in State Certifications <sup>2</sup>	Certification/ WDR Amendments <sup>3</sup>	Certification Withdrawals <sup>4</sup>	Certification Denials Issued <sup>5</sup>	Total Pending Applications
January	5	3	2	4	0	0	
February	3	1	0	2	0	0	
March	10	3	0	1	0	0	
<b>Quarterly Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Fiscal YTD TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>97</b>

Reporting Period	Permanent Impacts <sup>6</sup> (Acres)	Temporary Impacts <sup>6</sup> (Acres)	Establishment Mitigation <sup>7</sup> (Acres)	Restoration Mitigation <sup>8</sup> (Acres)	Enhancement Mitigation <sup>9</sup> (Acres)	Preservation Mitigation <sup>10</sup> (Acres)
January	1.19	- 0.04	0.14	1.57	0	0
February	0.75	0	0	0.75	0	0
March	0.37	12.88	0.47	12.88	0.18	0
<b>Quarterly Total</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>12.84</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>15.20</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fiscal YTD TOTAL</b>	<b>18.79</b>	<b>36.20</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>117.43</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>6.71</b>

1. Certifications can be low impact, conditional, or programmatic. Low impact certifications are issued to projects that have minimal potential to adversely impact water quality. Conditional certifications are issued to projects that have the potential to adversely impact water quality, but by complying with technical conditions, will have minimal impacts. Programmatic certifications are conditional certifications issued to projects with like, recurring, or long-term impacts, thereby requiring continuous oversight.
2. In cases where the State Water Resources Control Board has issued a programmatic certification (State Certification), the Regional Water Boards are responsible for reviewing projects in their area to confirm whether they qualify for enrollment in the programmatic certifications.
3. Amendments are revisions to certifications that have been issued.
4. Withdrawn refers to projects that the applicant or San Diego Water Board have withdrawn due to procedural issues not corrected within one year.
5. Denials are issued when a project will adversely impact water quality and suitable mitigation measures are not proposed or possible.
6. Permanent impacts (P) result in a permanent fill or loss of wetland function and value. Temporary impacts (T) are expected to return to their original condition within one year.
7. Establishment is defined as the creation of vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State where the resource has never previously existed (e.g. conversion of nonnative grassland to a freshwater marsh).
8. Restoration is divided into two activities, re-establishment and rehabilitation. Re-establishment is defined as the return of natural/historic functions to a site where vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State previously existed (e.g., removal of fill material to restore drainage). Rehabilitation is defined as the improvement of the general suite of functions of degraded vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., removal of a heavy infestation or monoculture of exotic plant species from jurisdictional areas and replacing with native species).
9. Enhancement is defined as the improvement to one or two functions of existing vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., removal of small patches of exotic plant species from an area containing predominantly natural plant species).
10. Preservation is defined as the acquisition and legal protection from future impacts in perpetuity of existing vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., conservation easement).

## Quarterly Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

January – March 2015

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	MITIGATION (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	CERTIFICATION/ WDR ACTION <sup>2</sup>
1/14/2015	San Diego Association of Governments	Sorrento Valley Double Track Project	The amendment allows for additional temporary impacts from the construction of a previously unplanned site access point as well as a reduction in overall temporary impacts of the project.	Penasquitos Lagoon	(T): 0.006 acres of streambed (T): Reduction of wetland impacts by 0.047 acres	No Changes to Mitigation	Amendment No. 2 to Certification No. 11C-118
1/16/2015	Bonsall Group, LLC	Lilac Del Cielo Project	The project involves the development of 76 residential condominium units within 10.99 acres of the 54.82 acre property. The remaining acreage will be devoted to a trail easement, a conservation area, fuel management zones, and the existing West Lilac Road right-of-way.	San Luis Rey River and its tributaries	(P): 0.03 acres of wetlands (T): 0.0004 acres of wetlands	<b>Restoration:</b> 0.44 acres of wetland mitigation credit from the San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank <b>Restoration:</b> 0.0004 acres of wetland	R9-2014-0015 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
1/16/2015	USA Portola Properties, LLC	Portola Center	The amendment allows a change to the due date of the Mitigation Site(s) Preservation Mechanism and changes to the due dates for various Annual Reports.	Tributaries to Aliso Creek	No Changes to Impacts	No Changes to Mitigation	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. R9-2013-0113
1/16/2015	Rancho Mission Viejo	Planning Area 2	The amendment allows for additional permanent riparian area impacts and establishment mitigation related to the construction of an engineered fill berm between Planning Area 2 and Chiquita Wastewater Treatment Plant.	San Juan Creek	(P): 0.024 acres of riparian area	<b>Establishment:</b> 0.14 acres of riparian area	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. R9-2013-0036
1/20/2015	City of Dana Point	Capistrano Beach Storm Drain Phase II Maintenance Project	The amendment extends the expiration date of the certification an additional five years through January 2020.	Pacific Ocean	No Changes to Impacts	No Changes to Mitigation	Amendment No. 2 to Certification No. 04C-154

## January – March 2015

## Quarterly Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	MITIGATION (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	CERTIFICATION/ WDR ACTION <sup>2</sup>
1/23/2015	San Diego Association of Governments	Elvira to Morena Double Track Project Geotechnical Work Project	The project allows geotechnical boring in support of the proposed replacement of the railroad Bridge 259.6 over Rose Creek.	Rose Creek	(T): 32 linear inches	No Mitigation Required	R9-2015-0016 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2012 Nationwide Permits
2/6/2015	San Diego Association of Governments	Elvira to Morena Double Track Geotechnical Work Project	The amendment allows a change to additional condition number 6 to allow the applicant to leave the drill rig and related equipment in Rose Creek overnight as long as there is not predicted rain.	Rose Creek	No Changes to Impacts	No Changes to Mitigation	Amendment to Conditions of Enrollment No. R9-2015-0016 State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2012 Nationwide Permits
2/26/2015	San Diego Association of Governments	Inland Rail Trail Project, San Marcos to Vista Segment	The project involves the construction of a 7-mile long, paved two-lane bikeway within the North County Transit District right of way. Project construction will include concrete drainage channel realignment as well as bridge construction.	Tributaries to Buena Creek and tributaries to Buena Vista Creek	(P): 0.71 acres of streambed	<b>Restoration:</b> 0.69 acres of streambed <b>Restoration:</b> 0.02 acres of mitigation credit from Pilgrim Creek Mitigation Bank	R9-2014-0128 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
2/26/2015	California Department of Transportation District 11	State Route 76 South Mission Road to Interstate 15	The amendment allows for additional impacts that were inadvertently omitted from the application process and therefore not included in the original Certification.	San Luis Rey River, Live Oak Creek, and their tributaries	(P): 0.04 acres of wetland	No Changes to Mitigation	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. R9-2013-0035

## Quarterly Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

January – March 2015

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	MITIGATION (Acres) <sup>1</sup>	CERTIFICATION/ WDR ACTION <sup>2</sup>
3/3/2015	Passerelle, LLC	Campus Park Development Project	The amendment allows for additional permanent streambed impacts and additional establishment mitigation related to necessary flood control and drainage facilities.	Horse Creek Ranch and its tributaries	(P): 0.05 acre of streambed	Establishment: 0.29 acres of riparian area	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. 12C-048
3/5/2015	City of San Diego Transportation and Storm Water Department	Routine Maintenance of Storm Water Facility Maps 36 & 37 (Mission Bay High School and Pacific Beach Dr./Olney St. Channels)	The project involves the maintenance of existing storm water facilities through the restoration of original design capacity by the removal of accumulated trash, debris, plant material and sediment.	Mission Bay and its tributaries	(P): 0.31 acres of streambed	Establishment: 0.18 acres of wetland Enhancement: 0.18 acres of wetland	R9-2014-0077 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
3/24/2015	Westgroup Kona Kai, LLC	Kona Kai Seawall Repair Project	The project involves the removal and replacement of approximately 79 feet of existing seawall and adjacent landscape with in-kind construction.	San Diego Bay	(P): 0.007 acres of ocean	No Mitigation Required	R9-2014-0060 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ
3/24/2015	Sweetwater Authority	Urban Runoff Diversion System Phase I Maintenance	The project involves maintenance activities to restore the water quality improvement functions provided by the Urban Runoff Diversion System. The project work includes pond dewatering, vegetation clearing, sediment removal, and revegetation with Typha (cattails).	Sweetwater Reservoir	(T): 12.88 acres of wetland	Reestablishment: 12.88 acres of wetland	R9-2014-0087 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017 DWQ

1. Wetland refers to vegetated waters of the United States and streambed refers to unvegetated waters of the United States (P) = permanent impacts. (T) = temporary impacts, temporary impacts are restored to pre-project conditions.
2. Low impact certification is issued to projects that have minimal potential to adversely impact water quality. Conditional certification is issued to projects that have the potential to adversely impact water quality, but by complying with technical conditions, will have minimal impacts. Denials are issued when the project will adversely impact water quality and suitable mitigation measures are not proposed or possible and when a project does not meet the eligibility requirements of general orders. Withdrawn refers to projects that the applicant or San Diego Water Board have withdrawn due to procedural issues that have not been corrected within one year.