

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer's Report

June 21, 2017

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The June 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 this 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

Recent Hires

Laura Samrad, Professional Engineering Geologist in the Land Discharge Unit, began working on June 5, 2017. Her duties include Waste Discharge Requirements, site inspections and field investigations, enforcement, and technical support. Ms. Samrad received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from CSU Sonoma and a Master of Science degree in Geology from CSU Hayward. She previously worked as an Engineering Geologist for the Department of Conservation and the Department of Transportation and as a student for two other Regional Boards.

Recruitment

Hiring interviews for the Environmental Scientist vacancy in the Source Control Regulation Unit are complete.

2. File Records Requests

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

Per the California Public Records Act, when a member of the public requests to inspect a public record or obtain a copy of a public record, each agency shall, within 10 days, determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in the possession of the agency and shall promptly notify the person making the request of the determination and the reasons therefor. Once the requested records are ready for review, the records coordinator schedules a date and time for the requestor to review the files.

The San Diego Water Board receives most of these requests by email (rb9_records@waterboards.ca.gov) and some by fax. From November 2016 – April 2017, the records coordinator received 265 records requests. During the last four years, the Water Board has received approximately 55 records requests per month.

3. Core Mission Support

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

The 2017 Practical Vision Operational Plan includes a Core Mission Support project designed to determine if the most critical mission support functions are meeting organizational needs. The critical functions include position recruitment, procurement, training, health & safety, facility management, records management, and fleet management. This report provides performance measures for the first quarter of 2017 (January to March) for each core administrative function.

1) Position Recruitment**How Well We're Doing**

- One recruitment package requested and prepared.
- 100 percent assistance with scheduling interviews.

Is Anyone Better Off?

- Job announcements posted in a timely manner facilitates recruitment.
- Minimizing disruptions to program work from vacancies.
- Supervisors rate Mission Support staff as very helpful.

2) Procurement**How Well We're Doing**

- Fourteen procurement orders submitted.
- One contract for services processed.
- 100 percent of rush projects completed on time.

Is Anyone Better Off?

- 99 percent of staff received the items requested to aid in enhanced job performance.
- Ergonomic needs were met.
- Outreach and cleanup projects were successful.

3) Training**How Well We're Doing**

- 100 percent of external and internal training requests processed.
- New staff orientation and guidance on required training.
- Training records maintained for all staff.

Is Anyone Better Off?

- Staff able to attend job required and job related training.
- 100 percent of new staff completed required training.
- Scored 100 percent on training records during safety audit.

4) Health and Safety**How Well We're Doing**

- 100 percent of all-staff safety briefings completed.
- 100 percent of mandatory safety trainings implemented.
- Emergency drills and training on evacuation and alarms implemented as scheduled.

Is Anyone Better Off?

- Staff up to date on mandatory trainings.
- Staff are better prepared for emergency situations.

5) Facility Management**How Well We're Doing**

- 95 percent of maintenance requests responded to within the same work day.
- 100 percent of facility concerns addressed.
- Worker safety issues immediately addressed.

Is Anyone Better Off?

- 95 percent of staff rate facilities support "good" or better.
- Increased staff morale.
- Zero percent sick leave due to building conditions.

6) Records Management**How Well We're Doing**

- Approximately 260 files scanned into electronic documents.
- Twenty-eight file boxes recycled.

Is Anyone Better Off?

- Staff and the public have quick access to documents and public records.
- More building storage space due to fewer paper files.

7) Fleet Management**How Well We're Doing**

- All vehicles up to date with scheduled maintenance.
- Monthly vehicle checks completed and logged.
- Mileage logs turned in on time 100 percent of the time.

Is Anyone Better Off?

- Zero percent vehicle breakdowns.
- No fees incurred to the State for late mileage log submittals.
- Vehicles available 95 percent of the time.

4. Removal of Massive Trash Piles from San Diego River Trash Encampment (*Attachment A-4*)

Staff Contact: Jeremy Haas

With the help of the State Water Board Division of Administrative Services, the San Diego Water Board was able to provide full-size dumpsters to assist the San Diego River Park Foundation and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to remove approximately 25,000 pounds of trash from the San Diego River floodplain on May 17, 2017. The cleanup area is a CDFW ecological reserve in the Grantville area of Mission Valley adjacent to commercial development. The River Park Foundation and its River Rescue Team organized the cleanup event. A Water Board media release is attached (*Attachment A-5*).

The waste material was left over after law enforcement cleared out a large transient encampment in late April (see [KPBS news story here](#)). The trash was largely clothing, food litter, packaging, luggage, etc., but among the debris was human waste, drug paraphernalia, batteries, propane canisters, tires, and other hazardous materials.

The River in this area and downstream supports several beneficial uses for ecosystem health (including listed species), recreation, and fish consumption, all of which were under imminent threat from the transient encampment waste. The location and material of the waste create (on-site) and threaten to create (downstream) conditions of pollution and nuisance. The trash poses a significant threat to the River's beneficial because it is highly susceptible to being spread downstream by rain events.

The River Park Foundation estimates that its volunteers removed approximately 18,000 pounds of trash in April and 80,000 pounds of trash remained on site. CDFW and the Foundation are planning subsequent cleanups to remove the rest, during which the Water Board is prepared to provide additional assistance.

Photo 1: Two of the four full-size dumpsters that were filled on May 17 by CDFW and River Park Foundation volunteers.



Photo 2: Proximity of the trash to the San Diego River (note open water approximately 10 feet behind waste pile).



Photo 3: Some of the trash left over after the May 17, 2017 cleanup event.



Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Status of Claude “Bud” Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant NPDES Permit Reissuance

Staff Contact: Ben Neill

This report provides a monthly status update on the San Diego Water Board’s review of [Poseidon Resources \(Channelside\) LLC’s](#) (Poseidon) Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) application for reissuance of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the [Claude “Bud” Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant \(CDP\)](#) and the development of the draft NPDES permit.

Poseidon owns and operates the CDP subject to waste discharge requirements established by the San Diego Water Board in NPDES Permit No. CA0109223, Order No. R9-2006-0065. Order No. R9-2006-0065 expired in 2011, but remains in effect under an administrative extension until the reissued NPDES permit supersedes it.

The CDP is located adjacent to the Encina Power Station (EPS) (owned by [NRG Energy](#)) on the southern shore of the [Agua Hedionda Lagoon](#) in Carlsbad, California. The CDP is the nation’s largest seawater desalination plant. On November 9, 2015, the CDP began potable water

production providing up to 50 million gallons of drinking water per day to customers within the [San Diego County Water Authority's](#) (SDCWA) service area. The CDP is currently designed to intake source water from Agua Hedionda Lagoon through the existing Encina Power Station intake structure.

The reissuance of the NPDES permit for the CDP is a high priority for the San Diego Water Board and the State Water Board (collectively referred to as Water Boards). Following are updates on key activities since the [previous Executive Officer Report](#) update¹:

- 1) Poseidon submitted a revised Appendix ZZ – *Marine Life Mortality Report and Mitigation Calculation*; Appendix AAA – *Fish Return Discharge Antidegradation Analysis*; Appendix BBB – *Evaluation of Additional Intake Alternatives 1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20*; and Appendix CCC – *Evaluation of Additional Intake Alternatives 1, 11, 12, 13, and 14* on April 10, 2017.
- 2) Water Board staff met with Poseidon and the SDCWA on May 11, 2017. At that meeting, the following items were discussed:
 - a. The draft NPDES permit is being developed to require that the intake structure screens be located at the lagoon rather than onshore because that alternative is more protective of marine life. Poseidon and SDCWA voiced concerns regarding the feasibility of constructing and operating such an intake structure.
 - b. The Water Boards are accepting Poseidon's projection of marine life mortality associated with discharging brine waste through a diffuser at this time, but further research or information regarding diffuser-related mortality could change that decision in the future.
 - c. The San Diego Water Board is tentatively planning to release a draft NPDES permit in Fall 2017 with the hearing date tentatively scheduled for March of 2018. This schedule may be subject to change to accommodate a process for obtaining a neutral third-party review of various reports and other submittals by Poseidon as discussed in the next paragraph. The San Diego Water Board intends to hold public workshops during the public comment period.
- 3) Chapter III.M.2.a.(1) of the Ocean Plan provides the San Diego Water Board with an option to require Poseidon to hire a neutral third-party to review reports and submittals included in Poseidon's report of waste discharge and to make recommendations to the San Diego Water Board. Following the May 11 meeting, this option is being explored in consultation with Poseidon and SDCWA for the review of information regarding intake technology, comparisons of intake and mortality of all forms of marine life associated with different intake screen locations, proposed mitigation for impacts to marine life and other issues.

¹ Additional information regarding the CDP can be found in Executive Officer Reports for [April 2017](#), [February 2017](#), [December 2016](#), [November 2016](#), [October 2016](#), [September 2016](#), [August 2016](#), [May 2016](#), [December 2015](#), [September 2015](#), and [June 2015](#).

- 4) The State Water Board released on May 23, 2017, a draft amendment to the Once-Through Cooling Policy that would extend the compliance deadline for the EPS to December 31, 2018. Written comments on the amendment are due by July 7, 2017 at noon. This extension of the compliance deadline is necessary to keep EPS operational due to potential electrical grid disruptions in 2018 caused by the unexpected shutdown of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station; delays in construction of the Carlsbad Energy Center; and reliability concerns with long-term storage of natural gas at the Aliso Canyon gas storage facility in northern Los Angeles County. With EPS potentially continuing operations through the end of 2018, the CDP would continue co-located operations through the end of 2018 and stand-alone operations of the CDP would begin in 2019.

The San Diego Water Board has developed a dedicated website to inform the public about the NPDES permit reissuance for the CDP:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/regulatory/carlsbad_desalination.shtml.

In addition, an email list is available for interested persons to subscribe to at this website:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg9_subscribe.shtml.

2. Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program Update (*Attachment B-2a – B2e*)

Staff Contact: Barry Pulver

In order to leverage limited resources, the San Diego Water Board continues to work collaboratively with other interested entities to educate the operators and owners of Commercial Agricultural Operations in the San Diego Region of the requirement to enroll under one of the General Agricultural Orders. The following is a summary of outreach activities since issuance of the April 2017 Executive Officer's Report:

- 1) The San Diego Water Board sent a Notification of Enrollment Deadline to 1,500 agricultural rate customers of the Rancho California Municipal Water District. A copy of the notification is attached (Attachment B-2a).
- 2) The City of Escondido Water Utilities Department sent out notices to its Special Agricultural Water Rate customers providing notice of the August 7, 2017 deadline to enroll in the General Agricultural Orders and information on how to comply. A copy of the notice is attached (Attachment B-2b).
- 3) The Eastern Municipal Water District posted a *Notice to Enroll in the Agricultural Orders* on their [webpage](#).
- 4) The Yuima Municipal Water District included information on enrollment in the General Agricultural Orders in its January - March 2017 newsletter. A copy of the newsletter is attached (Attachment B-2c).
- 5) The San Diego Region Irrigated Lands Group (SDRILG) sent letters providing information regarding the General Agricultural Orders to approximately 1,300

agricultural operations located in San Diego County who are not members of the San Diego County Farm Bureau.

- 6) San Diego Water Board staff member Barry Pulver responded to more than 20 phone calls and email messages from individuals with questions regarding the General Agricultural Orders. The vast majority of the calls have been from growers in southwest Riverside County who received the Notification of Enrollment Deadline, and were inquiring on the availability of a Third-Party Group to serve commercial agricultural operations in southwest Riverside County.

Status of Third-Party Groups

The SDRILG remains the only approved Third-Party Group under the Third-Party General Order, and they are now accepting up to 20 new members per day. On May 23, 2017, Eric Larson of the SDRILG demonstrated on-line tools that they have developed to assist SDRILG members with enrolling in the Third-Party General Order. The tools use information supplied by the member to develop a Water Quality Protection Plan required for enrollment under the Third-Party General Order.

The Upper Santa Margarita Irrigated Lands Group (USMILG) was an approved Third-Party Group that assisted growers in southwest Riverside County with complying with the now expired [Conditional Waiver No. 4 – Discharges from Agricultural and Nursery Operations](#) (Agricultural Waiver). On May 4, 2017, the Riverside County Farm Bureau provided a notice on its [webpage](#) that the USMILG has disbanded. On May 19, 2017 the San Diego Water Board sent a letter to the Riverside County Farm Bureau (Attachment B-2d) requesting their perspective on if commercial agricultural operations in southwest Riverside County could enroll as members of any approved Third-Party Group including the SDRILG. By letter dated June 1, 2017 (Attachment B-2e), the Riverside County Farm Bureau confirmed that the USMILG is disbanded, and that discussions are underway with the SDRILG to resolve differences and to have the SDRILG be the Third-Party Group to assist commercial agricultural operations in southwest Riverside County in enrolling and carrying out the terms and conditions of the Third-Party General Order.

On May 26, 2017, San Diego Water Board staff members Barry Pulver and Brandi Outwin-Beals met with growers in the De Luz area of San Diego County to discuss the possible formation of a Third-Party Group under the Third-Party General Order.

Background

On November 9, 2016, the San Diego Water Board adopted the following General Agricultural Orders:

- 1) [Order No. R9-2016-0004](#), *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers that are Members of a Third-Party Group in the San Diego Region* (Third-Party General Order).

- 2) [Order No. R9-2016-0005](#), *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers Not Participating in a Third-Party Group in the San Diego Region* (Individual General Order).

The General Agricultural Orders require an estimated 6,000 commercial agricultural operations located on 70,000 acres of land in the San Diego Region to implement effective management practices to protect water quality. Commercial agricultural operations within the San Diego Region are required to enroll under either the Third-Party General Order or the Individual General Order by August 7, 2017.

For additional information about the Commercial Agricultural Regulatory Program, visit the San Diego Water Board's website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/commercial_agriculture/commercial_ag.shtml.

3. Court of Appeals Affirms the Fireworks Permit

Staff Contact: Ben Neill

On May 8, 2017, the California Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, issued its opinion AFFIRMING the trial court's order denying the Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation (CERF) Writ Petition challenging the San Diego Water Board Fireworks NPDES Permit, Order No. R9-2011-0022. The Court of Appeal (i) rejected CERF's argument that the trial court applied an incorrect standard of review, (ii) concluded that the San Diego Water Board "acted reasonably in deciding to rely on best management practices and visual monitoring as a method for assessing compliance with the Fireworks Permit", (iii) concluded that the Board "appropriately declined to require all dischargers to conduct receiving water monitoring", and (iv) concluded that "CERF failed to show the Board's application of the limited-term activity exception to the Fourth of July events at or near the La Jolla and Heisler Park Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) was legally or factually unsupported."

The San Diego Water Board adopted [Order No. R9-2011-0022](#), the *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Residual Firework Pollutant Waste Discharges to Waters of the United States in the San Diego Region from the Public Display of Fireworks* (Fireworks Permit) on May 11, 2011. The Fireworks Permit is the first general water quality permit in the nation to regulate the discharge of waste from fireworks events over surface waters. The Fireworks Permit findings conclude that fireworks could cause a condition of pollution and nuisance in surface waters due to the chemical constituents discharged through combustion and the leftover debris such as shells, cylinders, igniters, paper, and cardboard.

Following adoption by the San Diego Water Board, [CERF](#) petitioned the Fireworks Permit to the State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board). The State Water Board did not take action on CERF's petition. Subsequently in November 2014, CERF filed a petition for writ of mandate in the San Diego Superior Court based on the following two counts. First, CERF contended that the Fireworks Permit did not comply with the [Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California](#) (Ocean Plan) because the Fireworks Permit improperly allowed the discharge from two fireworks shows into two [ASBS](#) designated areas. Second, CERF contended

that the Fireworks Permit did not comply with the Clean Water Act's monitoring requirements because the Fireworks Permit did not require all dischargers to conduct receiving water monitoring.

On January 15, 2016, the Superior Court heard the case and ruled that the San Diego Water Board properly applied the provisions of the Ocean Plan to allow two limited-term fireworks events in two designated ASBS on the Fourth of July and that the Fireworks Permit requires sufficient monitoring to comply with the Clean Water Act.

CERF appealed the Superior Court's judgment to the Court of Appeal arguing that the judgment should be reversed because the Superior Court applied the incorrect standard of review. The Court of Appeal heard the case on April 11, 2017 and affirmed the Superior Court's judgment on the Fireworks Permit in an opinion filed on May 8, 2017. On May 31, 2017, the Court of Appeal opinion was certified for publication. A copy of the Court of Appeal opinion is also available by contacting the San Diego Water Board office.

Pollution from fireworks is not limited to waters within the San Diego Region. San Diego Water Board Staff are discussing with the State Water Board the possibility of adopting a statewide fireworks permit that would supersede the San Diego Water Board Fireworks Permit.

4. Lake San Marcos Update: Remedial Pilot Testing Begins

Staff Contact: Sarah Mearon

An alum treatment pilot test was conducted on May 23 and 24, 2017, at Lake San Marcos, a seasonally stratified North County reservoir impaired by high nutrients, excess algae, and low dissolved oxygen. The goal of the alum (aluminum sulfate) application is to remove phosphorus, improve water quality, and restore habitat and beneficial uses. Alum removes phosphorus from the water column by forming a "floc" (cluster of coagulated particles) that settles through the water column, removing dissolved and particulate forms of phosphorus. Alum also forms a reactive barrier on the sediment surface that intercepts and irreversibly binds phosphorus. Phosphorus inactivation reduces the amount of this nutrient available for uptake by algae, limits growth, and increases water column clarity. Monitoring data were collected two days after the application, one week after application, and two weeks after application, and will continue to be collected up to three months post-treatment to evaluate effectiveness. These data will be submitted to the Board in summer 2017.

Drone footage of the alum application is available here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ZLfvG-vWGA&index=9&list=PLt-A972QBADV9eLC3XMfdPTKmDQUcA3aj>

Both the lake and Upper San Marcos Creek, which flows into the lake at its north end, are included on the California 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. The San Diego Water Board issued an Investigative Order to the lake owner, Citizens Development Corporation (CDC), and entered into a Participation Agreement with several upstream public agencies (San Diego County, the City of San Marcos, the City of Escondido, and the Vallecitos Water District) to perform investigative work related to the presence of excess nutrients in the lake and watershed.



Boat applying alum to Lake San Marcos on May 23, 2017

A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report recommended several remedial actions to restore the habitat and beneficial uses of the lake and reduce nitrogen and phosphorus loading from the watershed. The recommended remedies for the lake are diffused aeration, alum treatment, and periodic lake water removal. The recommended remedies for the watershed are stream restoration/water treatment with alum and enhanced runoff controls. The selected remedies are anticipated to reduce overall nutrient loading to the lake by 40 to 50 percent and to restore and maintain beneficial uses.

The alum treatment pilot test is the first step in lake and watershed restoration activities. Upcoming work includes stream restoration pilot testing and enhancement of the existing selective withdrawal system. Stream restoration can help reduce phosphorus by increasing infiltration, nutrient uptake by plants, and settling within the floodplain, as well as by reducing erosion of phosphorus-rich sediment within the channel. Selective withdrawal involves removal of deep, nutrient-rich water from near the bottom of the lake via an intake pipe. The existing system removes water from the shallower, north end of the lake and uses the water to irrigate the adjacent golf course. The modified system will remove water from the deepest part of the lake, close to the dam, where nutrient concentrations are highest.

A status update information item on the restoration efforts is tentatively scheduled for October 2017.

Documents associated with this case are available for review online on Geotracker at http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000003261.

5. Development of Famosa Slough Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

Staff Contact: Jody Ebsen

Famosa Slough is a 37-acre estuarine wetland south of the San Diego River and approximately 1.25 miles east of the Pacific Ocean in San Diego. It is a designated State Marine Conservation Area providing marine and estuarine habitat for waterfowl and wildlife and associated recreational beneficial uses.

In the April 2017 Executive Officer's Report, staff estimated a Famosa Slough Nutrient TMDL would be brought before the Board in June. Since then, staff has received additional information from the stakeholders. We now expect to release a tentative Resolution for public comment in July and to bring it before the Board in late summer.

Famosa Slough is on the Clean Water Act section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies because eutrophic conditions impair its wildlife and recreational uses. Reductions in nutrient loads are necessary to restore ecosystem and recreational beneficial uses of Famosa Slough. A nutrient TMDL is under development to address the impairment. A stakeholder group that consists of the City of San Diego, Friends of Famosa Slough, and Water Board staff have been involved with the TMDL development.

The focus of the TMDL is to identify the loading capacity of the Slough, identify effective and efficient methods to reduce nutrient loads that contribute to the eutrophic conditions, and develop a monitoring program to assess the effectiveness of management measures. Modeling results indicate that a 37 percent nutrient load reduction from the Famosa Slough watershed combined with twice-a-year algae harvesting in the Slough will restore beneficial uses in an economically efficient manner within a reasonable time frame.

Because of the small watershed size and the mostly residential land uses in the watershed, the existing requirements within the regional municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit (Order No. R9-2013-0001) for illicit discharge detection and elimination and for storm water best management practices can lead to the necessary nutrient reductions. Staff is evaluating options, however, in case Board action is necessary to ensure that the slough is restored.

6. Conceptual Approvals and Funding for East County Advanced Water Purification Program

Staff Contact: Julie Chan

Padre Dam Municipal Water District (MWD) received regulatory conceptual approvals for the East County Advanced Water Purification Program from the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water. The State Water Board also awarded the project \$116.2 million as part of the Proposition 1 Water Recycling Funding Program. The East County Advanced Water Purification Program is a partnership among Padre Dam MWD (the lead agency), Helix Water District, San Diego County, and the City of El Cajon. The program is expected to produce up to

30 percent of the drinking water for these jurisdictions and help reduce reliance on imported water.

The conceptual approval will allow the program to use either Lake Jennings or the Santee Groundwater Basin, or both, as environmental buffers for recycled water in compliance with draft regulations on surface water augmentation and the groundwater recharge regulations. The other conceptual approval will allow Padre Dam MWD to use a free chlorine disinfection process to produce the recycled water based on the successful performance of its demonstration project.

According to Water Online,² Padre Dam MWD plans to use the Prop 1 funds to construct Phase 1 of the East County Advanced Water Purification Facility. The funding consists of \$15 million in grant funding, and \$101.2 million in a low interest loan.

7. Recycled Water Annual Summary Report 2016 (*Attachment B-7*)

Staff Contact: Alex Cali

The San Diego Water Board surveys recycled water facilities annually to collect information on production, reuse, and the quality of recycled water in the San Diego Region. That information is analyzed and summarized in the *Recycled Water Annual Summary Report* (Report).

The report for 2016 is Attachment B-7 to this Executive Officer's Report. The amount of wastewater treated by facilities surveyed in 2016 was over 102,000 acre-feet. Based on the information reported, over 57,000 acre-feet of recycled water was beneficially reused in the Region. This equates to about 56 percent of wastewater treated by the facilities surveyed being beneficially reused. Approximately 26 percent of wastewater treated by these facilities was discharged to the ocean for disposal. The total permitted production of recycled water for the facilities that reported is over 178,000 acre-feet per year. The actual reported production volume of recycled water in the San Diego region equates to approximately 57 percent of the permitted recycled volume capacity. The 2016 total volume of recycled water beneficially reused in the Region increased by over 2,300 acre-feet compared to 2015, but was below the 61,000 acre feet reused in the peak year of 2014. The total volume of treated wastewater discharged to the ocean under NPDES permits is approximately 350,000 acre-feet per year, and the total amount of wastewater "reused" is approximately 16 percent of that total wastewater volume.

Comparing data from 2015 and 2016, the total number of recycled water use sites inspections conducted by recycled water agencies increased by 373 and the percent of inspected sites with violations increased by 1.1 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. Total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, and sulfate concentrations in recycled water decreased in 2016, when compared with 2015 and historical

² <https://www.wateronline.com/doc/padre-dam-receives-conceptual-approvals-and-m-for-east-county-0001>

trends, while source water concentrations for chloride, sulfate, and TDS increased in 2016. Nitrate concentrations increased, although total nitrogen³ concentrations decreased in 2016.

The San Diego Water Board staff has continued to assess the way the data are reported by the agencies to eliminate the double counting of recycled water production, disposal, and reuse data.

8. New Water Quality Report Cards and TMDLs and Alternatives (Attachments B-8a – B-8c)

Staff Contact: Cynthia Gorham

Water Quality Report Cards (report cards) are one-page project overviews developed as part of each Regional Water Board's annual performance report for the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) program. These report cards initially focused on TMDL projects, but our Region expanded the scope to include all types of projects that target restoration of impaired water bodies. The goal of the report cards is to provide concise and relevant information that can be quickly understood by agency executives, the public, and the legislature. Each report card includes a summary, outcomes, a map, and a data graphic.

The San Diego Water Board has developed 15 report cards over the last six years. The most recently completed report cards include the Chollas Creek TMDLs for copper, lead, and zinc (Attachment B-8a); the stakeholder-driven TMDL for sediment in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon (Attachment B-8b); and a cooperative sediment cleanup effort with the U.S. Navy for metals and pesticides in the former U.S. Naval Training Center Boat Channel in San Diego Bay (Attachment B-8c).

Report cards can be found on the State Water Board [performance report webpage](#) and at the San Diego Water Board [TMDL webpage](#).

Staff will develop two new report cards this year to highlight efforts to (1) reduce bacteria loading to beaches from the San Diego River; and (2) reduce nutrient loads in Famosa Slough. The new report cards will be completed in late 2017.

9. Basin Plan Triennial Review Progress Reports

Staff Contacts: Chad Loflen, Melissa Valdovinos, Michelle Santillan

Introduction

Periodic review of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) is required by state and federal law. California Water Code section 13240 states that Basin Plans "...shall be periodically reviewed and may be revised." Federal Clean Water Act section 303(c)(1) states that the Water Boards "...shall from time to time (but at least once each three year period...) hold public hearings for the purpose of reviewing applicable water quality

³ Total nitrogen includes other nitrogen compounds (USEPA, 2013):
<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/totalnitrogen.pdf>

standards and, as appropriate, modifying and adopting standards." Because federal law requires that water quality standards be reviewed every three years, the periodic review of the Basin Plan is commonly referred to as the "triennial review."

The San Diego Water Board concluded its most recent Basin Plan Triennial Review in May 2015. The purpose of the review was to identify needed updates and revisions to water quality standards and other elements of the Basin Plan. The product of the review is a priority list of suggested projects, which may result in Basin Plan revisions, and that serve as the basis of a three-year work plan. The priority list was endorsed via [Resolution No. R9-2015-0043](#).

The Tier 1 priority Basin Plan review projects include:

- 1) Biological Objectives for Water Bodies in the San Diego Region.
- 2) Chollas Creek Metals Site Specific Water Effect Ratio (WER).
- 3) Evaluation of Contact Water Recreation (REC-1) Water Quality Objectives and Methods for Quantifying Exceedances.

Included below are progress reports for the Tier 1 projects. More information on the Basin Plan review process and results is available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/tri_review.shtml.

ISSUE 1: BIOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES FOR WATER BODIES IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

1.A. ISSUE 1 PROJECT INFORMATION

Biological Objectives for Water Bodies in the San Diego Region		<i>Report Date</i>	June 1, 2017
		<i>Report Period</i>	December 2016 - May 2017
		<i>Overall Status</i>	Project is on track
Project Coordinator	Chad Loflen	Project Contacts	Chad Loflen and Betty Fetscher
Supervisor	Jeremy Haas, Healthy Waters Branch		
Project Description	The purpose of this project is to develop biological water quality objectives for the attainment of beneficial uses of inland surface waters.		
Project Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) To promote biological integrity of all surface waters. 4) To preserve high quality streams, including non-perennial streams. 5) To use biological integrity to assess the condition of surface waters where the science is already developed and to add types of waters as science is developed. 6) To better protect and restore altered streams from predictable hydrologic or physical stressors. 7) To prevent further biological degradation of streams that have suffered from large scale hydrologic and physical stressors. 		

Triennial Review Commitments	Basin Plan Amendment should: 1. Incorporate a narrative biological objective for water bodies in the San Diego Region. 2. Establish numerical measures by which to interpret the narrative objective.		
Key Milestones	Action	Date	Notes
	Public informational meeting	Fall 2015	Held with CEQA scoping meeting July 2016
	Draft Technical Reports complete	July-Sept 2016	June 2017
	Public Workshop	Summer 2016	TBD 2017
	Public and Peer Review Submission	Oct-Dec 2016	July/August 2017
	Board Hearing	Late 2017	
Project web site	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/bio_objectives/ Lyris list: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg9_subscribe.shtml		

1.B PROGRESS REPORT: Biological Objectives

Reporting Period Events	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project leads have finished drafting the technical reports for the project. Completed bioassessment sampling efforts for Spring 2017, with 26 sites sampled by San Diego Water Board and California Department of Fish and Wildlife staff. Project leads have prepared required paperwork needed for peer review.
Collaboration during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project leads were in regular communication with State Water Board staff working on a statewide Implementation Plan for Assessing Biological Integrity in Surface Waters. Project team worked with the City of San Diego on a proposal for a supplemental environmental project to integrate bioassessment into a stream restoration prioritization tool.
Activities planned, but not completed	None
Key issues during period	None
Looking Forward	
Activities planned for next reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release draft technical report and Basin Plan Amendments for public and peer review. Hold a public workshop for the project. Continue to coordinate with State Water Board.

Key issues on the horizon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The duration of time for the peer review process is variable.
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ISSUE 2: CHOLLAS CREEK METALS SITE SPECIFIC WATER EFFECT RATIO

2.A. ISSUE 2 PROJECT INFORMATION

Chollas Creek Metals Site Specific Water Effect Ratio (WER)		<i>Report Date</i>	June 1, 2017
		<i>Report Period</i>	December-May 2017
		<i>Overall Status</i>	Project is on track
Project Coordinator	Melissa Valdovinos	Project Contact	Melissa Valdovinos
Supervisor	Cynthia Gorham, Restoration and Protection Planning Unit		
Project Description	The purpose of this project is to revise the Basin Plan based upon the results of completed water effects ratios (WERs) for Chollas Creek dissolved copper and dissolved zinc prepared by the City of San Diego.		
Project Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use site-specific data to revise total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for dissolved copper and dissolved zinc in Chollas Creek. Protect beneficial uses of Chollas Creek and downstream waters. 		
Triennial Review Commitments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the Basin Plan to establish site-specific and chemical-specific WERs to be incorporated into the water quality objectives for toxic pollutants in Chollas Creek, and to revise the dissolved copper and zinc WERs in the Chollas Creek Metals TMDLs. The Basin Plan should also be amended to clarify the application of WERs in the California Toxics Rule (CTR) when developing numeric water quality objectives for toxic pollutants. 		
Key Milestones	Action	Date	Notes
	Held CEQA scoping meeting	September 2015	Approximately 20 attendees
	Submitted documents for peer review	June 2016	
	Received peer review comments	August-October 2016	
	Finalized staff/technical report	December 2016	
	Present at Board hearing	December 2016 February 2017	Adopted February 8, 2017
Project web site	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/basinplan_wer.shtml		

2.B. ISSUE 2 PROGRESS REPORT

Reporting Period Events	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses to peer and public comments completed. • Item adopted by the Board on February 8, 2017.
Collaboration during period	Outreach to non-governmental organizations prior to Board adoption: Groundwork San Diego, San Diego Coastkeeper, and Coastal Education and Research Foundation.
Activities planned, but not completed	Preparation of the administrative record for submittal to the State Water Board was delayed by redirection of staff to work on Tijuana River Valley issues.
Key issues during period	None
Looking Forward	
Activities planned for next reporting period	Administrative record will be completed in July 2017 and provided to the State Water Board.
Key issues on the horizon	State Water Board consideration of the Basin Plan amendment is tentatively scheduled for October 3, 2017.

ISSUE 3: EVALUATION OF CONTACT WATER RECREATION (REC-1) WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND METHODS FOR QUANTIFYING EXCEEDANCES

3.A. ISSUE 3 PROJECT INFORMATION

Evaluation of Contact Water Recreation (REC-1) Water Quality Objectives and the Methods for Quantifying Exceedances	<i>Report Date</i>	June 1, 2017
	<i>Report Period</i>	April 2017-May 2017
	<i>Overall Status</i>	Project is on track
Project Coordinator	Michelle Santillan	Project Contacts Michelle Santillan and Cynthia Gorham
Supervisor	Cynthia Gorham, Restoration and Protection Planning Unit	
Project Description	The project purpose is to determine whether and to what extent data supports amending the REC-1 objectives, implementation provisions for applicable TMDLs, or the TMDLs themselves. Then, as appropriate, to develop recommendations for carrying out such amendments. Results of the evaluation may include Basin Plan amendments to water quality objectives or the Bacteria TMDLs, and/or other Board actions.	
Project Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect REC-1 beneficial uses. 2. To adopt new and/or updated regulations based upon the latest technical findings and scientific understanding. 3. To facilitate effective use of resources by regulated parties. 4. To ensure judicious use of San Diego Water Board resources. 	

Triennial Review Commitments	Staff commitments to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue participating on related technical, scientific, and regulatory advisory groups. 2. Conduct a public workshop during fiscal year 2015-16 following community outreach on applicable science, particularly in relation to selection of indicators and compliance with objectives in wet weather. 3. Seek a third-party cost-benefit analysis regarding compliance with regulations of the San Diego Water Board, with a specific focus on the infeasibility of meeting wet-weather TMDL water quality objectives. 		
Key Milestones	Action	Planned Date	Notes
	MOU with MS4 Copermittee working group	November 2015	Finalized in October 2016
	Cost-benefit study public scoping meeting	August 2015	Held September 16, 2015
	REC-1 public workshop	Spring 2016	
	Cost-benefit analysis draft work plan public meeting	August 31, 2016	Held August 31, 2016
	Draft Cost-benefit analysis Report	April 2017	First Draft Reviewed by TAC and Steering Committee
	Cost-benefit analysis public meeting	May 31, 2017	Delayed to August 2017
	Cost-benefit analysis completed	August 2017	Delayed to September 2017
	Technical reports completed	September 2017	
	Board hearing for any recommended changes	2018	May require CEQA and peer review processes.
Project web site	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/issue3.shtml		

3.B. ISSUE 3 PROGRESS REPORT

Reporting Period Events	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The draft cost benefit analysis report was delivered to the stakeholder group for review and comments. • The Cost Benefit Analysis technical advisory committee met in April 2017 to review the draft cost benefit analysis report and provided comments to the consulting team.
Collaboration during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The REC-1 TMDL stakeholder-working group met in May 2017. • The Cost Benefit Analysis Steering Committee met in April and May 2017.

Activities planned, but not completed	none
Key issues during period	none
Looking Forward	
Activities planned for next reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft Cost Benefit Analysis report is expected to be completed in July 2017. A public meeting to discuss results is expected to be held in August 2017. The State Water Board plans to release a draft staff report on statewide Bacteria Objectives in Summer 2017.
Key issues on the horizon	A public workshop will be scheduled for Summer or Fall 2017.

10. Enforcement Actions for March and April 2017 (Attachment B-10)

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the months of March and April, the San Diego Water Board issued 21 written enforcement actions as follows: 1 Administrative Civil Liability, 1 Cleanup and Abatement Order, and 19 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each enforcement action taken is provided in the attached Table (Attachment B-10). The State Water Board's [Enforcement Policy](#) contains a brief description of the kinds of enforcement actions the Water Boards can take.

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:
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.

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

11. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – February and March 2017 (Attachment B-11)

Staff Contact: Joann Lim

Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges from sewage collection systems and private laterals, and transboundary flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region, can contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease. SSO discharges and transboundary flows can pollute surface and ground waters, threaten public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters. Typical impacts of SSO discharges and transboundary flows include the closure of beaches and other recreational areas, inundated properties, and polluted rivers and streams.

The information below summarizes SSO spills and transboundary flows in the San Diego Region reported during **February and March 2017**:

Sewage Collection System SSO Spills	Private Lateral SSO Spills	Transboundary Flows from Mexico
<p>30 spills were reported, totaling 1,787,611 gallons (1,126,301 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain).</p> <p>On March 17, 2017, the San Diego County Department of Public Works (County) discovered a damaged sewer line in El Cajon. Based on a start date of February 28, 2017, the County estimates 900,000 gallons overflowed into Los Coches Creek, a tributary to the San Diego River. The County terminated the SSO approximately 2 hours after discovering it. The County reported that there were no beach closures.</p> <p>Two spills that started on February 27 and 28, 2017 affected public access to Rattlesnake Creek in Poway and Pontos Beach in Carlsbad, respectively. San Diego Water Board staff is not aware of any other closures of beaches or other recreational areas due to the other reported spills.</p>	<p>25 spills were reported, totaling 8,495 gallons (2,142 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain).</p> <p>San Diego Water Board staff is not aware of any closures of beaches or other recreational areas due to the reported spills.</p>	<p>On December 16, 2016, the operation of Pump Station CILA was suspended due to the large flows resulting from precipitation in the Tijuana River watershed. Pump Station CILA resumed operations on March 24, 2017 and started to capture some of the river flow before it crossed the border into the U.S. The total amount of transboundary flow for this time period was not reported.</p> <p>Due to the heavy rains, a 48-inch diameter sewer line in Tijuana, Mexico cracked and a significant amount of sewage overflowed into the Tijuana River. All repair work was completed by February 23, 2017. Sewage overflows to the Tijuana River from this incident may have been as high as 256 million gallons. This event caused beach closures from Coronado to the U.S./Mexico border.</p>

Sanitary Sewage Overflows (SSOs)

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report SSO spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS)*. These spill reports are required under the [Statewide General SSO Order](#)⁴, the [San Diego Region-wide SSO Order](#)⁵, and/or individual National

⁴ 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*.

⁵ San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities⁶ report this information voluntarily. The SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the following State Water Board webpage:

https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main.

Details on the reported SSOs are provided in the following attached tables (Attachment B-11) titled:

- Table 1: February 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 2: February 2017 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region.
- Table 3: March 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 4: March 2017 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region.

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/ssso/index.shtml.

Transboundary Flows

Water and wastewater in the Tijuana River and from a number of canyons located along the international border ultimately drain from Tijuana, Mexico into the U.S. The water and wastewater flows are referred to collectively as transboundary flows. The U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) has built canyon collectors to capture dry weather transboundary flows from some of the canyons for treatment at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP), an international wastewater treatment plant located in San Diego County at the U.S./Mexico border. Dry weather transboundary flows that are not captured by the canyon collectors for treatment at the SBIWTP, such as flows within the main channel of the Tijuana River, are reported by the USIBWC pursuant to [Order No. R9-2014-0009](#), the NPDES permit for the SBIWTP discharge. These uncaptured flows can enter waters of the U.S. and/or State, potentially polluting the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary, and south San Diego beach coastal waters.

Details on the reported transboundary flows are provided in the attached table (Attachment B-11) titled:

- Table 5: February and March 2017 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region.

According to the 1944 *Water Treaty for the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande* and stipulations established in [IBWC Minute No. 283](#), the USIBWC and the Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas (CILA)⁷ share responsibility for addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. The USIBWC and/or CILA have constructed and are operating several

⁶ 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 and the U.S. Navy voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS.

⁷ The Mexican section of the IBWC.

pump stations and treatment plants to reduce the frequency, volume, and pollutant levels of transboundary flows. This infrastructure includes but is not limited to the following:

- The SBIWTP, located just north of the U.S./Mexico border, provides secondary treatment for a portion of the sewage from Tijuana, Mexico and dry weather runoff collected from a series of canyon collectors located in Smugglers Gulch, Goat Canyon, Canyon del Sol, Stewart's Drain, and Silva Drain. The secondary-treated wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through the South Bay Ocean Outfall, in accordance with Order No. R9-2014-0009, NPDES No. CA0108928.
- Several pump stations and wastewater treatment plants in Tijuana, Mexico.

The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA divert dry weather flows from the Tijuana River at a point just south of the international border to a Pacific Ocean shoreline discharge point approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather river flows and any river flows over 1,000 liters per second (35.3 cubic feet per second).

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

1. State Water Board Approves Update to 2010 Enforcement Policy

Staff Contacts: Christopher Means and Chiara Clemente

The Water Quality Enforcement Policy governs the Regional Water Boards' application of enforcement provisions of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The State Water Board approved updates to the 2010 Enforcement Policy on April 4, 2017. The revisions will take effect after approval by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). Revisions focus on four main areas, which are further described in the sections below:

- I. Clarifying language regarding implementation of consistency, transparency, and fairness in enforcement proceedings;
- II. Adjusting the process for prioritization and selection of enforcement cases;
- III. Fine-tuning of the penalty calculation methodology; and
- IV. Addressing environmental justice considerations and the human right to water in enforcement actions.

The revised Policy is available on the State Water Board [web page](#).⁸ Since many of the revisions and clarifications provided in the 2017 Policy are consistent with our existing regional priorities and processes, the effect will be primarily on changes to violation classification and penalty assessment methodology.

Consistency, Transparency, and Fairness

Language was added to the Policy to clarify that consistency in the enforcement process is applied by using the Policy's penalty methodology, and not by comparing outcomes of similar

⁸ http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/water_quality_enforcement.shtml

cases. While in some cases it may be relevant for Water Boards to compare outcomes, the Policy does not require a Regional Water Board to compare a proposed penalty to other actions that it or other Water Boards have taken. On the issue of transparency, language was added to ensure that enforcement orders "...should provide clear and consistent evidence and policy-based findings by decision makers to support order directives." The Policy also clarifies that "fairness" in enforcement is achieved by eliminating the economic advantage to those in the regulated community who do not comply with regulations.

Prioritization and Selection of Enforcement Cases

Violations now will be ranked as either Class A or Class B, instead of the current three-tier system. All Class A violations are to be analyzed for enforcement case prioritization. Based on examples of Class A violations in the Policy, this could result in an increase in violations subject to formal enforcement actions. Also, the Policy now requires staff at Regional Water Boards to hold quarterly enforcement prioritization meetings and appoint an Enforcement Coordinator, both of which the San Diego Water Board has been doing for nearly 20 years.

Fine-Tuning the Penalty Calculation Methodology

Changes to the penalty calculation methodology were made based on the statewide collective experience gained through years of applying it to real world situations, and through stakeholder and Water Board input. Major changes to the methodology include:

- 1) **Step 1 (Potential for Harm for Discharge Violations)**: Switches two factors so that the toxicity of the discharge is determined prior to the actual or potential harm to beneficial uses (BUs), and before the material is discharged to waters. Adds language to clarify that potential harm can be used if the actual harm to BUs cannot be quantified.
- 2) **Susceptibility to Cleanup**: Clarifies that a score of 0 is appropriate only if 50 percent or more of the discharge was actually cleaned up. Otherwise a score of 1 is required.
- 3) **High Volume Discharges**: Redefines a "high volume discharge" to be between 100,000 gallons and 2,000,000 gallons for which Regional Water Boards have discretion to select a maximum per gallon liability between \$2-\$10. For discharges in excess of 2,000,000 gallons, or a discharge of potable water, a penalty of \$1/gallon may be used.
- 4) **Non-Discharge Violations**: In determining potential for harm for non-discharge violations, Regional Water Boards now should consider whether the violation harmed the ability to perform their statutory or regulatory functions.
- 5) **Degree of Culpability Adjustment Factor**: Adjusts the minimum multiplier range from 0.5 - 1.5 to 0.75 - 1.5. Clarifies that a neutral multiplier (1.0) should be used when a discharger acts in a reasonable and prudent manner.
- 6) **History of Violations Adjustment Factor**: Clarifies that having no history of violations warrants a neutral adjustment (i.e. 1.0). When there is a history of similar or numerous dissimilar violations the Regional Waters Boards now can consider a multiplier higher than 1.1.

- 7) **Cleanup and Cooperation Adjustment Factor**: Clarifies that “a timely response to a Water Board order should receive a neutral adjustment as it is assumed a reasonable amount of cooperation is the warranted baseline.”
- 8) **Multiple Day Violations**: Modifies the suggested method for collapsing days of violation to lower assessed liability for long-running violations.
- 9) **Ability to Pay and Economic Benefit**: Clarifies that Water Boards can issue subpoenas to obtain financial information, that failure to furnish required information should be treated as a discharger waiving its right to challenge ability to pay, and that, using available information, ability to pay is determined by considering a discharger's income and net worth.
- 10) **Other Factors**: Provides examples of circumstances warranting an adjustment using “Other Factors” and clarifies language regarding how staff costs of investigation are to be calculated, documented, and included in a penalty action.

Environmental Justice and the Human Right to Water

The Policy has been updated to strengthen the Water Boards' commitment to environmental justice and disadvantaged communities by requiring the Water Boards to pursue enforcement that is consistent with the goals identified in Cal-EPA's 2004 Intra-Agency Environmental Justice Strategy ([available here](#))⁹. This is accomplished by requiring a greater focus on timely compliance assistance and progressive enforcement. Additionally, the Policy now will allow disadvantaged communities to implement Enhanced Compliance Actions in excess of 50 percent of the total assessed liability.

The Policy implements State Water Board Resolution No. 2016-0010, adopting the Human Right to Water as a core value ([available here](#))¹⁰ by requiring Regional Water Boards to consider the human right to water when prioritizing discretionary enforcement and to make information about violations of the Human Right to Water available through the Water Boards' public databases.

2. CalRecycle Holds State and Local Agency Technical Training

Staff Contact: John Odermatt

CalRecycle convened its “17 Technical Training for State and Local Enforcement Agencies” (LEAs) in Long Beach, April 3 to 6. This four-day training offered concurrent technical sessions, field exercises, and new for 2017, solid waste and tire hands-on learning sessions, to

⁹ More information is available at: <https://calepa.ca.gov/files/2017/01/EnvJustice-Documents-2004yr-EnglishStrategy.pdf>

¹⁰ More information is available at: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2016/rs2016_0010.pdf

provide an extraordinary opportunity to learn with other Local Enforcement Agencies, CalRecycle, Water Board staffs, and industry Representatives. A wide variety of technical sessions provided information and training on many solid waste management topics, including:

- Fire and Disaster Debris Management
- Physical Contaminants (Composting)
- Landfill Gas Equipment
- Permitting
- Mandatory Commercial Organics Recycling
- Mattress and Carpet EPR Recycling
- Odors

Senior Engineering Geologist John Odermatt was an invited panelist for a panel discussion on multiagency collaboration among the Water Boards, CalRecycle, Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC), Air Districts, Code Enforcement and Fire Departments. One topic that emerged during the discussion was the State and local agency actions and coordination, and lessons learned in response to regional wildfire disasters in 2003 and 2007 (see Table 1). Agency coordination was key to success in managing disaster related waste streams from those wildfires in the San Diego Region.

Table 1 – San Diego County Wildfire Impacts

Wildfires 2003 (3 regional fires)	Wildfires 2007 (6 regional fires)
<p>280,278 acres burned 5,000 buildings destroyed 63 buildings and 148 vehicles damaged 15 fatalities, including 1 firefighter and 104 firefighters injured</p> <p>Estimated losses at \$1.1 billion</p>	<p>402,600 acres burned 3,300 buildings destroyed 92 buildings damaged 223 vehicles destroyed 16 fatalities and 127 injuries ~ 1 million people evacuated</p> <p>Estimated losses at \$1.8 billion</p>

Some of the lessons learned from these regional catastrophes resulted in regulatory tools and procedures designed to assist the public and agencies to better manage disaster related waste streams, including:

Regional/State Management of Disaster Debris/Wastes

- Management of Mass Mortality – San Diego Water Board waiver and State Water Board guidance
- Debris/Waste Management – San Diego Water Board waiver and CalEPA/DTSC guidance

- Disposal of Fire Wastes at Landfills – San Diego Water Board waiver
- 1) Emergency dredge and fill actions – San Diego Water Board waiver

Local Agencies

- Debris Sampling Protocol
- Household Hazardous wastes management
- Ash and Asbestos cleanup / Recycling Burned Wastes
- Burned Vehicles Haul and Disposal
- Boil Water Orders

Information about the conference agenda and other CalRecycle and LEA Conference events¹¹ are also available online.

¹¹ Available on-line at: <http://www.cvent.com/events/17th-technical-training-series/event-summary-5d0f0e0625074aee820020d7d872c3f7.aspx>

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

June 21, 2017

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
July 2017 <i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
August 9, 2017 <i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Update on the Clean Water Act Section 401 Dredge and Fill Program (<i>Becker</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Cleanup Activities in the San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge (<i>Samrad</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Status Update on the Healthy Waters Strategy for San Diego Bay (<i>Clemente</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Addressing Threats to Beneficial Uses From Climate Change (<i>Haas</i>)	Tentative Resolution	100%	23-Feb-2017	No
Resolution of Commitment to an Alternative Process for Achieving Water Quality Objectives for Biostimulatory Substances in Famosa Slough (<i>Ebsen</i>)	TBD	50%	TBD	Likely
Settlement of the Administrative Civil Liability Complaint against the City of San Diego for Alleged Violations of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (<i>Jayne</i>)	Tentative Order	Yes	TBD	No
September 13, 2017 <i>Riverside County Flood Control District Office</i>				
Update on Enrollment in the Waste Discharge Requirements for Commercial Agriculture (<i>Pulver</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Status Update on a Pathway to Water Quality Restoration in the Santa Margarita River Estuary (<i>Sarabia</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Walking Tour of Storm Water Best Management Practices at the Riverside County Flood Control District Office (<i>Ryan</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
June 24, 2015		
Workshop on low dissolved oxygen conditions in the San Diego River	Strawn	
Information Item regarding high levels of naturally occurring elements in groundwater when they interact with other issues.	Olson	
August 12, 2015		
Information item regarding data supporting Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives	Olson	
December 16, 2015		
San Diego River restoration and land acquisition workshop	Strawn	
August 10, 2016		
SCCWRP Flow Recovery Project Update	Strawn	
November 9, 2016		
Modern Monitoring Workshop	Abarbanel	April 12, 2017 Board Meeting
March 15, 2017		
Update on Tijuana sewage spill into Imperial Beach	Abarbanel	
Information item regarding impacts of population dynamics on water quality	Olson	
Dynamics of Climate Science, perhaps with U.S.N. Climate Scientists	Abarbanel, Morales	
Revisit Lake San Marcos timeline	Abarbanel	November 2017 EOR
Clarify Operation of value for discharges into San Diego Bay.	Abarbanel	



Media Release

San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego>

Massive Cleanup of Trash in San Diego River Ecological Reserve

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
May 17, 2017

Contact: David Gibson
Phone: (619) 516-1990

SAN DIEGO – Today the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board is assisting the [San Diego River Park Foundation](#), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the City of San Diego to remove approximately 25,000 pounds of trash from the San Diego River and its floodplain in the Grantville area of Mission Valley. The affected area is an ecological reserve in the midst of dense commercial and residential development upstream of Qualcomm Stadium.

The San Diego River supports a sensitive ecosystem, recreation, and fish consumption, all of which are threatened by the massive waste deposit. The trash poses a significant threat to public health and the environment of the San Diego River and beaches if not quickly removed because it is highly susceptible to being spread downstream across habitats and roadways by rain events.

“The health of the San Diego River is a direct reflection of the region. We applaud the River Park Foundation, City of San Diego, and their public and private partners for organizing this cleanup,” said David Gibson, Executive Officer of the San Diego Water Board. “The River should be a place for residents to safely explore and a refuge for wildlife. It is not a de-facto substitute for housing and mental health services,” said Executive Officer Gibson.

The Water Board is stepping up to assist State and local agencies and non-governmental organizations, but this case exemplifies a regionwide challenge that is being addressed head-on.

The waste material is leftover after law enforcement cleared out a large transient encampment. Among the debris was human waste, drug paraphernalia, batteries, propane canisters, tires and other hazardous materials. Approximately 18,000 pounds of trash have already been removed, and the San Diego River Park Foundation estimates approximately 80,000 pounds of trash remain on site. The goal today is to remove 25,000 pounds, and subsequent cleanups will remove the rest.





Media Release

The San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board is a California state agency responsible for preserving, enhancing and restoring California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations. For more information on the San Diego Water Board please visit its [website](#).

For more information on conditions of the San Diego River, see:

1. [Fish tissue sampling in the San Diego River](#).
2. [Biological communities in the of the San Diego River watershed](#)

###

San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

Notification of Deadline to Enroll in the General Agricultural Orders

The San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board reminds owners and/or operators of commercial agricultural operations that the deadline to enroll in one of the General Agricultural Orders is **August 7, 2017**. A commercial agricultural operation is a farm, orchard, greenhouse, or other agricultural business that grows crops with the intent to make a profit.

In November 2016, the San Diego Water Board adopted two General Agricultural Orders that provide regulatory coverage for commercial agricultural operations:

- General Agricultural Order No. R9-2016-0004 provides regulatory coverage for commercial agricultural operations that enroll as **members of a Third-Party Group**. ***Currently there are no approved Third-Party Groups available to commercial agricultural operations located in Riverside County.***
- General Agricultural Order No. R9-2016-0005 provides regulatory coverage for commercial agricultural operations that enroll as **individuals**.

By enrolling, the owner/operator of the commercial agricultural operation agrees to:

- Use effective management practices to eliminate or reduce fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and sediment from leaving the agricultural operation and entering surface water and groundwater.
- Complete annual water quality training.
- Conduct monitoring and reporting activities.
- Pay an annual fee.
- Comply with all requirements of the General Agricultural Orders.

A Third-Party Group on behalf of its members can perform many of these activities.

For more information, visit the San Diego Water Board's website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego>, or contact the San Diego Water Board at (619) 516-1990.

The San Diego Water Board is a State agency that carries out federal and State clean water laws, programs, and regulations to protect and enhance the quality of California's waters. The watershed of the San Diego Region stretches along 85 miles of scenic coastline from Laguna Beach to the Mexican Border and extends 50 miles inland to the crest of the coastal mountains in San Diego, Orange, and Riverside Counties.



NOTICE

April 3, 2017

Agricultural Water Rate User:

The City of Escondido values our agricultural heritage and supports the success of agricultural operations within the City's water service area. You receive the City's Agriculture Water Rate, which is in part made possible by the Special Agricultural Water Rate (SAWR) program administered through the San Diego County Water Authority. As an SAWR user, you are considered a "commercial agricultural operation" by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board).

The San Diego Water Board has asked the City of Escondido to notify our SAWR users of the General Agricultural Orders, new rules applicable to commercial agricultural operations. The attached fact sheet and website links provide more information about the requirements; most importantly the **August 7, 2017** enrollment deadline. The management measures now required in the General Agricultural Orders are meant to protect our downstream creeks, lakes, and lagoons from farming-related pollution, including pesticides, fertilizers, oil and grease, pathogens, and loose sediment.

Property owners may choose between enrollment as an Individual or a Third Party Group. The only established Third Party Group known to the City is the San Diego Region Irrigated Lands Group, administered by the San Diego County Farm Bureau. For more information about the group, visit <https://www.sdfarmbureau.org/SDRILG/Irrigated-Lands-Group.php> or call (760) 745-2215. The Irrigated Lands Group has a website for online enrollment, and members must pay an enrollment fee to cover administrative and water monitoring costs. The cost for enrollment will increase on June 1, 2017.¹

Thank you for your attention to this matter. It is the City of Escondido Utilities Department's goal to provide excellent customer service. If you have questions about this notice that cannot be answered by the San Diego Water Board or San Diego Region Irrigated Lands Group, please call Escondido Utilities at (760) 839-4662.

Respectfully,

hJ.rrJJ<'
Christopher W. McKinney



Director of Utilities, City of Escondido

¹ According to the Farm Bureau website (accessed 3/30/17) "Farm Bureau members who did not enroll under the previous program are advised that the enrollment fee to enter the program is currently \$250 per acre capped at \$1250, but will go \$300/\$1500 on June 1, 2017."

Attention Owners & Operators of Commercial Agricultural Operations

An Announcement from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) reminds owners and/or operators of commercial agricultural operations that the deadline to enroll in one of the General Agricultural Orders is **August 7, 2017**. A commercial agricultural operation is a farm, orchard, greenhouse, or other agricultural business that grows crops with the intent to make a profit.

In November 2016, the San Diego Regional Water Board adopted two General Agricultural Orders that provide regulatory coverage for commercial agricultural operations. General Agricultural Order No. R9-2016-0004 provides regulatory coverage for commercial agricultural operations that enroll as **members of a Third-Party Group**, and General Agricultural Order No. R9-2016-005 provides regulatory coverage for commercial agricultural operations that enroll as **individuals**. Copies of the General Agricultural Orders may be found at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb9/water_issues/programs/commercial_agriculture/commercial_ag_wdr.shtml.

By enrolling, the owner/operator of the commercial agricultural operation agrees to:

- Use effective management practices to eliminate or reduce fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and sediment from leaving the agricultural operation and entering surface water and groundwater.
- Complete annual water quality training.
- Conduct monitoring and reporting activities.
- Pay an annual fee.
- Comply with all requirements of the General Agricultural Orders.

Many of these activities can be performed by a Third-Party Group on behalf of its members.

For more information visit

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/commercial_agriculture/commercial_ag.shtml, or contact Barry Pulver at (619) 521-3381, or barry.pulver@waterboards.ca.gov.

Who is the San Diego Water Board?

The San Diego Water Board is a State agency that carries out Federal and State clean water laws, programs, and regulations applicable to commercial agricultural operations to protect and enhance the quality of California's waters within the boundaries of the San Diego Region. The watershed of the San Diego Region stretches along 85 miles of scenic coastline from Laguna Beach to the Mexican Border and extends 50 miles inland to the crest of the coastal mountains in San Diego County, Orange County, and Riverside County. Visit the San Diego Water Board's website at www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego.

**YUIMA
MUNICIPAL
WATER
DISTRICT**

Newsletter

ISSUE NO. 9

FEBRUARY / MARCH 2017

Boiinl.of
OitectiPrs,20Lz

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laney37270pna)l.c:om

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Services Manager

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Water District
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COURTESY NOTICE TO COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL CUSTOMERS THERE IS A NEW STATE REGULATION:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board has requested that we advise Owners and Operators of Commercial Agricultural Operations of the deadline to enroll in one of the General Agricultural Orders by August 7, 2017. You can do this as an individual through the State or through the San Diego Farm Bureau's "Irrigated Lands Group" by contacting the following:

Individual Landowner Registration-Contact: Barry Pulver of the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board at (619) 521 3381, or email barry.pulver@waterboards.ca.gov

Irrigated Lands Group Registration-Contact: Kathy Rathbun, Program Manager at (760) 745 3023 or for information or registration online at:

<http://noi.sdrrigatedlandsgroup.org/>

NOTE: YUIMA IS NOT INVOLVED IN THE ENFORCEMENT OR IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS REGULATION AND IS NOT A CONTACT SOURCE OF INFORMATION.



Recent Storm Updates:



Due to the rains, the Rincon Ranch Road Pipeline Replacement Project was delayed and residents will be re notified when rescheduled prior to construction.

The State and County have declared an emergency making funds available for repair of damages caused by the rains. Yuima has begun the process to apply for reimbursement.

Local wells are slowly recovering and nitrate levels are beginning to drop so that wells previously shutdown can be reactivated.

Rainfall July -16 thru March -17 20.7 inches measured at District Office.

San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

May 19, 2017

**Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested
Article Number: 7016 2140 0000 3904 2805**

Richard A. Schmid, President
Riverside County Farm Bureau
21160 Box Springs Road, Suite 102
Moreno Valley, California 92557

**In reply refer to/ attn:
803119:bpulver**

Subject: Compliance with the General Agricultural Orders by Commercial Agricultural Operations Located in Southwest Riverside County

Mr. Schmid:

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) is concerned about the lack of an approved Third-Party Group to assist commercial agricultural operations in southwest Riverside County in carrying out their responsibility to comply with the terms and conditions of the General Agricultural Orders. A Third-Party Group, such as the disbanded Upper Santa Margarita Irrigated Lands Group (USMILG),¹ could build on relationships with growers already in place, and effectively assist growers with enrollment and compliance with the General Agricultural Orders. A Third-Party Group also allows growers to realize lower annual Waste Discharge Requirement fees and significantly reduced monitoring and reporting costs. The San Diego Water Board is concerned that some commercial agricultural operations in southwest Riverside County may not enroll in the General Agricultural Order because of the current lack of a local Third-Party Group that they can join.

On November 7, 2016, after a lengthy process for engaging the grower community, including the community in southwest Riverside County, the San Diego Water Board adopted two General Agricultural Orders² that provide regulatory coverage for commercial agricultural operations:

- General Agricultural Order No. R9-2016-0004 (Third-Party General Order) provides regulatory coverage for commercial agricultural operations that enroll as members of approved Third-Party Groups; and
- General Agricultural Order No. R9-2016-0005 (Individual General Order) provides regulatory coverage for commercial agricultural operations that enroll as individuals.

The Riverside County Farm Bureau sponsored USMILG was a Board approved Third-Party Group that assisted commercial agricultural operations in achieving compliance with the provisions of *Conditional Waiver No. 4 - Discharges from Agricultural and Nursery Operations* (Agricultural Waiver). The San Diego Water Board understands that the USMILG does not currently plan to seek Board approval to function as a Third-Party Group under the terms of the Third-Party General Order. The San Diego Region Irrigated Lands Group is currently the only

¹ See <http://www.riversidecfb.com/usmilg.htm>

² Copies of the General Agricultural Orders may be found on the San Diego Water Board website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/commercial_agriculture/commercial_ag_wdr.shtml

Mr. Richard A. Schmid
Riverside County Farm Bureau

- 2 -

May 19, 2017

entity yet authorized by the San Diego Water Board to represent agricultural operation as members of a Third-Party Group under the terms of the Third-Party General Order.

Unless commercial agricultural operations in southwest Riverside County enroll in the Third-Party General Order as members of an approved Third-Party Group, such as the San Diego Region Irrigated Lands Group, their only option to comply will be to enroll in the Individual General Order. Generally, the compliance costs associated with this option are significantly higher because the individual grower is responsible for developing and implementing their own monitoring and reporting program, including any supplemental studies that may be required in the event of a water quality standard exceedance. Some commercial agricultural operations may fail to enroll in either one of the General Agricultural Orders and will be subject to enforcement action by the San Diego Water Board.

The deadline for enrollment under either of the General Agricultural Orders is August 7, 2017. The San Diego Water Board may impose penalties in an amount of up to \$5,000 per day for each day a failure to enroll violation occurs (Water Code section 13261). **The San Diego Water Board intends to take aggressive enforcement action against commercial agricultural operations that fail to enroll in the General Agricultural Orders.**

Based on all of these considerations the San Diego Water Board encourages the Riverside County Farm Bureau's USMILG to consider applying for Third-Party Group status under the Third Party General Order. The San Diego Water Board wishes to have a clear understanding of the Riverside County Farm Bureau intentions in this regard and requests that you respond to the following questions by June 1, 2017.

- 1) Will the Riverside County Farm Bureau's USMILG submit a request to be an approved Third-Party Group under the Third-Party General Order, and if so when will the request be submitted?
- 2) In your view, can commercial agricultural operations in southwest Riverside County enroll in the Third-Party General Order as members of any approved Third-Party Group, such as the San Diego Region Irrigated Lands Group?

In the subject line of any response, please include the reference number "803119:bpulver". If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Barry Pulver by email at barry.pulver@waterboards.ca.gov or by phone at (619) 521-3381.

Respectfully,



-s:ITH

Assistant Executive Officer

cc: Mayor Maryann Edwards, City of Temecula, 4100 Main Street, Temecula, California 92590
Supervisor Chuck Washington, Riverside County, 4080 Lemon Street, Riverside, California 92501
Assembly Member Marie Waldron, California State Assembly, P.O. Box 942849, Sacramento, California 94249
Assembly Member Melissa Melendez, California State Assembly, P.O. Box 942849, Sacramento, California 94249
Senator Jeff Stone, California State Senate, State Capitol, Room 4062, Sacramento, California 95814



Riverside County Farm Bureau, Inc.
21160 Box Springs Road, Suite 102, Moreno Valley, California 92557-8706
Telephone 951.684.6732 FAX 951.782.0621
E-mail President@RiversideCFB.com - Website www.RiversideCFB.com
Affiliated with the California Farm Bureau Federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation

Board of Directors

June 1, 2017

President

Richard A. Schmid, Jr.

Mr. Barry Pulver
San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board
2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92108-2700

Vice Presidents

Ellen Lloyd Trover
Adrian Zendejas
Andy Wilson

Past President

Grant Chaffin

Re: 803119:bpulver

Dear Mr. Pulver,

Linden Anderson
Stephen J. Corona
Paul Cramer
Andy Domenigoni
Cindy Domenigoni
Ben Drake
John C. Gless
Dan Hollingsworth
Joyce Jong
Brad Scott
Greg Young

I am in receipt of Mr. James G. Smith's certified letter to me dated May 19, 2017. In his letter, Mr. Smith has requested the Riverside County Farm Bureau (RCFB) respond to his two questions no later than June 1, 2017.

Treasurer

Anton Schmidt

First, the Upper Santa Margarita Irrigated Lands Group (USMILG) is NOT the Riverside County Farm Bureau's (RCFB) organization nor does it come under any affiliation or support of the RCFB. The USMILG had its own Board of Directors, office staff, and non-profit status from the state. The RCFB helped form the USMILG in 2010 but once they selected their own board members and received their own non-profit status, the RCFB no longer had any affiliation with the USMILG other than offering a membership discount to those growers enrolled in the USMILG.

Staff

Since the RCFB had no control over the USMILG, I cannot say when or if the USMILG will ever request to be approved as a third-party group once again.

Executive Director
Corporate Secretary
Steven A. Pastor

Second, the San Diego Regional Irrigated Lands Group (SDRILG) and the RCFB are in discussions to resolve some of our difference to have the SDRILG become the third-party coalition for our growers as well. On June 14th, both the SDRILG and the RCFB boards will meet separately and decide how we should proceed with further discussions. I will inform you as soon as possible as to the outcome of each board's decision.

Office Manager

Stephanie R Bell

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Schmid, Jr., President

Serving
Riverside
County
Agriculture
Since
1917

Cc: Mayor Maryann Edwards, City of Temecula
Supervisor Chuck Washington, Riverside County
Assembly Member Marie Waldron
Assembly Member Melissa Melendez
Senator Jeff Stone
Mr. James Smith, Executive Officer
RCFB Board of Directors

ATTACHMENT B-7

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region Recycled Water Annual Summary Report 2016

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 significant 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 (Region). The State's Recycled Water Policy¹ 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 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 Region. Information analyzed in this report comes from a regional survey of recycled water facilities. The *Recycled Water Annual Summary Report* raises awareness of the production of recycled water as a resource in the Region and provides Board members, water purveyors, and the public with a region-wide summary of information on the volumes of recycled water actually reused, volumes of treated wastewater disposed, and quality of recycled water resources available for reuse in the Region.

Information reported from recycled water use sites indicates that over 57,000 acre-feet of recycled water was beneficially reused in the Region during 2016. That equates to about 56 percent of the total treated wastewater meeting statewide criteria for recycled water. The annual total reuse volume of recycled water increased by 2,300 acre-feet compared to 2015, but was below the 61,000 acre feet reused in the peak year of 2014.

Thirty-one recycled water facilities in the Region reported that they treated over 102,000 acre-feet of wastewater for reuse, with over 28,000 acre-feet either discharged to ocean outfalls or disposed of by other methods in 2016 (Table 1). By comparison, in 2015 recycled water agencies reported that they treated approximately 96,000 acre-feet of wastewater to a level meeting the statewide recycled water criteria. The proportion of the total volume of treated wastewater produced that was beneficially reused remained consistent, varying only within 1 percent of the values reported for 2015 and 2016. The San Diego Water Board staff continues to assess the means that agencies use to report recycled water data to eliminate the double counting of recycled water production, disposal, and reuse data.

The facilities also provided information on use type, use location, and compliance with applicable permits, summarized in the table below.

¹ http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2013/rs2013_0003_a.pdf

Action	2015	2016	Difference
Recycled water use sites	5,956	6,168	+212
Number of inspections	4,889	5,262	+373
Number of sites with violations	620 violations at 158 sites	689 violations at 201 sites	+69 violations at - 43 more sites

The percent of inspected sites with violations increased by 0.6 percent in 2016 compared to 2015 (Table 2). 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 the applicable permits. Overall recycled water quality met discharge specifications across the Region, despite the violations noted above.

The average concentration of chloride, sulfate, and total dissolved solids (TDS) in the source water increased between 2015 and 2016 (Table 5). This increase in strength is likely due to water conservation efforts during the drought that decreased the amount of water flowing to treatment plants, while the loading of constituents from soaps, water softeners, and other products into wastewater from municipal and industrial uses remained the same. Interestingly, there were decreases in the average concentrations of TDS, chloride, and sulfate in recycled water between 2015 and 2016. Other constituents that increased in concentration between 2015 and 2016 were nitrate and iron (Table 4). Historical data show no long-term discernible trends for individual facilities or other constituents reported, suggesting that the overall quality of recycled water remained consistent for the last two decades. Selected water quality data from 16 wastewater treatment facilities were compared for the time period 2013 to 2016 and are shown in Figures 2, 4, and 6 at the end of this report.

The San Diego Water Board regulates the production and discharge of recycled water through waste discharge requirements, master reclamation permits, water reclamation requirements, and statewide General Orders ² (collectively referred to as “permits”), and conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements. The master reclamation permits are useful tools for promoting 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.

² General Order WQ 2014-0090-DWQ for Recycled Water Discharges and General Order WQ 2014-0153-DWQ for Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems.

Many areas of the Region are precluded from receiving a regular supply of recycled water for landscape irrigation because of the lack of conveyance systems. Recycled water produced in the Region is largely 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 located 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. However, low-interest loans to public agencies for planning, design, and construction of water recycling projects are also available from the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).³ A small percent of those remote recycled water use sites may be served by recycled water filling stations.

The last major challenge remaining to enhance regional uses of recycled water is developing, constructing, permitting and implementing potable reuse projects. POTWs experience time periods when there is a low demand for recycled water, and with limited storage capacity, treated wastewater must be discharged to ocean outfalls. Regulations for direct potable reuse (DPR) are in the early stages of development. A feasibility report was conducted and presented to the Legislature on September 8, 2016. Until surface water augmentation and/or DPR regulations are promulgated, and/or additional “purple pipes” are made available, and viable projects are planned, constructed, and permitted; the disposal of excess treated wastewater into the ocean will continue.

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 in measuring, gathering, and reporting data on volumes of recycled water; and uncertainties about the purveyance of recycled water across jurisdictional areas of the San Diego and Santa Ana Water Boards.

³ California Water Recycling Funding Program:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/water_recycling/proposition1_funding.shtml

Table 1. Recycled Water Facility Production					
Year	# of Facilities Reporting	Total Vol. Treated (ac-ft)	Volume Disposed (ac-ft)	Volume Reused (ac-ft)	Percent Reused (ac-ft)
2009	29	104,777	49,376	54,928	52%
2010	27	74,043	32,449	41,594	56%
2011	30	109,764	62,913	48,955	45%
2012	29	104,791	38,480	57,397	55%
2013	29	91,704	33,301	58,454	64%
2014	30	106,013	27,951	61,161	58%
2015	30	96,483	32,605	55,408	57%
2016	30	102,606	28,418	57,780	56%

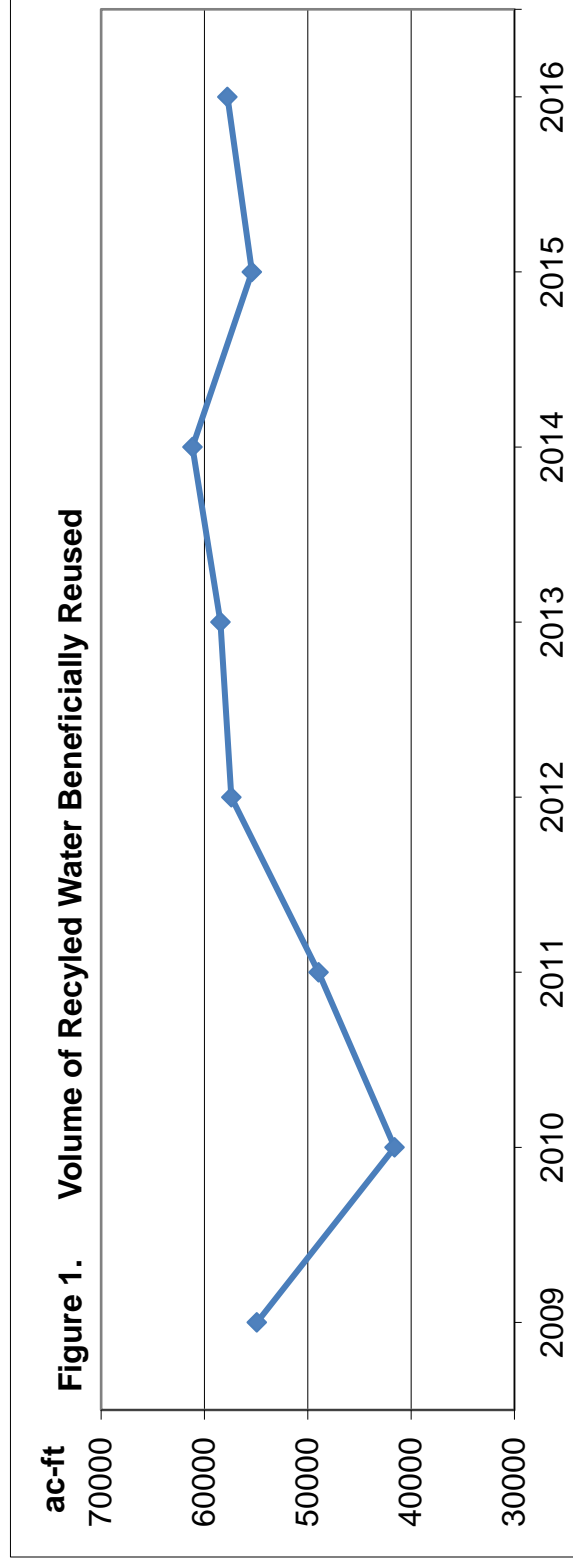


Table 2. Recycled Water Use Site Survey

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	3.88	5,154	4,076	520	169	
2015	5,956	52,525	8.8	2.9	4,889	3,172	620	158	
2016	6,168	48,286	7.9	2.8	5,262	3,322	689	201	

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

Table 3. Volume of Recycled Water by Hydrologic Area (Ac-ft)

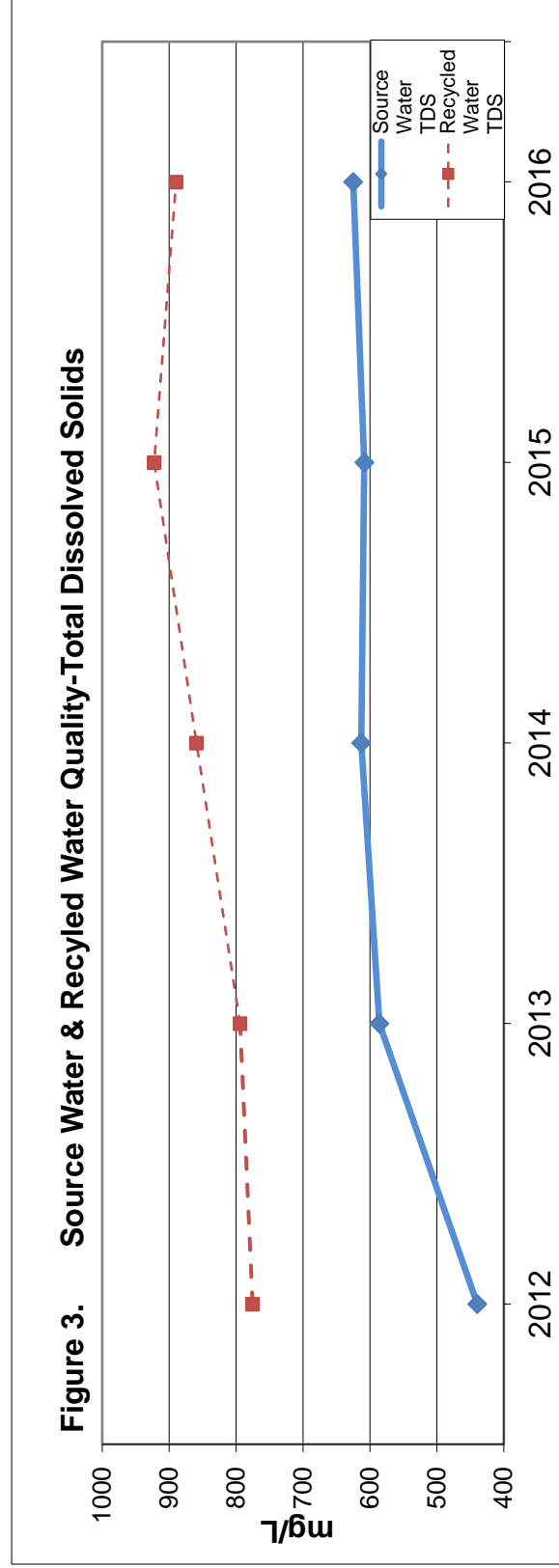
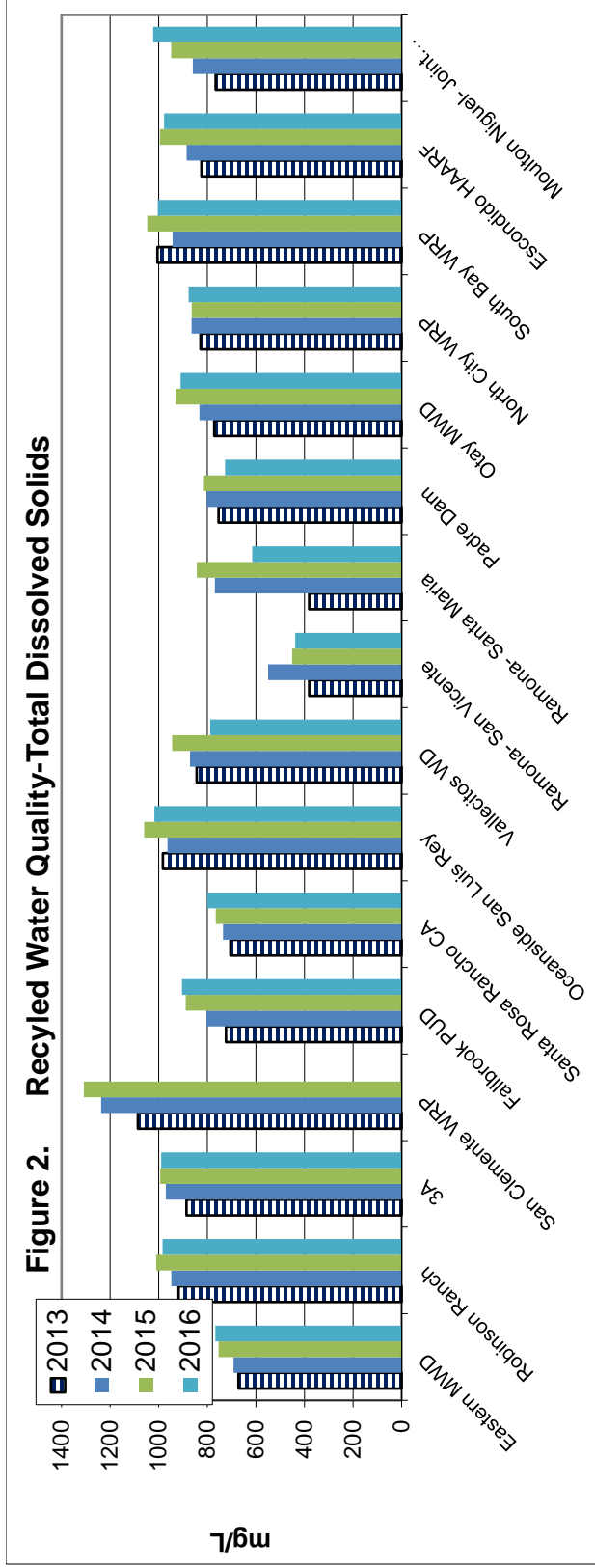
Year	901 San Juan	902 Santa Margarita	903 San Luis Rey	904 Carlsbad	905 San Dieguito	906 Penasquitos	907 San Diego	908 Pueblo	909 Sweet-water	910 Otay	911 Tijuana
2009	14,539	2,917	313	4,827	2,839	7,413	1,346	0	1,661	2,815	1,477
2010	13,919	2,968	1,074	5,895	3,085	6,473	678	0	1,237	2,372	NR
2011	12,425	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	1436	0	1,690	2,866	4,719
2015	15,559	4,823	1,323	11,321	2,681	7,533	1,067	0	1,307	2,321	3,774
2016	16,272	5,231	1,337	7,958	1,659	7,245	829	0	706	2,138	4,287

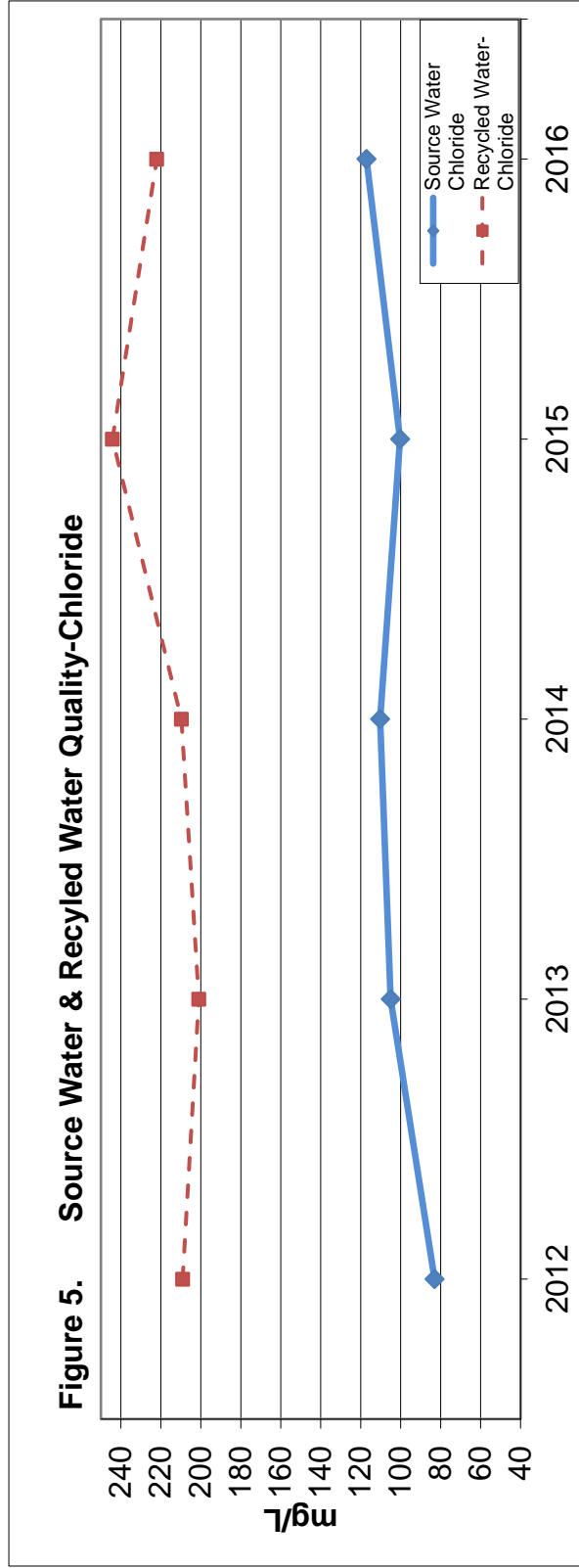
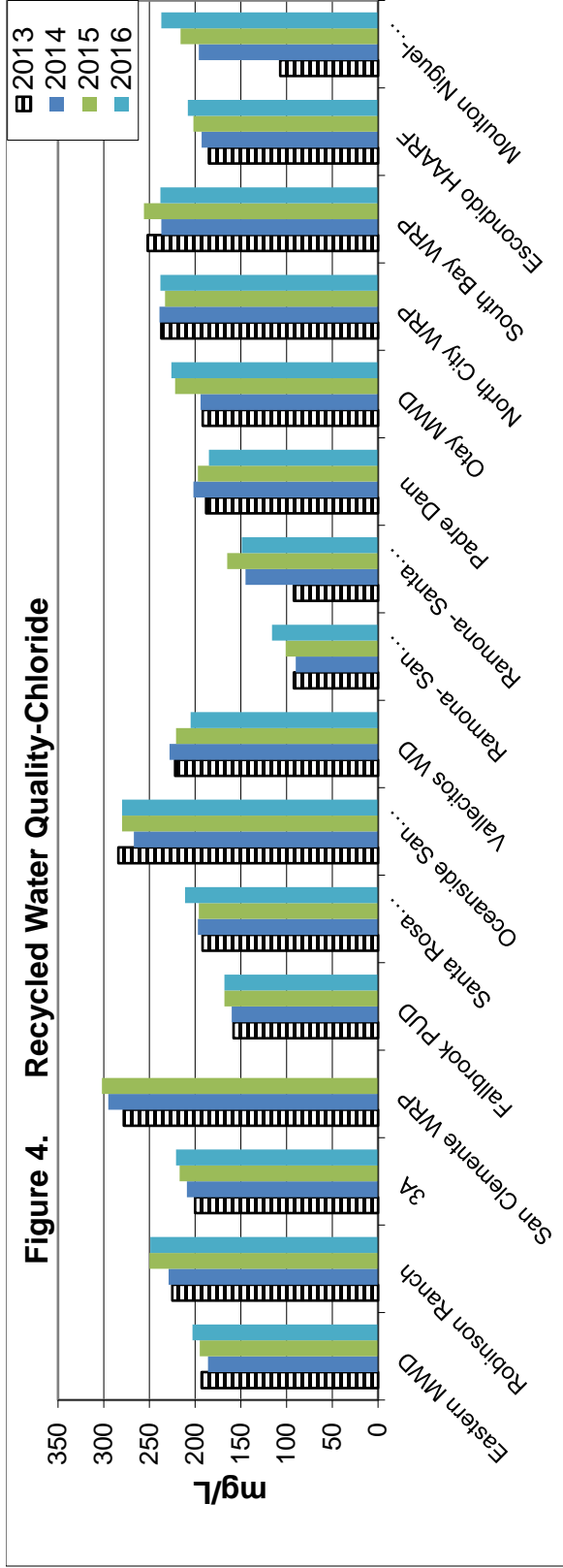
Table 4. Average Recycled Water Quality

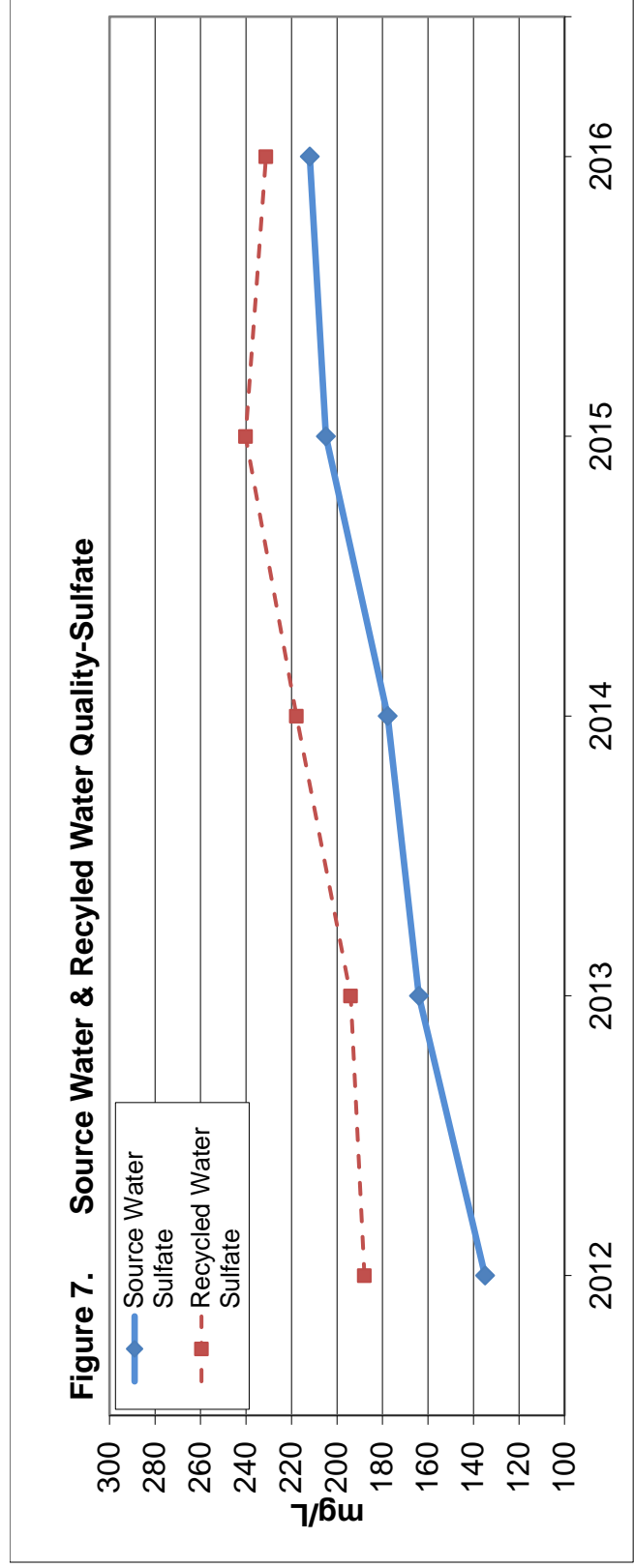
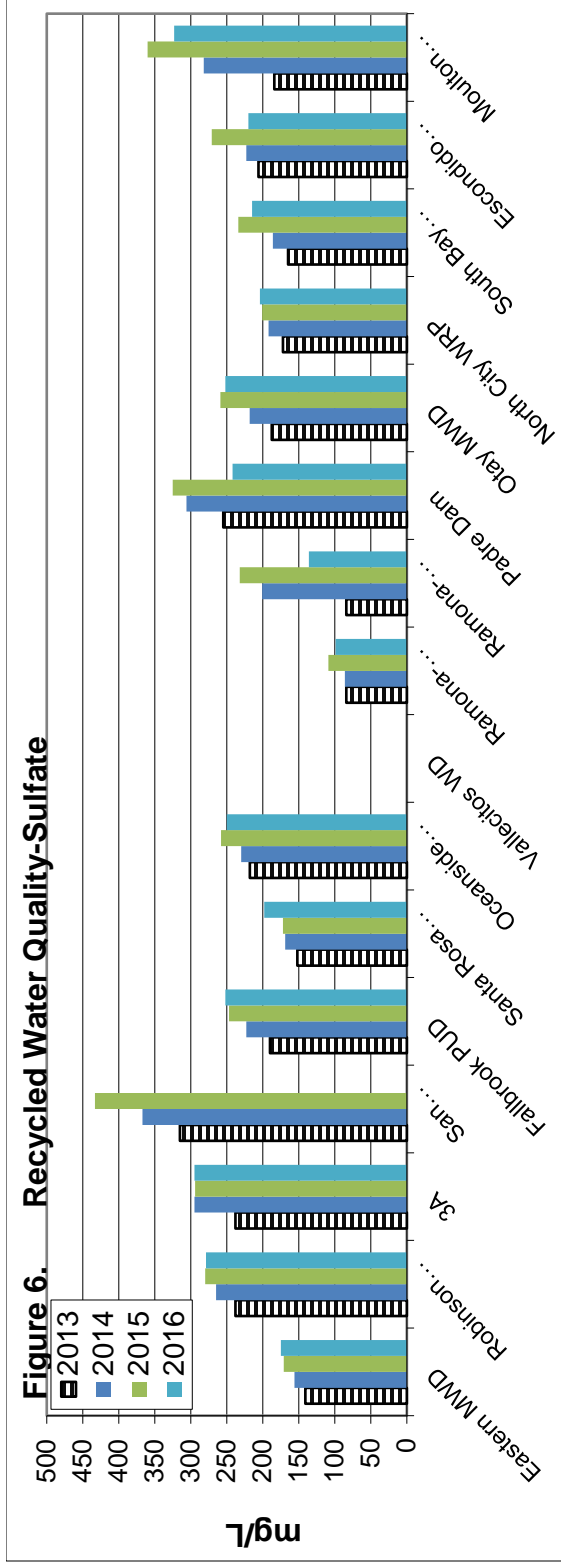
Year	TDS (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Percent Sodium (%)	Nitrate (mg/L)	Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	Iron (mg/L)	Manganese (mg/L)	MBAS (mg/L)	Boron (mg/L)	Turbidity Daily Avg (NTU)	Fluoride (mg/L)
2011	796	208	186	48.3	16.6	11.5	0.12	0.05	0.14	0.37	0.9	0.62
2012	775	209	188	51.0	11.0	10.3	0.83	0.04	0.13	0.41	1.0	0.68
2013	794	201	194	55.4	15.0	9.0	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.37	1.0	0.67
2014	859	210	218	51.4	17.1	10.4	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.37	1.0	0.69
2015	922	244	240	60.9	15.7	15.3	0.10	0.04	0.11	0.37	0.9	0.66
2016	890	222	231	55.0	18.3	14.6	0.33	0.04	0.14	0.39	1.0	0.69

Table 5. 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
2015	608	100	205
2016	625	117	212







Water Quality Report Card	
Regional Water Board:	San Diego, Region 9
Beneficial Uses Affected:	WARM, WILD
Implemented Through:	NPDES Permits, Regional MS4 Permit
Effective Date:	October 22, 2008 (TMDL)
Attainment Date:	October 22, 2028

Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Chollas Creek	
STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving
	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement Needed
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targets Achieved/Water Body Delisted
Pollutant Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point Source <input type="checkbox"/> Nonpoint Source <input type="checkbox"/> Legacy
Pollutant Source:	Urban Storm Water Runoff

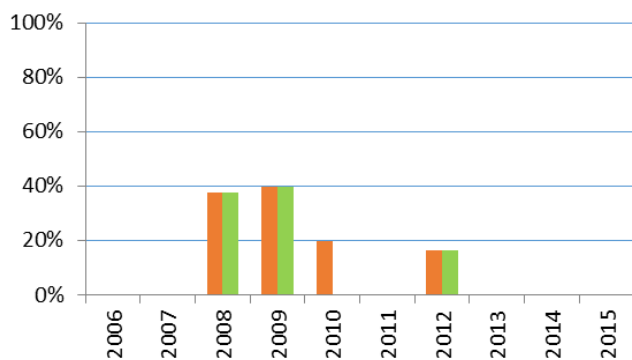
Water Quality Improvement Strategy

Chollas Creek is an urban coastal stream in southern San Diego County, and a tributary to San Diego Bay. The north fork of Chollas Creek converges with the south fork of Chollas Creek less than one mile upstream of where the Creek discharges into San Diego Bay. Chollas Creek was placed on the 303(d) List for copper, lead, and zinc in 1996. In 2008, the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) was amended to include the [Chollas Creek TMDL for Metals](#) to address dissolved metals (copper, lead, and zinc), which was established for aquatic life protection for the Creek. Point source discharges from freeways, and commercial and institutional land uses, have been identified as contributing the highest loads of these metals. The Regional Water Board is responsible for updating National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for storm water discharges to Chollas Creek that may contain dissolved metals that cause or contribute to acute or chronic toxicity to aquatic life. The NPDES permittees in the Chollas Creek Watershed that must meet updated permit requirements are: the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) co-permittees; Caltrans; the U.S. Navy; and industrial, construction, and landfill storm water dischargers. Permittees must meet 80 percent of the required waste load allocation (WLA) reductions by October 22, 2018 and 100 percent of the required WLA reductions by October 22, 2028. WLAs are calculated based on the hardness of the water at the time of sampling. The Regional Water Board may consider establishing site-specific water quality objectives (WQOs) for these metals in Chollas Creek in the future.

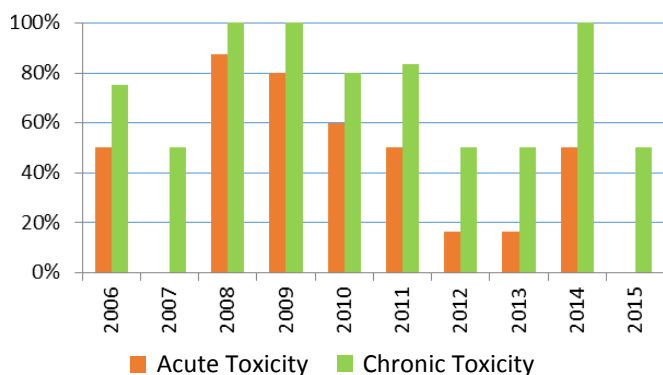
Chollas Creek Watershed



Zinc Water Quality Objective Exceedances in Chollas Creek



Copper Water Quality Objective Exceedances in Chollas Creek



Water Quality Outcomes

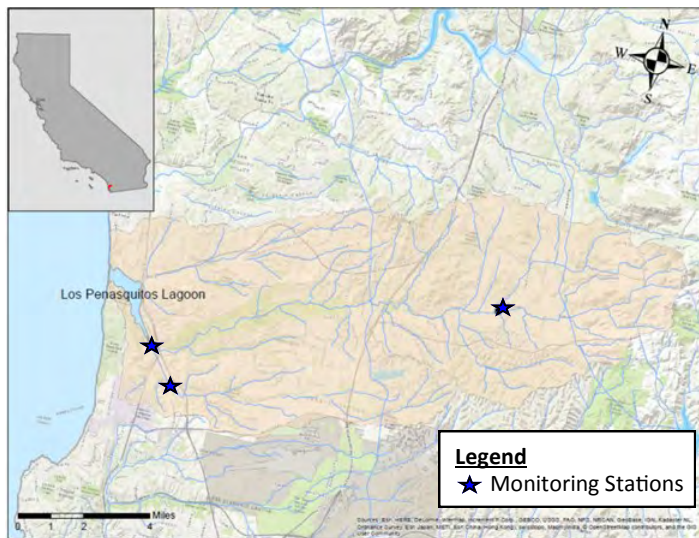
- Because the WQOs are based on water hardness and other factors at the time of sampling, the numeric values associated with acute and chronic toxicity for each metal vary with each sample. Monitoring data, for copper and zinc, from 2006 to 2015 were evaluated to show rates of WQO exceedances.
- Lead concentrations in Chollas Creek, in general, do not exceed WQOs for acute and chronic toxicity.
- In 2014, Caltrans completed a Best Management Practice (BMP) retrofit project to treat runoff from 25 acres of impervious highway surfaces in Chollas Creek Watershed. Post-project reduction of dissolved metals in effluent varied from 55 percent to 100 percent. Although influent samples significantly reduced fathead minnow growth, toxicity to fathead minnows was not observed in any effluent samples.
- The City of San Diego implemented BMPs in the watershed, including constructing basins with permeable components designed to maximize the removal of pollutants by capturing storm water and allowing it to infiltrate into groundwater. In some cases, the storm water also may undergo some chemical and biological treatment. The City of San Diego also increased catchment basin cleaning and street sweeping. These BMPs reduce the amount of metals entering Chollas Creek.

Water Quality Report Card		Sediment in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon	
Regional Water Board:	San Diego, Region 9	STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive <input type="checkbox"/> Improvement Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Targets Achieved/Water Body Delisted
Beneficial Uses Affected:	EST, BIOL		
Implemented Through:	MS4 Permit, Construction & Industrial Storm Water Permits		
Effective Date:	July 14, 2014 (TMDL)	Pollutant Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Point Source <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nonpoint Source <input type="checkbox"/> Legacy
Attainment Date:	July 14, 2034	Pollutant Source:	Erosion/Siltation

Water Quality Improvement Strategy

Los Peñasquitos Lagoon (Lagoon) is one of the few remaining coastal lagoons in southern California that provides valuable estuarine habitat and other important beneficial uses. Located in San Diego County at the northern edge of the City of San Diego, forming the natural border with the City of Del Mar, the Lagoon was placed on the 303(d) List in 1996 due to sedimentation and siltation loads that exceeded water quality standards. Impacts to the Lagoon from sedimentation include reduced tidal mixing, degraded and loss of tidal and non-tidal salt marsh habitat, increased flooding to surrounding development, increased turbidity, and constricted wildlife corridors. The two main sediment sources to the Lagoon are the Los Peñasquitos Watershed and the Pacific Ocean. In June 2012, the Regional Water Board adopted a [TMDL for sediment in the Los Peñasquitos Lagoon](#), which became effective in 2014. The TMDL was developed very closely with a group of dedicated stakeholders and requires responsible parties to develop a Load Reduction Plan for sediment that will establish a watershed-wide and adaptive management approach for implementation.

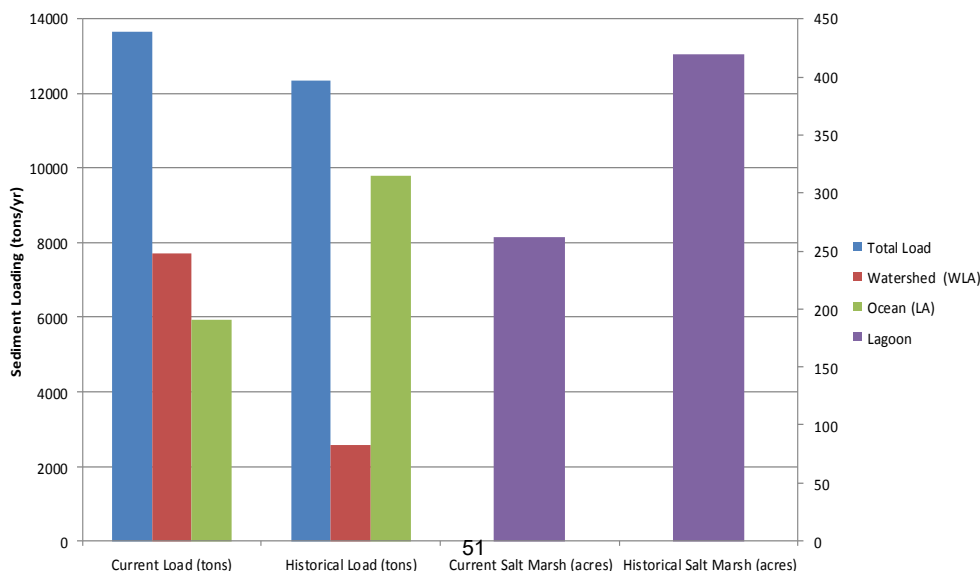
Los Peñasquitos Watershed



Water Quality Outcomes

- Restoration of tidal and non-tidal salt marsh habitat in the Lagoon is ongoing. The TMDL established a final TMDL target of 346 acres of restored salt marsh habitat by 2034. This represents approximately 80 percent of the historical baseline of 420 acres of salt marsh, which was established from mid-1970s data when Lagoon conditions supported water quality standards.
- The graph below compares historical and current sediment loading to historical and current salt marsh acreage in the Lagoon. With decreasing watershed sediment loading, there is an increase in salt marsh acreage. The sediment TMDL load target for the watershed is 2,580 tons/year, and for the ocean it is 9,780 tons/year.
- The first milestone, set for 2019, requires a 20 percent reduction in sediment loading to the Lagoon and improvement in Lagoon conditions consistent with the TMDL targets.
- The TMDL targets are expressed as an increasing trend in the total area of tidal salt marsh and non-tidal salt marsh, as well as a measure of sediment load reduction from the watershed and the Pacific Ocean. Monitoring will be conducted to assess the progress toward achieving the targets.
- The TMDL was incorporated into the San Diego Regional Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit in February 2015. The MS4 Permit requires dischargers to develop a Water Quality Improvement Plan (WQIP) by June 31, 2015 to reduce sediment loading.
- The WQIP was submitted to the San Diego Regional Water Board in June 2015, revised in September 2015, and accepted in February

A Comparison of Current & Historical Sediment Loads & Salt Marsh Habitat



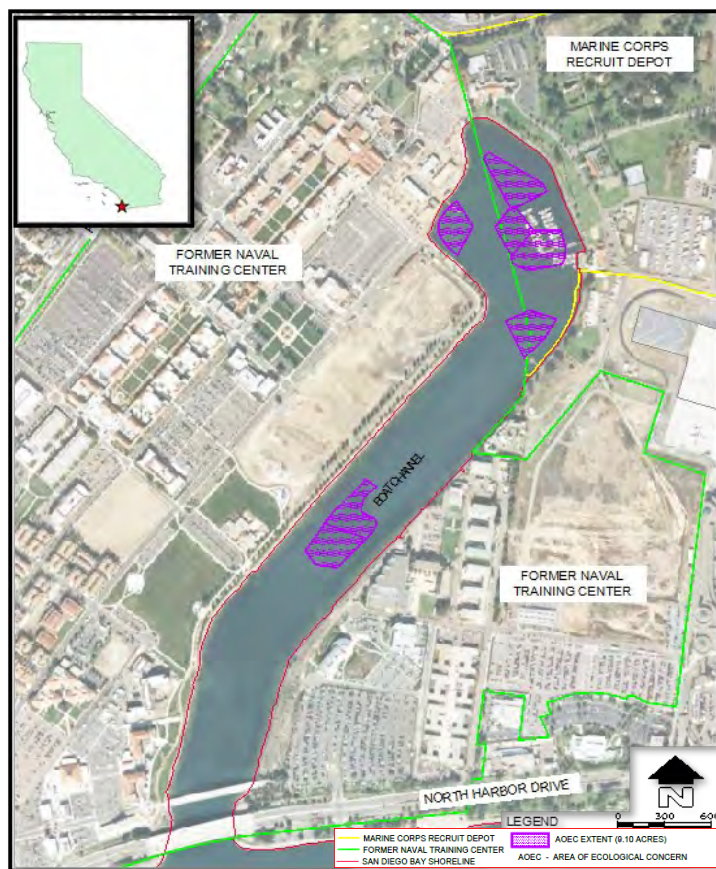
Water Quality Report Card		Metals and Pesticides in U.S. Navy Naval Training Center Boat Channel	
Regional Water Board:	San Diego, Region 9	STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving <input type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement Needed <input type="checkbox"/> Targets Achieved/Water Body Delisted
Beneficial Uses Affected:	EST, MAR		Pollutant Type:
Implemented Through:	Dept. of Defense MOU (Effective Through 2018)	Pollutant Source:	Storm Drain Discharges
Effective Date:	September 2017 (Anticipated)		Miscellaneous Industrial Activities
Attainment Date:	To Be Determined		

Water Quality Improvement Strategy

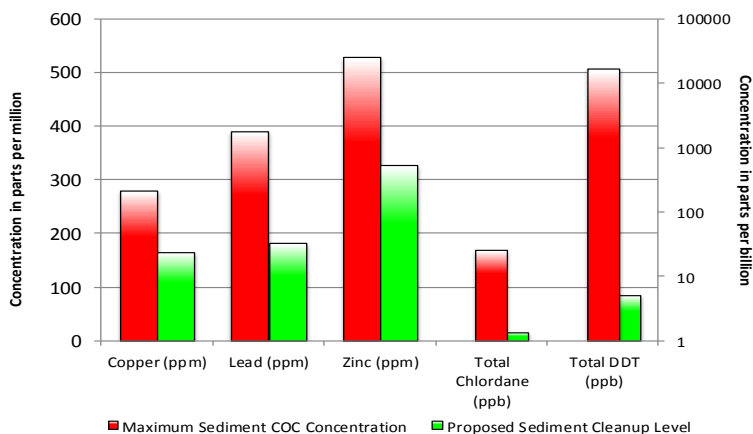
The former U.S. Navy Naval Training Center (NTC) is located approximately 2.5 miles northwest of downtown San Diego and occupies approximately 540 acres near the northernmost point of San Diego Bay. Thirty-three storm drains discharge into the NTC Boat Channel from drainage areas that include the former NTC, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego International Airport, and properties within the San Diego Unified Port District and the City of San Diego. Due to impacts from discharges to the storm drain outfalls along the Boat Channel, a sediment cleanup project was created and designated as Site 12. The primary chemicals of concern (COCs) for the Boat Channel sediments are copper, lead, zinc, DDT, and chlordane. The total volume of affected sediment in the area of benthic macroinvertebrate ecological concern is estimated to be 23,200 cubic yards.

Sediment and benthic macroinvertebrate community samples were collected at 26 stations within the Boat Channel and at five reference stations located outside of the Boat Channel. Assessments of risk to human health, wildlife, and benthic macroinvertebrates showed an acceptable risk for human health, birds, and mammals. However, a potential risk to benthic macroinvertebrates existed and required further evaluation. Further benthic community risk analysis concluded that, of the 26 stations evaluated, seven (7) stations need remediation to address the effects of the chemicals of concern in the sediment.

U.S. Navy Naval Training Center Boat Channel



Maximum COC Detections in Boat Channel Sediment and Proposed Sediment Cleanup Levels^a



a. Information on the proposed sediment cleanup levels are found [here](#).

Water Quality Outcomes

Upon finalization of the [U.S. Navy's Feasibility Study](#), the method of sediment cleanup will be selected and a Record of Decision will be prepared to document the cleanup remedy for the Boat Channel sediment, the remedial footprint, and the cleanup levels. Concurrent with the preparation of these documents by the U.S. Navy, the Regional Water Board will prepare a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance document for the proposed cleanup of the Boat Channel sediments. The U.S. Navy anticipates beginning the sediment cleanup in the fall of 2017.

Enforcement Actions for March and April 2017

Enforcement actions, and mandatory minimum penalties is available to the public from the following on-line sources:

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
03/06/2017	Administrative Civil Liability Complaint No. R-9-2017-0016	Modern Stairways Inc., Spring Valley	Failure to implement best management practices (BMPs), pay annual fees, submit monitoring reports, and re-enroll in Statewide Industrial Storm Water Permit	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Industrial General Permit Order Nos. 97-03-DWQ and 2014-0057-DWQ
04/04/2017	Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R9-2017-0021	Lockheed Martin Corporation, Former Tow Basin, Marine Terminal, and Railway Facilities, East San Diego Bay	Cleanup and abate the effects of polychlorinated biphenyls and mercury discharges	Order issued pursuant to California Water Code Sections 13304 and 13267
03/06/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Otay Municipal Water District (MWD), Ralph W. Chapman Water Reclamation Facility, Spring Valley	Exceedances of total coliform discharge specification and deficient monitoring and reporting	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R9-2007-0038
03/13/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Oceanside, Oceanside Ocean Outfall	Late and incomplete submittal of Outfall Capacity Report	NPDES Order No. R9-2011-0016
03/14/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Fallbrook Public Utility District, Plant 1, Fallbrook	Deficient monitoring; did not include the required daily carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand and settleable solids results for the week of 8/19/16	NPDES Order No. R9-2012-0004
03/14/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Padre Dam MWD, Ray Stoyer Water Recycling Facility, Santee	Exceedance of average monthly effluent limitation for chronic toxicity	NPDES Order No. R9-2015-0002

Enforcement Actions for March and April 2017

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
03/14/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	SOCWA-San Juan Creek Ocean Outfall, Santa Margarita Water District-Chiquita Water Reclamation Facility, San Juan Capistrano	Deficient monitoring; did not include the required weekly carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand results for the week of 12/23/16	NPDES Order No. R9-2012-0012
03/14/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	SOCWA-Aliso Creek Ocean Outfall, IRWD Los Alisos WRP, El Toro Water District WRP, Irvine Desalter Project, SACWD Aliso Creek Water Harvesting Project, SOCWA Coastal Treatment Plant, SOCWA Regional Treatment Plant, SOCWA Aliso Creek Ocean Outfall, Irvine Desalter Project Shallow Ground Water Unit	Deficient monitoring; did not include the required monthly total suspended solids results	NPDES Order No. R9-2012-0013
03/14/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Diego Zoological Society, San Diego Zoo's Safari Park, San Diego	Exceedances of total coliform, pH, total dissolved solids, and chloride discharge specifications and deficient monitoring	WDR Order No. 99-04
03/14/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department, North City Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego	Exceedances of total coliform discharge specifications	WDR Order No. R9-2015-0091

Enforcement Actions for March and April 2017

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
03/14/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Integrated Sign Associates, El Cajon	No Exposure Certification criteria not being met; inadequate BMPs	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
03/28/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Warner Springs Ranch Resort, LLC, Warner Springs	Exceedances of nitrate discharge specifications	WDR Order No. 93-13
03/29/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	California Department of Forestry Riverside, Rainbow Conservation Camp, Fallbrook	Exceedances of total dissolved solids and sulfate 12-month average discharge specification	WDR Order No. R9-2009-0009
03/29/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Lilac Enterprises Inc., Hideaway Lake Mobile Estates, Valley Center	Exceedance of boron daily maximum discharge specification	WDR Order No. 93-27
04/04/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Whispering Palms Community Services District, Whispering Palms Water Pollution Control Facility, Rancho Santa Fe	Exceedances of daily maximum and monthly average total dissolved solids and daily maximum chloride discharge specifications.	WDR Order No. 94-80
04/05/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	SoCal Machine Inc, El Cajon	Deficient BMP implementation	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ.
04/10/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	L&L Environmental, Inc., Bella Maison at Chardonnay Hills, Temecula	Delinquent reporting	Clean Water Act section 401 Certification No. 12-062
04/25/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	OHL USA Inc., Murrieta Creek, Temecula	Deficient BMP implementation	NPDES Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-009-DWQ

Enforcement Actions for March and April 2017

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
04/28/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	U.S. Marine Corps, Marine Corps Recruit Depot Onsite Wastewater Treatment System, San Diego	Exceedances of daily maximum and monthly average total suspended solids discharge specifications	WDR Order No. 2014-0153-DWQ
04/28/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Oak Tree Ranch Inc., Oak Tree Private Residential Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System, Ramona	Exceedances of daily maximum and monthly average total dissolved solids and nitrogen discharge specifications.	WDR Order No. R9-2007-0046
04/28/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	Skyline Ranch Country Club LLC, Skyline Ranch Country Club Wastewater Treatment Plant, Valley Center	Exceedances of 12-month average total dissolved solids and daily maximum nitrogen discharge specifications.	WDR Order No. R9-2005-0258

Table 1: February 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume ¹	Total Recovered ² (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters ³	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered ⁴	Total Discharged to Land ⁵	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (%)		Percent Discharged to Land	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
									Recovering	Recovering				
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	50	0	50	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0.0	195.0	103,091	
		50	0	50	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	4.0	123.0	36,100	
Encinitas City	City of Encinitas CS	390	0	390	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	39.5	26,337	
Imperial Beach City	City of Imperial Beach CS	15	15	0	15	0	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	185.0	44,507	
Poway City	City of Poway CS	5,960	0	5,960	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	3.5			
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	240,000	240,000	0	0	240,000	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
		490	490	0	0	490	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
		4,945	4,945	0	0	4,945	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
		22,500	0	22,500	0	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	145.0	3,032.0	2,207,591
		1,562	1,532	0	0	1,562	98%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
		60,000	58,600	1,400	58,600	0	0	98%	2%	98%	0%			
San Diego County Department of Public Works	County of San Diego CS	900,000	0	900,000	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%	10.0	408.0	151,500	
		9,000	0	9,000	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%				
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	50	50	0	0	50	100%	0%	0%	0%	3.0	138.0	42,000	
Trabuco Canyon WD	Trabuco Canyon Water District CS	2,000	200	1,800	200	0	10%	90%	10%	0%	9.0	46.5	12,700	
Vallecitos Water District	Meadowlark CS	434,890	338,250	96,640	0	338,250	78%	22%	0%	0%	7.2	255.8	97,481	
	Totals for Public Spills	1,681,902	644,082	1,037,790	58,815	585,297								
	Totals for Federal Spills	0	0	0	0	0								

¹Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.
²Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.
³Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.
⁴Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.
⁵Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

Table 2: February 2017 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume ¹	Total Recovered ²		Total Reaching Surface Waters ³	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land ⁴	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land*	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
			(Gallons)	(%)							
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	40	0	0	0	40	0%	0%	100%	265,070	49,532
		975	775	200	200	775	79%	21%	79%		
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	5	5	0	0	5	100%	0%	100%	103,091	16,675
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	3	3	0	0	3	100%	0%	100%	18,000	6,650
National City	City of National City CS	15	15	0	0	15	100%	0%	100%	58,697	8,000
Rainbow Municipal Water District	Rainbow Municipal Water Dist CS	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0%	100%	0%	9,800	2,300
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	70	50	20	20	50	71%	29%	71%		
		120	120	0	0	120	100%	0%	100%		
		30	30	0	0	30	100%	0%	100%		
		155	155	0	0	155	100%	0%	100%		
San Diego County Dept of Public Works	County of San Diego CS	40	0	0	0	40	0%	0%	100%	151,500	33,600
	Totals	2,453	1,153	1,220	1,233						

¹Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

²Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

³Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recover

⁴Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and total amount reaching land.

Table 3: March 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume ¹	Total Recovered ² (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters ³	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered ⁴	Total Discharged to Land ⁵	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered	Percent Discharged to Land	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area	
														Total Recovered ² (Gallons)
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	50	50	0	0	50	100%	0%	0%	100%	0.0	195.0	103,091	
Escondido City	HARRF Disch to San Elijo OO CS	47,661	6,000	41,661	6,000	0	13%	87%	13%	0%	10.7	370.0	142,000	
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	70	70	0	0	70	100%	0%	0%	100%	9.0	86.0	18,000	
San Clemente City	City of San Clemente CS	300	300	0	0	300	100%	0%	0%	100%	3.7	174.6	65,399	
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	361	361	0	0	361	100%	0%	0%	100%				
		1,005	1,005	0	0	1,005	100%	0%	0%	100%				
		46,850	46,850	46,850	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	0%	145.0	3,032.0	2,207,591
		8,400	8,400	0	0	8,400	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
San Diego County Department of Public Works	County of San Diego CS	274	0	0	0	274	0%	0%	0%	100%				
		200	200	0	200	0	100%	0%	100%	0%	10.0	408.0	151,500	
Vista City	City of Vista CS	175	175	0	175	0	100%	0%	100%	0%				
		133	133	0	0	133	100%	0%	0%	100%	0.3	213.6	90,000	
	Totals for Public Spills	105,709	63,774	88,511	6,375	10,823								
	Totals for Federal Spills	0	0	0	0	0								

¹Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

²Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

³Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

⁴Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

⁵Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

Table 4: March 2017 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Recovered ² (Gallons)		Total Reaching Surface Waters ³	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land ⁴		Percent Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land*	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		Total Volume ¹	Total Recovered ²		Total Reaching Surface Waters ³	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered or Discharged to Land ⁴				
Buena Sanitation District	Buena CS	25	25	0	25	100%	0%	100%	40,000	6,522
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	1,055	1,015	40	1,015	96%	4%	96%	69,420	22,000
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	50	0	50	0	0%	100%	0%	265,070	49,532
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	50	50	0	50	100%	0%	100%	103,091	16,675
Imperial Beach City	City of Imperial Beach CS	20	0	20	0	0%	100%	0%	26,337	10,909
Irvine Ranch Water District	Los Alisos WRP CS	1,050	450	600	450	43%	57%	43%	48,755	8,323
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	80	40	40	40	50%	50%	50%	67,000	20,680
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	2,100	2,000	100	2,000	95%	5%	95%	172,000	50,833
		15	0	0	15	0%	0%	100%		
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	500	0	0	500	0%	0%	100%	2,207,591	267,237
		674	674	0	674	100%	0%	100%		
		372	300	72	300	81%	19%	81%		
		36	36	0	36	100%	0%	100%		
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	15	15	0	15	100%	0%	100%	42,000	14,762
	Totals	6,042	4,605	922	5,120					

¹Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

²Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

³Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovere

⁴Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and total amount reaching land.

Table 5: February and March 2017 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region

Location	Start Date	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters (%)	Additional Details
Dry Weather¹							
Tijuana River	n/a	≤256,000,000	0	≤256,000,000	0	100%	Due to the heavy rains, a 48-inch diameter sewer line in Tijuana cracked and a significant amount of sewage overflowed into the Tijuana River. All repair work was completed by February 23, 2017. Sewage overflows to the Tijuana River may have been as high as 256 million gallons. This event caused beach closures from Coronado to the U.S./Mexico border.
Total Dry Weather		≤256,000,000	0	≤256,000,000	0	100%	
Wet Weather²							
Tijuana River	12/16/2017	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	On December 16, 2016, the operation of Pump Station CILa was suspended due to the large flows resulting from precipitation in the Tijuana watershed. The Pump Station CILa resumed operations on March 24, 2017. Due to the amount of flow in the river, not all flow was diverted by the pump station. Some flow passed into the U.S. No transboundary flow amounts were reported.
Total Wet Weather		n/a					

1 - Order No. R9-2014-0009 requires monthly reporting of all dry weather transboundary flows.

2 - Order No. R9-2014-0009 does not require monthly reporting of wet weather transboundary flows. Any information provided regarding these flows is voluntary.