

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer's Report

August 14, 2013

Table of Contents

Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities.....	2
1. Personnel Report	2
Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues.....	2
1. Southern California Bight Regional Monitoring Program	2
2. Border 2020 Environmental Enforcement Workshop	3
3. Conclusion of South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant Lawsuit	4
4. 2011 Basin Plan Triennial Review Update: REC-1 in Areas Affected by Wildlife Wastes.....	5
5. Salt and Nutrient Management Planning Workshop (<i>Attachment B-5</i>)	7
6. Enforcement Actions for June 2013	9
7. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) May – June 2013 (<i>Attachment B-7</i>)	10
8. Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Actions Taken from April to June 2013 (<i>Attachment B-8</i>)	12
9. Completion of Las Pulgas Landfill Phase II Waste Management Unit.....	13

The August report for the Tentative Schedule of Significant NPDES Permits, WDRs, and Actions, and the attachments noted on page 1 are included at the end of the report.

Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Personnel Report

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

The Organizational Chart of the San Diego Water Board can be viewed at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about_us/org_charts/orgchart.pdf

Departures

Tyler Kirkendall, Scientific Aid, worked in our Land Discharge Unit reviewing reports, studies, and plans. He also assisted with the processing of applications for waste discharge requirements. Tyler was accepted to Oregon State University where he will pursue a Master's Degree in Environmental Engineering. He will continue his research on anaerobic digestion and the anaerobic treatment of wastewater. Tyler hopes to return to the San Diego Water Board in the future.

Recruitment

Hiring interviews to fill a Water Resource Control Engineer position in the Northern Cleanup Unit are complete and an offer of employment has been made. Hiring interviews to fill an Associate Governmental Program Analyst position in the Mission Support Services Unit are under way. We are currently recruiting to fill positions for a Sr. Water Resource Control Engineer and an Engineering Student Assistant. We have begun the process to fill positions for a Staff Services Analyst and a Scientific Aid.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Southern California Bight Regional Monitoring Program

Staff Contact: Bruce Posthumus

The Southern California Bight Regional Monitoring Program (Bight Program) periodically assesses status and trends of water quality and related conditions in the coastal ocean waters and embayments of southern California, from Point Conception to the Mexican Border. It also conducts special studies aimed at improving monitoring, assessment, and understanding of those waters. Bight Program fact sheets, as well as full assessment reports, are now available at: <http://www.sccwrp.org/Documents/BightDocuments/Bight08Documents/Bight08AssessmentReports.aspx>. The fact sheets provide one-page summaries of the significance, goals, approach, and most recent findings of various components of the Bight Program, i.e.:

1. Coastal Ecology
2. Shoreline Microbiology
3. Offshore Water Quality
4. Areas of Special Biological Significance
5. Rocky Reef
6. Estuarine Eutrophication

The Bight Program is a collaborative undertaking of a number of organizations, coordinated by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP). Participants in the Bight Program include regulated entities, research groups, laboratories, public health agencies, and natural resource management agencies, among others. Participating organizations conduct planning, provide funding, and/or provide in-kind services. The Bight Program was initiated in 1994, with subsequent iterations in 1998, 2003, and 2008. San Diego Water Board staff has been participating in planning for the next iteration of the Bight Program; field work begins this summer.

Ken Schiff, Deputy Director of SCCWRP, provided an overview of the results of the Bight Program at the August 8, 2012 meeting of the San Diego Water Board. (See Executive Officer Summary Report at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_info/agendas/2012/Aug/item5/EOSR_item5.pdf.)

SCCWRP is a public agency formed to conduct coastal environmental research and suggest management strategies. The San Diego Water Board is one of the SCCWRP member agencies. David Gibson represents the San Diego Water Board on the SCCWRP Commission, which is SCCWRP's governing board. David Barker is the alternate. More information about SCCWRP is available at: <http://www.sccwrp.org/AboutSCCWRP.aspx>.

2. Border 2020 Environmental Enforcement Workshop

Staff Contact: Ben Neill

San Diego Water Board staff engineer Ben Neill attended a Border 2020 environmental enforcement workshop directed towards improving enforcement and compliance assurance in the U.S.-Mexico border region through better case development and enforcement tools. The June 13-14, 2013 workshop objective was to strengthen information sharing and build capacity of environmental enforcement professionals working in the border region pursuant to Border 2020 Goal 5, "Enhance Compliance Assurance and Environmental Stewardship." The workshop facilitated dialogue among federal and state agencies from the United States, Canada, and Mexico representing multiple environmental disciplines including air quality, toxic substances, waste management, and water quality. The workshop opened with remarks by Jose Mario Sanchez Soledad, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission Deputy General Manager. Participants shared database sources for environmental information including the California Environmental Data Exchange Network and the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program.

In the afternoon, the participants discussed some pilot project proposals for enhanced collaborative enforcement. The workshop presentations can be accessed on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) website at:

<http://www2.epa.gov/border2020/border-2020-enforcement-webinar>

The Border 2020 Program is the latest environmental program implemented under the 1983 La Paz Agreement. The program builds on the previous Border 2012 Environmental Program, emphasizing regional, bottom-up approaches for decision making, priority setting, and project implementation to address the environmental and public health problems in the border region. Additional information on the Border 2020 Program can be accessed on the USEPA website at:

<http://www2.epa.gov/border2020>

The 1983 La Paz Agreement referenced above established a framework for cooperation on environmental problems in Mexico and the U.S. The USEPA and Mexico's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources are jointly charged with searching for and implementing solutions to problems related to air, water and land pollution along the border. The commitment made in La Paz has led to the Border 2020 Program to protect the environment and the public's health in the U.S. - Mexico border region. This effort brings together virtually all U.S. and Mexican Federal, state and local entities that are responsible for environmental and natural resource management. It places particular emphasis on public inputs, decentralization of environmental management and improved communication and cooperation among officials at all levels. The La Paz Agreement defines the U.S.-Mexico border region as extending more than 3,100 kilometers (approximately 2,000 miles) from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and 100 kilometers (approximately 62.5 miles) on either side of the border. Additional information on the La Paz Agreement can be accessed at the USEPA website at:

<http://www.epa.gov/Border2012/framework/background.html>

3. Conclusion of South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant Lawsuit

Staff Contact: Ben Neill

On June 20, 2013, the San Diego Water Board reached an agreement with the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) to conclude long-standing litigation over compliance with federal Clean Water Act secondary treatment requirements at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP). The agreement was reached based on evidence showing year-to-year improvements in the quality of the effluent discharged from the treatment facility. The SBIWTP, an international wastewater treatment plant located in San Diego County at the US/Mexico international border, treats an average daily flow of 25 million gallons per day of sewage wastewater originating from Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico and then discharges the secondary treated effluent approximately 3.5 miles out into the Pacific Ocean through the South Bay Ocean Outfall. The SBIWTP is

administered by the USIBWC and is operated and maintained by Veolia Water North America, under contract with the USIBWC.

In February 2001, California's Office of the Attorney General, on behalf of the San Diego Water Board, filed a complaint in U.S. District Court, Southern District of California (Court), alleging violations of the federal Clean Water Act and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (*People of the State of California ex rel. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region v. Edward Drusina, an individual in his capacity as Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section, et al., Case No. 01 CV 0270 BTM (BLM)*). The complaint alleged USIBWC's discharge from the SBIWTP violated the terms of the 1996 NPDES Permit (Order No. 96-50) issued by the San Diego Water Board by failing to treat the effluent to secondary treatment standards and for violating other effluent limitations.

Nearly a decade ago on December 6, 2004, the Court issued a final judgment setting a compliance schedule for the USIBWC to meet federal and state requirements for secondary treatment standards through construction of an activated sludge secondary treatment process at the SBIWTP to improve effluent quality. Construction of the facility upgrade was completed in late 2010 and secondary treatment of the discharge commenced shortly thereafter. Since that time, the SBIWTP facility had significant operational difficulties in attaining consistent compliance with the NPDES Permit secondary treatment effluent limitations. The Court approved several extensions to the compliance schedule, to give the USIBWC additional time to consistently comply with the effluent limitations.

On June 20, 2013, the San Diego Water Board informed the Court that USIBWC has complied with the Court's 2004 judgment. USIBWC's effluent monitoring reports indicate that SBIWTP's discharge has greatly improved and is substantially in compliance with NPDES Permit effluent limitations at this time. In addition, the USIBWC has retained a wastewater treatment plant consultant that has made operational recommendations to help ensure the SBIWTP discharge continues to comply with NPDES Permit effluent limitations. The San Diego Water Board is pleased with the marked progress of USIBWC in addressing SBIWTP compliance issues and will continue to work closely with USIBWC on these and other matters in moving forward towards developing a new and updated NPDES permit for the SBIWTP in the coming year.

4. 2011 Basin Plan Triennial Review Update: REC-1 in Areas Affected by Wildlife Wastes

Staff Contact: Deborah Woodward

The San Diego Water Board (Water Board) received numerous suggestions for revisions to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) during its [2011 Basin Plan Triennial Review](#). One suggestion that was highly ranked in a stakeholder prioritization process and, ultimately, among those adopted by the Water Board for further investigation was to

consider the appropriateness of water quality objectives for fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) in areas designated with the Contact Water Recreation beneficial use (REC-1) but affected by wildlife wastes. Wildlife wastes are natural sources of FIB (fecal coliform, *E. coli*, and enterococcus) that can make it difficult to meet FIB water quality objectives, and they may pose a different, possibly lower risk to human health than the human waste (sewage) on which existing FIB objectives are based. Staff is pursuing the wildlife issue through participation in statewide and local risk assessment projects intended to inform the development of site-specific FIB water quality objectives in areas affected by wildlife wastes.

Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment (QMRA). A QMRA is a process used to estimate the risk to human health associated with wildlife wastes. A QMRA is analogous to a chemical risk assessment and can be used in both marine and freshwaters. USEPA's recently released [2012 Recreational Water Quality Criteria](#) provides for the use of QMRA in developing site-specific FIB objectives for areas where human sources have been controlled or are inconsequential. If a QMRA demonstrates that wildlife wastes in a given area pose less risk to human health than human wastes, then site-specific FIB objectives for that area could be proposed.

1. ***Marine Waters: Southern California Beach QMRA.*** To date, there is no QMRA example from a California beach, so the Southern California Water Research Project (SCCWRP) has proposed to conduct one with funding from the State Water Board. This QMRA is intended to (a) serve as a case study to test and demonstrate the applicability of QMRA at a California beach, and (b) develop a protocol for use by Water Board staff in establishing site-specific objectives based on QMRA. Since April 2013, San Diego Water Board staff has been in discussions with the State Water Board regarding beach selection for the case study and has proposed candidate beaches in the region. A candidate beach is one with some FIB contamination from primarily wildlife sources. If a beach in the region is selected for the QMRA case study, San Diego Water Board staff will serve on the Technical Advisory Committee to provide technical and policy perspective throughout the QMRA process.
2. ***Freshwater Creek: Tecolote Creek QMRA.*** The City of San Diego is in the early stages of conducting a QMRA in the Tecolote Creek watershed. The City's QMRA is designed to (a) identify the dominant FIB sources, (b) characterize the risks of gastrointestinal illness associated with those sources and, if appropriate, (c) develop and propose site-specific water quality objectives that would be protective of water contact beneficial uses in the creek. Since June 2013, San Diego Water Board staff has been participating in the study by serving on the Regulatory Oversight Committee. The City's QMRA is expected to be complete in March 2016. Depending upon its results, a proposed Basin Plan amendment to establish site-specific objectives in Tecolote Creek could be developed and considered.

Existing Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) provision to account for natural sources of FIB. The issue of wildlife-impacted recreation was initially raised during the 2004 Basin Plan Triennial Review. In 2008 the San Diego Water Board formally recognized that bacteria loading from natural uncontrollable sources alone, such as wildlife feces, can sometimes cause exceedance of FIB water quality objectives. The Board adopted a Basin Plan amendment to incorporate implementation provisions for FIB within the context of a bacteria total maximum daily load (TMDL). In brief, the amendment authorizes the San Diego Water Board to allow some exceedances of FIB water quality objectives in areas with an adopted bacteria TMDL if anthropogenic sources of FIB have been controlled, and if dischargers can demonstrate that (a) FIB densities are consistent with those of a reference system, or (b) all anthropogenic FIB sources have been controlled and residual FIB densities do not pose a human health risk. The implementation provisions, referred to as the “Reference System and Antidegradation Approach” and the “Natural Sources Exclusion Approach” are described in more detail in the Basin Plan (page 4-104) at:

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

or at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/issue_7.shtml

QMRA provides an important method by which human health risk can be assessed.

Future statewide provision to account for natural sources of FIB. The State Water Board is considering updating its REC-1 water quality standards based, in part, on its review of the 2012 USEPA Recreational Water Quality Criteria. The updated standards may include a provision to account for natural sources of FIB. The State Water Board's updated standards will be the subject of a future executive officer report.

Staff continues to work on other suggestions identified during the 2011 Basin Plan Triennial Review.

2011 Basin Plan Triennial Review:

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

2012 USEPA Recreational Water Quality Criteria fact sheet:

<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/health/recreation/upload/factsheet2012.pdf>

5. Salt and Nutrient Management Planning Workshop (*Attachment B-5*)

Staff Contacts: Fisayo Osibodu and John Odermatt

The State Water Board's 2009 Recycled Water Policy (Policy) requires local stakeholders to develop salt and nutrient management plans (SNMPs) for each groundwater basin across the State by May 2014. The San Diego Water Board hosted a salt and nutrient management planning workshop at the San Diego County Water Authority Office on Thursday, July 18, 2013.

The workshop was attended by representatives from municipal water and wastewater agencies in the San Diego Region, San Diego County Water Authority staff, Fisayo Osibodu and John Odermatt of the San Diego Water Board, and Diane Barclay of the State Water Board. The highlight of the workshop was the updates on the development of salt and nutrient management planning efforts for the following basins (see map below):

Lead Agency	Basin
City of San Diego	San Pasqual Valley
United States Marine Corps Camp Pendleton	Lower Santa Margarita
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Santee
Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District	Escondido
Ramona Municipal Water District	Gower
Rancho California Water District	Temecula
South Orange County Wastewater Authority	San Juan

The agency presentations included preliminary information on the following topics:

- major sources of salts and nutrients in the basins,
- salt and nutrient mass balance results,
- general approach used to calculate assimilative capacity including key assumptions,
- key implementation measures needed to meet water quality objectives in the basin,
- key monitoring plan elements,
- recommended basin plan amendments, and
- plan completion date.

All of the agencies listed above are on schedule to complete their SNMPs before the May 2014 deadline.

During the workshop the San Diego Water Board discussed the process for amending the Basin Plan once the SNMPs are completed. The Policy requires Regional Water Boards to revise their Basin Plan implementation plans (Chapter 4)¹ based on SNMPs for those groundwater basins “where water quality objectives for salts and nutrients are being, or are threatening to be, exceeded.” SNMPs might also recommend modification of beneficial uses (Chapter 2), and/or water quality objectives (Chapter 3) in the Basin Plan. The scientific foundations of Basin Plan amendments must undergo scientific peer review. The State Water Board staff outlined the Basin Plan approval process at the State level and discussed the peer review process during the workshop. The Basin Plan amendments which will be based on the SNMPs will be considered for adoption at a future scheduled San Diego Water Board meeting. The workshop also provided San Diego Water Board staff with an opportunity to discuss with lead agencies their

¹ On line at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/index.shtml

progress to date on SNMPs, and to get preliminary information to estimate the Basin Planning workload following completion of the SNMPs.

6. Enforcement Actions for June 2013

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the month of June 2013, the San Diego Water Board issued the following enforcement actions:

June 2013 Enforcement Actions	Number
Administrative Civil Liability Complaint	1
Notices of Violations	2
Staff Enforcement Letters	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>4</i>

A summary of recent regional enforcement actions is provided below. Additional information on violations, enforcement actions, and mandatory minimum penalties is available to the public from the following on-line sources:

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/

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/>

Administrative Civil Liability Complaint

[Enniss Inc., Lakeside](#)

On June 14, 2013, the San Diego Water Board issued Complaint No. R9-2013-0051 to Enniss Inc. in the amount of \$5,950 for violations resulting from Enniss Inc.'s failure to submit the Fiscal Year 2010-2011 annual monitoring report, as required by the Statewide Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000001, *Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*. The San Diego Water Board will hold a hearing on the complaint on August 14, 2013.

Notices of Violation

Jim and Dan Pike, Riverside County

Notice of Violation (NOV) No. R9-2013-0089 was issued to Messrs. Jim and Dan Pike on June 3, 2013 for violation of Water Code sections 13260 and 13264, and provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan). The NOV alleges that the two parties failed to submit a Report of Waste Discharge prior to initiating a new discharge of waste. The discharge resulted in an estimated 432,720 cubic yards of green waste material being improperly disposed on 162 acres of land in Riverside County.

AIM Inc. Ranch, Temecula

Notice of Violation No. R9-2013-0114 was issued to Mr. Martin Wildgoose of AIM Inc. Ranch on June 19, 2013 for violation of Water Code sections 13260 and 13264. The NOV alleges that Mr. Wildgoose failed to submit a report of waste discharge or obtain Waste Discharge Requirements, or Waiver(s) thereof, for discharges from agricultural and nursery operations from his 35-acre avocado grove.

Staff Enforcement Letters (SEL)

University of California San Diego, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

An SEL was issued to University of California San Diego, Scripps Institution of Oceanography on June 17, 2013 for a reporting violation of NPDES Order No. R9-2005-0008. Effluent flow from Outfall No. 1 was not monitored on a continuous basis from January 25-29, 2013 because the flow meter failed as a result of a power outage.

7. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) May – June 2013 (Attachment B-7)

Staff Contact: Chris Means

The following is a summary of the sewage spills occurring during May through June 2013 and reported and certified by June 30, 2013. Sewage collection agencies report Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) on-line using the State Water Board's CIWQS database pursuant to the requirements of State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ (*General Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies*). Reports on sewage spills are available on a real-time basis to the public from the State Water Board's webpage at: <https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/>.

Public Spills: During May 2013, there were 13 SSOs from public systems in the San Diego Region reported in the CIWQS database. These SSOs included 2 spills of 1,000 gallons or more and 3 spills reaching surface waters, including storm drains. The combined total volume of reported sewage spilled from all publicly-owned collection systems for the month of May 2013 was 36,507 gallons.

During June 2013, there were 8 SSOs from public systems in the San Diego Region reported in the CIWQS database. These SSOs included 1 spill of 1,000 gallons or more and 5 spills that reached surface waters including storm drains. The combined total volume of sewage spills reported from all publicly-owned collection systems for the month of June 2013 was 3,905 gallons.

Reported Private Spills: Eighteen discharges of untreated sewage from private laterals were reported during May through June 2013 by the collection agencies pursuant to San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005 (*Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*). These private lateral spills included no spills of 1,000 gallons or more and 5 spills that reached surface waters, including storm drains. The combined total volume of reported sewage discharges from private lateral systems for the months of May through June 2013 was 1,367 gallons.

May – June 2012 and 2013 Rainfall Comparison:

Month	Rainfall Total (In.)	Public SSOs	Private SSOs
May 2012	0.02	8	13
May 2013	0.26	13	12
June 2012	Trace	12	4
June 2013	0.0	8	6

Attached are three tables titled:

1. “May 2013 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9”
2. “June 2013 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9”
3. “May - Jun 2013 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in Region 9”

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board SSO regulatory program is available at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/programs/sso.html>.

8. Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Actions Taken from April to June 2013 (*Attachment B-8*)

Staff Contact: Kelly Dorsey

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that any person applying for a federal permit, which may result in a discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States, obtain a water quality certification (401 Certification) that the specific activity complies with all applicable state water quality standards, limitations, requirements, and restrictions. The most common federal permit that requires a 401 Certification is a CWA Section 404 permit, most often issued by the Army Corps of Engineers, for the placing of fill (sediment, rip rap, concrete, pipes, etc.) in waters of the U.S. (i.e. ocean, bays, lagoons, rivers and streams).

Upon receipt of a complete 401 Certification application, the San Diego Water Board may either certify the project or deny certification, with or without prejudice. In cases where there are impacts to waters of the U.S., the San Diego Water Board may issue a conditional certification. The certification can be either in the form of a conditional certification document approved by the Executive Officer, or Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) adopted by the San Diego Water Board. In the case where a federal permit is not required because impacts have been determined to be only to waters of the State, the San Diego Water Board may adopt WDRs.

Table B-7 (attached) contains a list of actions taken during the months of April, May, and June 2013. The first page of the Table summarizes the total impacts to jurisdictional waters, and proposed mitigation, for the individual months and quarter. This information is an imprecise measure of the actual conditions. For example, the data can be skewed depending on what is considered "self-mitigating" and how mitigation is categorized (i.e. establishment, restoration, or enhancement). Another limitation is that the data relies on the assumption that all the mitigation required is implemented and successful, and does not take into consideration any additional impacts resulting from illegal fill activities.

In July 2013 the San Diego Water Board's 401 Certification web site was revised and updated to make the available information more organized and user friendly. Enhancements to the web site include an updated 401 Certification Application Form, a revised 401 Certification Public Notice that lists all Certification applications that are available for public comment, an updated 401 Certification Program staff contact list, and the ability to sign up for the San Diego Water Board 401 Certification Program email subscription list.

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

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/index.shtml .

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

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/401projects.shtml .

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

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/generalorders.shtml .

9. Completion of Las Pulgas Landfill Phase II Waste Management Unit

Staff Contact: Amy Grove

The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) recently completed constructing the Phase II waste management unit (Unit) of the Las Pulgas Landfill which added approximately 13 acres of air space and allows for an additional 512,000 tons of capacity for waste disposal. The newly constructed unit is shown in the photograph below. The San Diego Water Board completed its review of the final construction quality assurance report and the certification inspection for the Phase II Unit of the landfill, and deemed the unit ready to receive wastes.



New Phase II Unit at the Las Pulgas Landfill

Completion of the Phase II Unit is an essential component of the USMC's corrective action plan for the liner system in the Phase I Unit that was damaged in 2003. The San Diego Water Board issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order in 2006, requiring the USMC to submit a corrective action plan and then implement the preferred alternative. The corrective action plan calls for the complete removal of approximately 171,750 tons of wastes from of the Phase I Unit to the Phase II Unit in order to expose the damaged liner system so it can be removed. The defective liner system components and any underlying contaminated soils will also be disposed of in the Phase II Unit.

In 2003 the Phase I Unit experienced a slope failure that compromised its composite liner system. The USMC voluntarily shut down operation of the Phase I Unit and shifted waste disposal operations to the legacy, or unlined portion of the landfill. The removal of wastes from the Phase I Unit commenced on July 8, 2013, and the USMC anticipates that it will take approximately six to twelve months to complete corrective actions for the Phase I Unit. These corrective actions will include the removal of wastes and the damaged liner system, excavation of contaminated soils (if applicable), and confirmation sampling. The USMC plans to re-construct the Phase I Unit at the Las Pulgas Landfill upon completion of corrective actions.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

August 14, 2013

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

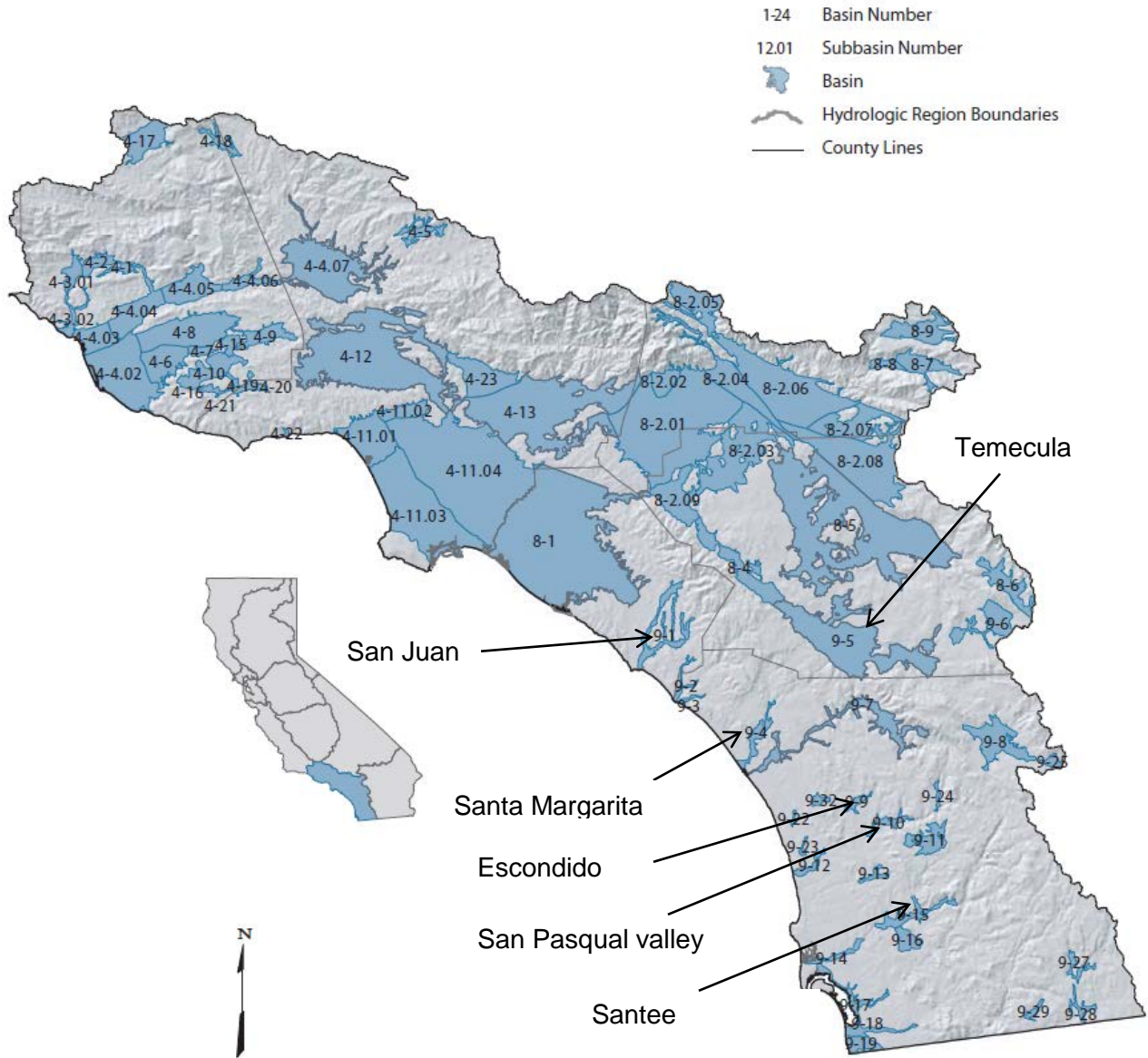
DATE OF REPORT
August 8, 2013

**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
September 2013				
<i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
October 2013				
<i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
November 13, 2013				
<i>San Diego Water Board Office*</i>				
Tentative Resolution Endorsing the San Diego Water Board Practical Vision (<i>Gibson</i>)	Tentative Resolution	50%	NA	NA
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Teritary Treatment Plant, Order No. R9-2013-0112 (<i>Lim</i>)	NPDES Reissuance	85%	TBD	Maybe
Assessment of Civil Liability for Eniss, Inc, San Diego County (<i>Rodriguez</i>)	Administrative Civil Liability	100%	TBD	Yes
December 11, 2013				
<i>San Diego Water Board Office*</i>				
Revision to WDRs for Former Omar Rendering Class I Landfill Order No. 97-40 (<i>Tamaki</i>)	WDR Addendum	0%	TBD	No
Administrative Civil Liability against the City of La Mesa, Sanitary Sewer Overflows to San Diego Bay via Chollas Creek, and to the Pacific Ocean via Alvarado Creek and the San Diego River (<i>Griffey</i>)	Administrative Civil Liability	50%	TBD	No

*As of September 30, 2013, the San Diego Water Board will be located at 2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92108.

Map Showing Location of Groundwater Basins¹



¹ The above map can be found on line at: http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/bulletin118/south_coast.cfm

May 2013 - Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9										
Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Number of SSO locations	Total Vol of SSOs (gal)	Total Vol Recovered (gal)	Total Vol Reaching Surface Water	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Water	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Miles of Laterals
Category 1 SSO										
El Toro Water District	El Toro Water District R9 CS	1	180	0	180	0	100	5	142	36
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside CS	1	33,000	0	33,000	0	100	4.6	76.8	0
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	1	1,025	425	600	41	58	145	3,002	2,000
Category 2 SSO										
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	1	100	80	0	80	0	4.8	282	0
Eastern Municipal Water District	Temecula Valley RCS	1	200	0	0	0	0	22	457	0
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	1	12	12	0	100	0	0	155	0
Laguna Beach City	City Of Laguna Beach CS	2	300	20	0	6	0	4.5	95	0
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	2	325	325	0	100	0	20	510	0
Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District	Santa Fe Valley CS	1	250	250	0	100	0	2	14.2	0
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	1	240	240	0	100	0	145	3,002	2,000
San Diego County Public Works	County Of San Diego CS	1	875	875	0	100	0	4	371	64
	TOTALS	13	36507	2227	33780			356.9	8107	4100

CS = Collection System

Category 1 SSO = All discharges of sewage from a sanitary sewer system that exceed 1000 gallons, or result in a discharge to a surface water, or discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.

Category 2 SSO = All other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the sanitary sewer system

June 2013 - Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9										
Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Number of SSO locations	Total Vol of SSOs (gal)	Total Vol Recovered (gal)	Total Vol Reaching Surface Water	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Water	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Miles of Laterals
Category 1 SSO										
Laguna Beach City	City Of Laguna Beach CS	1	30	30	1	100	3	4.5	95	0
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	2	2,650	2,110	315	79	11	145	3,002	2,000
UC San Diego	University Of California, San Diego CS	1	100	0	25	0	25	1	25	3
Vista City	City Of Vista CS	1	85	0	85	0	100	0.2	215.1	0
Category 2 SSO										
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	2	290	200	0	68	0	155	0	1
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	Usmc Base, Camp Pendleton CS	1	750	750	0	100	0	63.4	108.3	80
TOTALS		8	3905	3090	426			368.6	3445.4	2084

CS = Collection System

Category 1 SSO = All discharges of sewage from a sanitary sewer system that exceed 1000 gallons, or result in a discharge to a surface water, or discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.

Category 2 SSO = All other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the sanitary sewer system

May - Jun 2013 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in Region 9								
Reporting Agency	Collection System	Total Number of PLSD locations	Total Vol of PLSDs (gal)	Total Vol Recovered (gal)	Total Vol Reaching Surface Water	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Water	Miles of Private Lateral
Category 1 PLSD								
Imperial Beach City	City Of Imperial Beach CS	1	300	100	200	33	66	103
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	2	23	10	13	43	56	300
San Clemente City	City of San Clemente CS	1	65	0	65	0	100	0
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	1	50	50	1	100	2	4,049
Category 2 PLSD								
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	3	86	0	0	0	0	NA.0
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	2	50	0	0	0	0	0
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	2	20	20	0	100	0	226
Escondido City	Harrf Disch To San Elijo CS	2	220	220	0	100	0	83.2
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	1	3	0	0	0	0	300
Ramona MWD	San Vicente Treatment Plant CS	1	200	200	0	100	0	57
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	1	300	300	0	100	0	4,049.00
Solana Beach City	City of Solana Beach CS	1	50	50	0	100	0	28
	TOTAL	18	1367	950	279			9195.2

PLSD = Private Lateral Sewage Discharge

Category 1 PLSD = All discharges of sewage from a private sewer lateral that exceed 1000 gallons, or result in a discharge to a surface water, or discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.

Category 2 PLSD= All other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure of a private sewer lateral

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2013 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2013

Reporting Period	Certification Applications Received	Certifications Issued ¹	Enrollment In State Certifications ²	Certifications Time Expired ³	Certification Amendments ⁴	Certification Withdrawals ⁵	Certification and WDR Denials Issued ⁶
April	15	0	2	1	2	0	0
May	7	1	0	3	1	0	0
June	10	2	1	3	1	1	1
Quarterly Total	32	3	3	7	4	1	1
YTD TOTAL	50	9	4	14	8	1	1

Reporting Period	Permanent Impacts ⁷ (Acres)	Temporary Impacts ⁷ (Acres)	Establishment Mitigation ⁸ (Acres)	Restoration Mitigation ⁹ (Acres)	Enhancement Mitigation ¹⁰ (Acres)	Preservation Mitigation ¹¹ (Acres)
April	0.39	1.08	1.3	0.57	0.74	0
May	0.172	1.397	0.106	1.388	0.24	0
June	0.133	4.236	0.5	4.194	0	38.94
Quarterly Total	0.695	6.713	1.906	6.152	0.98	38.94
YTD TOTAL	1.938	8.979	5.865	8.502	2.632	39.43

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

**CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS
FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2013 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2013**

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION ACTION ²
4/5/2013	Mr. Keith Rhodes (Keith B. Rhodes Living Trust)	Rhodes Crossing Project	The 147-acre proposed project is the development of 112 single-family residential lots, 624 multi-family residential units, self-storage units and commercial development.	Deer Canyon Creek, tributary to McGonigle Canyon Creek and an unnamed tributary to Los Penasquitos Canyon Creek	(P): An additional 0.02 acre Wetland impacts for a total of 0.05 acre (P): A reduction of 0.02 acre Streambed impacts for a total of 0.17 acre	Enhancement: Mitigation changed from 0.19 acre of streambed to 0.74 acre of vernal pools Restoration: Mitigation changed from 0.03 acre of wetland to 0.30 acre of vernal pools	04C-082 Amendment No.1 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements
4/22/2013	COMPACFLT	Commander US Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT) Activities #38, 39, 41, 42 and Periodic Beach Maintenance	The activities proposed are components that support logistics-over-the-shore training activities. The training creates facilities or operates facilities on shore, bringing supplies and materials from ship to shore staging points. The activities include pile driving, creating causeways, or the use of bulldozers on the beach to assemble floating piers. The purpose of this project is to install temporary trapezoidal flumes in Guejito Creek to aid in an evapotranspiration study. One flume will be upstream and the other downstream in order to capture stream flow losses or diurnal patterns that may be resultant of riparian evapotranspiration.	San Diego Bay, Pacific Ocean	(T): 0.63 acre Ocean	Establishment: 1.13 acres Eel Grass mitigation bank credits purchased	R9-2013-0019 Time Expired
4/25/2013	Rancho Guejito Corporation	Rancho Guejito Evapotranspiration Study		Guejito Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	State Water Resource Control Board 401 Water Quality Certification of 2012 Nationwide Permits

**CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS
FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2013 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2013**

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION ACTION ²
4/25/2013	Rancho Guejito Corporation	Rancho Guejito Low Flow Study	The purpose of this project is to install temporary trapezoidal flumes in Guejito Creek to aid in an evapotranspiration study. One flume will be upstream and the other downstream in order to capture stream flow losses or diurnal patterns that may be resultant of riparian evapotranspiration. The flumes will be used to capture low flow events (<1.5cfs) for comparison to continuous stream stage measurements.	Guejito Creek	Not applicable	Not applicable	State Water Resource Control Board 401 Water Quality Certification Of 2012 Nationwide Permits
4/29/2013	San Diego County Department of Public Works	Woodside Avenue Drainage Improvement Project	Amended to update the impact and mitigation requirements. The project proposes to replace the existing partially underground storm water drainage system parallel to Woodside Avenue with an upgraded underground drainage system for approximately 1,800 feet and construct two 14' x 5' box culverts that would transport surface water flows under State Route 67 (SR 67) for a distance of approximately 340 feet.	Unnamed tributary to the San Diego River	(P) : Added 0.17 acre of Wetland Impacts for a total of 0.24 acre (T) : Added 0.45 acre of wetland impacts for a total of 0.53 acre	Establishment: Added 0.17 acre of fresh water marsh (onsite) for a total of 0.24 acre Restoration: Added 0.27 acre of wetlands (offsite) for a total of 0.48 acre	10C-114 Amendment No.2 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
5/14/2013	Orange County Public Works	Bridge No. 55C-0008 Maintenance Project	The purpose of this project is to repair damage to the bridge in order to extend its longevity. Bridge 55C-0008 is located along Trabuco Canyon Road and is the main road that connects the canyon residents to the City of Rancho Santa Margarita.	Trabuco Creek	(P) : 0.01 acre of Streambed	No mitigation proposed	R9-2013-0037 Time Expired

**CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS
FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2013 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2013**

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION ACTION ²
5/16/2013	Rancho Mission Viejo	Cow Camp Road, Trail, and Associated Utilities	Construction of Cow Camp Road, an east-west arterial highway located on the north side of San Juan Creek. The Project will consist of three components: Cow Camp Road, including two bridges; a Class I Bikeway (Cow Camp Trail); and associated wet and dry utilities. The Cow Camp Road alignment will include four "T" signalized intersections and two bridges at Chiquita Creek (Chiquita Bridges).	San Juan Creek, Chiquita Creek	(P): 0.01 acre of Wetland (P): 0.09 acre of Riparian (P): 0.057 acre of Streambed (T): 0.869 acre of Wetland (T): 0.500 acre of Riparian (T): 0.019 acre of Streambed	Establishment: 0.01 acres of Wetland and 0.096 acres of Wetland/Riparian Enhancement: 0.24 acre arundo removal Restoration: 0.869 acre of Wetland, 0.500 acre of Riparian, 0.019 acre of Streambed	12C-067 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
5/26/2013	City of San Clemente	Avenida Colombo Storm Drain Extension	The proposed project intends to improve the routing of storm water flow and will extend an existing storm drain line. A new above-ground 24" HDPE pipe will be connected to existing pipes.	Unnamed tributary to Segunda Deshecha Canada	(P): 0.001464 acre of Wetland (T): 0.00924 acre of Wetland	No mitigation proposed	R9-2013-0046 Time Expired
5/30/2013	Douglas E. Barnhart, Makena Medical Buildings Temecula, LLC	Halcon Rojo Medical	The purpose of the project is to develop a graded, vacant site into medical offices. To complete the project, storm water runoff improvements are needed to control runoff from the adjacent property to the east and the proposed development, and to continue to direct it to the flood control channel discharge point in the southwestern corner of the site.	Temecula Creek, tributary to Santa Margarita River	(P): 0.004 acre of Streambed	No proposed mitigation	R9-2013-0053 Time Expired

**CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS
FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2013 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2013**

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION ACTION ²
5/31/2013	BAE Systems San Diego Ship Repair, Inc.	BAE Systems San Diego Ship Repair Pier 4 Replacement	This Certification was amended to address two separate items, one is an increase to the estimated volume to be dredged and the second is to change the method of dredging. The Pier 4 Replacement Project proposes to demolish the existing obsolete Pier 4 and Pier 5 structures, remove five dry-dock mooring dolphins, construct three new bulkhead sections, relocate shoreline infrastructure, conduct underwater dredging, and construct a new replacement pier and a mooring dolphin.	San Diego Bay	(P): An increase in dredge volume of approximately 5,749 cubic yards for a new total of approximately 47,657 cubic yards	Mitigation will increase proportionally to increased dredge volume	11C-026 Amendment No.1 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
6/7/2013	Ca. Dept. of Transportation District 12	State Route 74 Ortega Highway Storm Drain Repair Project	The project proposes to repair and prevent roadway losses due to erosion. This will be accomplished through: 1) Removal of excess slide debris material and re-grade roadway shoulder areas to its original condition. 2) The placement of 1/4 ton rock between existing slope and rock. 3) The placement of Reinforced concrete pipe in three locations.	San Juan Creek	(P): 0.0025 acre of Streambed (T): 0.042 acre of Streambed	Enhancement: Providing funds for the eradication of invasive aquatic species in San Juan Creek	10C-053 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
6/7/2013	Palomar Community College District	PCCD San Marcos Campus Facilities Master Plan	The overall purpose of the Master Plan is to increase the on-campus capacity to accommodate the anticipated growth in student enrollment up to a maximum of 25,000 students through the year 2022. Construction will include a Child Development Center, Relocation of PE/Athletic Fields,	San Marcos Creek	(P): 0.03 acre of Streambed	Establishment: 0.30 acres Wetland/Riparian mitigation credits from the North County Habitat Bank (NCHB) Preservation: Preservation and maintenance, in	10C-013 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR

**CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS
FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2013 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2013**

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION ACTION ²
			and Arboretum Improvements.			perpetuity, of 38.94 acres of coastal sage scrub	Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
6/10/2013	USMC Environmental Security	Northern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant	The purpose of the proposed project is to allow MCBCP to provide new and upgraded reliable reclaimed water and wastewater systems, and wastewater conveyance to the NRTTP and treated effluent conveyance to the San Onofre and Sierra One Percolation Basins in the northern portions of MCBCP.	Unnamed tributary to San Mateo Creek, and San Mateo Creek	(T): 3.074 acres of Wetland	Restoration: 3.074 acres of Wetland	R9-2013-0068 Time Expired
6/10/2013	USMC Environmental Security	P-1043 SEA project test well	The P-1043 SEA project proposes to construct a test well for the NRTTP, 4 million gallon per day sewer and sludge treatment facility. This test well is required to complete the NPDES Groundwater discharge Permit Order R9-2008-0002.	San Mateo Creek	(P): 0.0000046 acre of Streambed	No mitigation proposed	State Water Resource Control Board 401 Water Quality Certification of 2012 Nationwide Permits
6/11/2013	The City of San Marcos	Borden Road and Bridge Project	Changes were made to the Certification to address the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' request that the Certification be amended to clarify the need for a preservation mechanism in areas not under the City of San Marcos control. The proposed project is the construction of a bridge over a tributary to San Marcos Creek and a short section of roadway on either side to complete Borden Road between Twin Oaks Valley Road and Woodward Street (approx. 700 feet	San Marcos Creek, Lake San Marcos, Batiquitos Lagoon	No changes to Impacts	No changes to mitigation	09C-041 Amendment No.1 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ

**CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS
FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2013 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2013**

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION ACTION ²
			total).				
6/19/2013	Carlsbad Canterbury HOA	Carlsbad Canterbury Desilting Basin Maintenance	Vegetation that is hanging over/into the desilting basin will be trimmed back, and vegetation that is growing within the basin itself will be cut down to above grade level and placed into bins. The basin bottom will be excavated from the access road using a backhoe where excess sediment will be lifted out of the basin and placed into bins; all extracted material will be transported for disposal at an approved landfill.	Agua Hedionda Creek	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	11C-013 Withdrawn
6/19/2013	Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency (F/ETCA)	Tesoro Extension	This is a dredge and fill project that would not impact waters of the United States and only waters of the State; therefore the applicant applied for Waste Discharge Requirements. The Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency (F/ETCA) proposed to construct an approximate 5.5 mile long extension of the existing State Route (SR) 241 ("Tesoro Extension Project") from its current terminus at Oso Parkway to the future Cow Camp Road immediately north of SR-74 in Orange County.	Unnamed tributaries to Chiquita Creek and Gobernadora Creek	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	R9-2013-0007 Waste Discharge Requirements Denied

**CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS
FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2013 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2013**

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION ACTION ²
6/20/2013	USMC, Environmental Security	BUI P-1094 CERS 3	The purpose of the proposed action is to (1) provide new and upgrade reliable and compliant electrical distribution systems to support military training and operations and quality of life services throughout MCBGP; (2) provide system redundancy; (3) replace older and inadequate distribution systems. The proposed project would provide temporary cover over areas of the Miramar fuel pipeline that have become exposed due to significant erosion from landward development to avoid the potential for a fuel spill that could occur via corrosion of the exposed pipe or exposure to other external factors. The proposed project is the temporary placement of sandbags over the pipeline until a more permanent, long-term solution for pipeline protection can be implemented.	Unnamed tributary to the Santa Margarita River, Pilgrim Creek	(P) : 0.10 acres of Wetland (T) : 1.12 acres of Wetland	Establishment : 0.20 acres of mitigation bank credits Restoration : 1.12 acres of Wetland	R9-2013-0070 Time Expired
6/27/2013	US Navy Point Loma Public Works	La Playa Area Emergent Remedial Pipeline		San Diego Bay, and the Pacific Ocean	(T) : 1,320 linear feet of ACOE Jurisdictional Wetland	No mitigation proposed	R9-2013-0069 Time Expired

1. Wetland refers to vegetated waters of the United States and streambed refers to unvegetated waters of the United States (P) = permanent impacts. (T) = temporary impacts.

2. Low impact certification is issued to projects that have minimal potential to adversely impact water quality. Conditional certification is issued to projects that have the potential to adversely impact water quality, but by complying with technical conditions, will have minimal impacts. Denials are issued when the project will adversely impact water quality and suitable mitigation measures are not proposed or possible. Time Expired refers to projects that may proceed due to the lack of an action by the San Diego Water Board within specified regulatory timelines. Withdrawn refers to projects that the applicant or San Diego Water Board have withdrawn due to procedural issues that have not been corrected within one year.