

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



**Executive Officer's Report**  
**June 26, 2014**

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## **Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities**

### **1. Personnel Report**

*Staff Contact: Lori Costa*

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

#### Recent Hires

Heather Webb began working as an Engineering Geologist in the Southern Cleanup Unit on June 2, 2014. Some of her duties include reviewing and interpreting technical reports, environmental documents and projects. Heather received her Bachelors of Science Degree in Geological Science in May 2013 and is expecting to receive her Masters of Science Degree in Geological Science in May 2015. She began working at the San Diego Water Board in June 2012 as a Student Assistant and was later hired as a Scientific Aid.

Lucas Lima began working as an Office Technician in the Mission Support Services Unit on June 9, 2014. His primary duties are responding to public records requests, records management, and office support. Lucas received his Bachelor of Social Communications in 2005. He has a wide variety of work experience and gained fundamental knowledge of environmental issues through local volunteer experiences.

#### Promotion

Chad Loflen was promoted to Senior Environmental Scientist. He will assume his new position as the supervisor of the Impaired Waters Restoration Unit in July 2014. Chad began his State service career with the San Diego Water Board as a Student Intern in May 2007. In December 2007, he was promoted to an Environmental Scientist. He received his Bachelor and Master of Science degrees in Biology from San Diego State University.

#### Recruitment

The recruitment process has begun to hire a Scientific Aid in the Central Cleanup Unit.

### **2. Binational Summit on Tijuana River Valley Restoration**

*Staff Contact: David Gibson*

The San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board, in conjunction with the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team Steering Committee, organized and hosted a Binational Steering Committee Meeting on June 4, 2014, at Olivewood Gardens in National City for appointed and elected officials and relevant government agency heads from both sides of the San Diego-Tijuana border charged with the management of sanitary waste, trash, and sediment in the Tijuana River Valley. The intent of this event was to facilitate government-to-government discussion on priority action areas for the control of trash and sediment in the Valley's flood

plain and to define a specific suite of binational projects to support the Recovery Strategy. Board Chair Henry Abarbanel and Board Member Tomás Morales attended the summit.

The event featured a series of statements from City of San Diego, City of Tijuana, City of Imperial Beach, and County of San Diego elected officials that focused on binational collaboration and acknowledgment of the Tijuana's contributions to addressing sediment and trash issues in the Valley. Key speakers included San Diego Mayor Kevin Faulconer, Tijuana Mayor Dr. Jorge Astiazarán Orcí, Imperial Beach Mayor Jim Janney, County of San Diego Supervisor Greg Cox, San Diego City Councilmember Dave Alvarez, and Tijuana City Councilmember Francisco Hernández Vera. This portion of the event was open to the public and included attendance of non-profit organizations such as the San Diego Diplomacy Council (who brought 18 members from around the globe), Wildcoast, Calidad de Vida, and Alter Terra

The event also featured a work group session facilitated by the Center for Collaborative Policy, which resulted in a 90-Day Action Plan for development of a Five-Year Action Plan to implement priority binational projects in the Valley; this document is scheduled for public release and comment at the August 2014 Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team Meeting to be held at the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve in Imperial Beach, California. This meeting will be open to the public.

### **3. Strategy for Achieving Healthy Waters in San Diego Bay**

*Staff Contact: Melissa Valdovinos*

The San Diego Water Board Practical Vision includes developing a strategy for attaining healthy waters in San Diego Bay. The purpose of the San Diego Bay Strategy is to guide the San Diego Water Board and its partners in using their resources optimally to address pollutant source control and cleanup in San Diego Bay. The Strategy identifies a path for the Board to determine priorities in a sound, scientifically-based, consistent, and transparent manner. The draft in progress differs from prior internal work plans in that it attempts to seam together all of the San Diego Water Board's programs, and their priorities, through the lens of Chapter 1 of the Practical Vision –[\*Strategizing for Healthy Waters\*](#) and further advance a culture of public participation and partnership in setting environmental outcome goals and program priorities and actions to attain those goals.

In June, San Diego Water Board staff initiated outreach with key stakeholders to discuss the Board's working draft *Strategy for Achieving Healthy Waters in San Diego Bay* (San Diego Bay Strategy). The working draft was provided to the San Diego Unified Port District, the City of San Diego, the U.S. Navy, and San Diego Coastkeeper to solicit general comments and feedback. The draft is currently also being reviewed and updated by senior Water Board managers with respect to multiple program objectives, legal authorities and commitments, and improved coordination across the permitting, planning, enforcement, monitoring, and outreach activities of the Water Board in San Diego Bay.

In addition, on June 18, 2014, Executive Officer Gibson gave a presentation on approach envisioned in the draft San Diego Bay Strategy and participated in a discussion with the Port Environmental Advisory Committee and discussed the process of stakeholder participation and schedule for development of the Strategy. After considering initial feedback from stakeholders

and the Water Board management team, staff intends to release a revised draft for public review and comment towards the end of 2014.

#### **4. Joint Aquatic Science Meeting**

*Staff Contact: Lilian Busse*

Lilian Busse, the San Diego Water Board's coordinator for the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP), attended the Joint Aquatic Science Meeting held in Portland, Oregon from May 18-23, 2014. The theme of the meeting was: "*Bridging Genes to Ecosystem: Aquatic Science at a Time of Rapid Change.*" This was a joint meeting of four of the leading aquatic scientific societies: Society of Freshwater Science (SFS), Association for the Science of Limnology and Oceanography (ASLO), Phycological Society of America (PSA), and Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS). The purpose of the joint meeting was to build a bridge across the disciplines within the field of aquatic science and to explore opportunities for collaboration among scientists.

This was an international meeting attended by over 2,000 people from federal and state agencies, universities, research institutions, and environmental consulting companies. Fifteen sessions were held concurrently each day focusing on a number of topics, with several pertinent to the mission of the San Diego Water Board, including: (1) Ecological targets for water quality management; (2) The effects of fire on freshwater ecosystems; (3) Emerging issues in freshwater ecology; (4) Recognizing the multiple values of aquatic ecosystem to people; and (5) The science and management of environmental flows: recent developments and remaining challenges, and others. Excellent plenary sessions were held in the mornings including one from Stuart Bunn from the Australian River Institute speaking about the Global Water Crisis.

Dr. Busse gave an oral presentation titled: "*Algae as Indicators for Aquatic Health and Eutrophication in Southern California Streams.*" Data for this presentation were collected through the regional stream monitoring program conducted by the Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC). Dr. Busse was also a co-author of two additional presentations based on current efforts in the SWAMP program: (1) Small streams as widespread sources of benthic cyanotoxin production in California; and (2) Integrative assessment of freshwater depositional wetland condition in California.

The conference provided an opportunity to learn about the most current issues of aquatic sciences and approaches to water quality monitoring and assessment, and it served as a networking platform with national and international experts in the field of aquatic sciences. Benefits of new knowledge and networking will improve the Water Board's ability to assess and manage water quality by providing tools and contacts that will enhance staff capabilities to implement sound monitoring programs for aquatic ecosystems. Information from the conference can be specifically applied to the following Practical Vision chapters: (1) Strategizing for Health Waters, (2) Monitoring and Assessment, (3) Recovery of Streams, Wetlands, and Riparian Systems, (4) Proactive Public Outreach and Communication, and (5) Strategy for Achieving a Sustainable Local Water Supply.

Information on the 2014 JASM meeting is available at: <http://sgmeet.com/jasm2014/>.

Information on the San Diego Water Board SWAMP program is available at:  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/swamp/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/swamp/).

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

### **1. Water Quality Concerns for Long[i] Live Work Create Art Studios Development Project, City of Laguna Beach, Orange County**

*Staff Contact: Laurie Walsh*

Mr. Roger Butow spoke at the April 9, 2014 San Diego Water Board meeting public forum, on behalf of the Clean Water Now nongovernmental organization and Mr. John Hamil (a neighbor to the project site), in opposition to the Laguna Canyon Road – Long[i] Live Work Create Art Studios (Project). The Project was recently approved by the City of Laguna Beach City Council. Mr. Butow's comments indicated the City of Laguna Beach (City) failed to require the Project to fully comply with the development requirements of the Orange County Municipal Storm Water Permit, Order R9-2009-0002, NPDES No. CAS0108740 (Order).

As a follow-up to Mr. Butow's concerns, San Diego Water Board staff contacted the City for additional information to verify Project compliance with the development requirements of provision F.1.d of the Order. San Diego Water Board staff also reviewed the Project Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).

The City has responded to Mr. Butow's concerns in an April 8, 2014 memorandum and by letter dated April 29, 2014. In these documents, the City noted that the Project WQMP was prepared and certified by a registered professional engineer. The City also took the extra step of having another registered professional engineer conduct an independent review to verify the adequacy of the Project WQMP. The City determined that the Project was in compliance with the City's water quality ordinance and standard urban storm water plan, and that the Project was in conformance with all of the required elements of the South Orange County Model WQMP as specified in the Order.

#### Conclusions

After their own review, San Diego Water Board staff has concluded that, pursuant to provision F.1.d(1)(b) of the Order, the Project is a Priority Development Project (PDP) because it creates, adds, or replaces at least 5,000 square feet of impervious surface on an already developed site. As a PDP, the Project design features must include low impact development (LID) best management practices (BMPs), pollutant source control BMPs, treatment control BMPs, and facilities that address hydromodification.

The Project includes post construction treatment control BMPs (bioretention basins) designed to provide treatment of pollutants in the roof storm water runoff. However, it is unclear based on the information provided in the WQMP, if the Project post construction treatment control BMPs are adequately designed to also treat the pollutants and volume of flow produced by the run-on to the Project site. Additionally, the WQMP does not include any information pertaining to Project design facilities that will treat pollutants generated by the trash enclosure or the parking lot.

San Diego Water Board staff discussed its review of the Project WQMP with the City and requested that the City respond to staff's questions and concerns. San Diego Water Board staff is also reviewing the applicability of other regulatory programs (i.e. Clean Water Action section 401 Water Quality Certification) to the Project. San Diego Water Board staff will continue to work with the City to resolve these issues and provide an update to the Board in a future Executive Officer Report.

## **2. Assessing Biological Integrity Taxonomic Online Tools for Benthic Algae**

*Staff Contact: Lilian Busse*

The strategy of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) is to follow the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's recommendation to develop multiple indicators of biological condition. A combination of indicators will help California protect biological integrity based on multiple lines of evidence. To date, SWAMP has focused its effort and resources on the development of benthic macroinvertebrate indicators (BMIs). Most of the BMI infrastructure has been designed to also accommodate algal bioassessment. SWAMP has funded the development of algal indicators since 2008, and has made great progress despite a modest budget.

Dr. Lilian Busse, SWAMP coordinator for the San Diego region, is leading the SWAMP Algae Program for California. Previous SWAMP contract funds were used to produce a guidance document (the "Algae Plan") that established a detailed road map for achieving robust and consistent algae bioassessments in California. SWAMP is currently implementing the Algae Plan, and is funding the development of the tools and infrastructure for the use of algae in bioassessment studies.

Algae-based indices for biotic integrity were recently developed for southern California, and are now being used to reveal biological conditions in wadeable streams. These indices are based on species information; therefore the State must ensure a consistent and accurate identification of algae species. Since algae diversity is not well known in California, and recently many algal species new to science have been described from SWAMP stream samples, SWAMP and the State Water Board funded the development of online taxonomic algae tools for diatoms and soft algae.

The online tools include a photo-library of taxa with taxonomic descriptions for soft algae and diatoms to the lowest taxonomic level possible, and available references. Online tools for taxonomic identification of soft-bodied algae were developed for the entire state of California. Online tools for diatoms were developed for southern California only, but future funding will support the development for the entire State.

Online tools for soft algae for California can be accessed here:

[http://dbmuseblade.colorado.edu/DiatomTwo/sbsac\\_site/index.php](http://dbmuseblade.colorado.edu/DiatomTwo/sbsac_site/index.php)

Online tools for diatoms for southern California can be accessed here:

[http://dbmuseblade.colorado.edu/DiatomTwo/dscb\\_site/index.php](http://dbmuseblade.colorado.edu/DiatomTwo/dscb_site/index.php)

Developing consistent taxonomic tools for the application of algae-based indices for biotic integrity are necessary to implement the San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision Chapter on Monitoring and Assessment, which is focused heavily on the condition in receiving waters.

More on SWAMP's Algae Program can be found here:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/swamp/reports.shtml#algae](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/reports.shtml#algae)

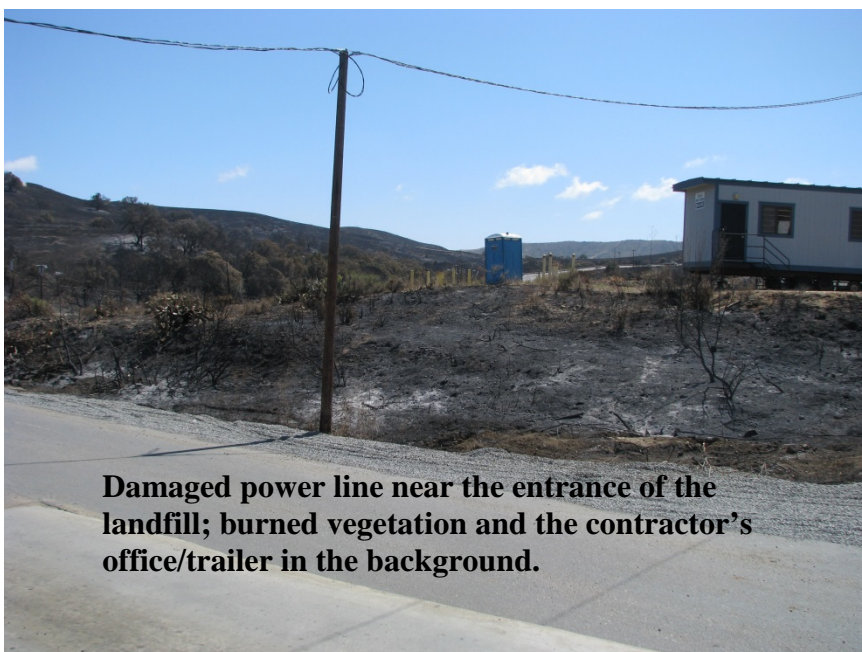
### 3. Wildfire Damage at Camp Pendleton and the Las Pulgas Landfill

*Staff Contact: Amy Grove*

The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) battled four different wildfires between May 14 and May 18, 2014. The wildfires consumed approximately 21,200 acres at Camp Pendleton. The largest fire, named the Las Pulgas Fire, burned over 15,189 acres and threatened dozens of structures, including barracks, training facilities, classrooms, an armory, shooting ranges, Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 9, and the Las Pulgas Landfill. Fortunately, the firefighters were able to ensure that no structures were lost during these fires.

The Las Pulgas Landfill suffered only minimal damage. The casing of one groundwater monitoring well melted, and the well will need to be abandoned in the near future. The damage to this well will not cause any interruption in the groundwater sampling and analysis required under the USMC's waste discharge requirements for the landfill. Several other monitoring wells sustained smoke damage but none were so severely damaged as to require abandonment or reconstruction.

Several power poles and lines that supply power to the landfill gas extraction system and flare station were damaged and will need to be replaced. An above-ground landfill gas line and corrugated drain pipe were also lost to fire. The landfill gas extraction system was not operating at the time of the fire, which probably mitigated conditions that could have caused explosions from ignition of landfill gas and further damaged the landfill monitoring systems. Vegetation covering the southern slopes of the legacy area of the landfill was burned, as was vegetation on the eastern and western perimeter of the landfill property. The USMC may need



**Damaged power line near the entrance of the landfill; burned vegetation and the contractor's office/trailer in the background.**



**Groundwater monitoring well damaged during the fire.**

to hydroseed these areas in the future, if vegetation doesn't come back naturally. A supply trailer and straw waddles used for erosion control were also lost to the fire. Though the landfill and surrounding areas sustained minor damage, none of the landfill components that protect water quality were compromised during the fires. The attached photos show some of the fire damage to the landfill.



#### **4. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) – March and April 2014 (*Attachment B-4*)**

*Staff Contact: Joann Lim*

This report summarizes the public, federal, and private sewage overflows, or “spills” that occurred in the San Diego Region during the months of March and April 2014. All reports for spills that occurred during these months are required to be submitted before or on May 30, 2014. This report includes all the spills during these months that were submitted and certified on-line by May 21, 2014. Sewage collection agencies submit public, federal, and private spill reports



on-line using the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) database as required by the general Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies<sup>1</sup> or by an individual NPDES permit.<sup>2</sup> 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/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso\\_main](https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main).

**Public and Federal Spills:** For March, a combined total of 7,573 gallons of sewage was spilled in 14 events from publicly owned collection systems. These included two spills of 1,000 gallons or more, and one spill (20 gallons) reaching surface waters, including storm drains.

For April, a combined total of 16,725 gallons of sewage was spilled in 15 events from publicly owned collection systems. These included six spills of 1,000 gallons or more, and three spills (9,730 gallons) reaching surface waters, including storm drains.

For March and April, the U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot had no spills and submitted "SSO No Spill Certificates." Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton reported one spill of 2,250 gallons, of which 250 gallons reached surface waters, and one spill of 30 gallons, which did not reach surface waters.

**Reported Private Spills:** For March and April, a combined total of 7,932 gallons of untreated sewage was spilled from private laterals in 30 events. These private lateral spills included three spills of 1,000 gallons or more and eight spills (1,391 gallons) that reached surface waters, including storm drains.

**Year-Over-Year Comparison:** The following table is provided to show year-over-year comparisons of spills in the San Diego Region (Region 9) and to compare the total number of spills to the amount of rainfall in the San Diego Region.

Month	Rainfall Total (In.)	Public and Federal Spills	Private Spills
March 2013	1.22	14	17
March 2014	1.28	16	11
April 2013	0.01	17	11
April 2014	0.53	15	19

<sup>1</sup> Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC and Order No. R9-2007-0005.

<sup>2</sup> Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit (Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*). The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot is not required to report sewage spills but does voluntarily report spills to CIWQS. The U.S. Navy also is not required to report sewage spills but does voluntarily fax in its sewage spill report. The U.S. Navy, however, does not report to CIWQS. Thus, this report does not include spills from the U.S. Navy.

Details on the reported public and private spills are provided in three attached tables titled:

1. March 2014 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9
2. April 2014 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9
3. March and April 2014 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in Region 9

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/ss0/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/ss0/index.shtml).

## **5. Enforcement Actions for April 2014 (Attachment B-5)**

*Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente*

During the month of April, the San Diego Water Board issued 9 written enforcement actions as follows; 1 Notice of Violation and 8 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each enforcement action taken is provided in the Table below. The State Water Board's [Enforcement Policy](#) contains a brief description of the kinds of enforcement actions the Water Boards can take.

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

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:

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

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS):

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

State Water Board GeoTracker database:

<https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>

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

### **1. Financial Assistance Grant Programs**

*Staff Contact: Laurie Walsh*

#### **Integrated Regional Water Management and Storm Water Grant Programs**

In 2013, the State Water Board provided financial assistance using competitive grant funding to implement 27 projects totaling more than \$97 million to improve water management and water quality. The projects were funded through the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program and the Storm Water Grant Program (SWGP). Since 2007, the IRWM Grant Program has awarded approximately \$365 million of grant funds statewide to IRWM planning groups to implement projects that promote IRWM practices, protect communities from drought, improve water quality, and improve local water security by reducing dependence on imported water. Recently two projects within the San Diego Region were awarded IRWM funding for Low Impact Development (LID) implementation projects.

The City of La Mesa received a \$2.3 million dollar grant for the University Avenue Median Water Quality Improvements Project. This LID retrofit project removes and replaces approximately 4,540 linear feet of asphalt and concrete roadway median with new vegetated areas that will filter and infiltrate urban runoff, thereby reducing pollutant loads and flow volumes. The project area is located along University Avenue from La Mesa Boulevard to Harbinson Avenue. The LID areas will intercept runoff identified as a source of pollutants in the impaired Chollas Creek watershed in three adopted Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDLs).

The City of National City received a \$1.9 million dollar grant for Kimball Park LID and Paradise Creek Restoration Project. This LID project will install multiple vegetated areas and a constructed wetland to treat runoff from about 77 acres of highly urbanized land in the City of National City and restore about 1,050 linear feet of Paradise Creek. This project will build upon previous Proposition 84 grant funded work awarded for installing LID features in the "A" Avenue area northwest of the proposed project. The project restores wetland habitat in Paradise Creek, uses LID to improve runoff water quality, and provides an opportunity for disadvantaged communities and park patrons to interact with a natural, tidally-influenced water body in an existing park.

These projects will advance the objectives of the Clean Water Act (CWA) by reducing and preventing urban runoff pollution of surface waters and are consistent with the Healthy Waters Chapter of the San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision.

For more information on the IRWM Grant Program visit the State Water Board webpage at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/grants\\_loans/irwmgp/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/irwmgp/index.shtml)

For more information on SWGP visit the State Water Board webpage at: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/grants\\_loans/prop84/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/prop84/index.shtml)

### **CWA section 319(h) Non-Point Source Grant Program**

The California Non-Point Source (NPS) Program annually allocates approximately \$4.0 million of CWA section 319(h) (CWA §319(h)) funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to support implementation and planning projects that address water quality problems in surface and ground water resulting from NPS pollution. The goal of these projects is to implement activities that will ultimately lead to restoring the impacted beneficial uses in these water bodies. Projects are required to be located in a watershed that is subject to a TMDL mandated pollutant load reduction for the constituent of concern and has been identified in the NPS Program Preferences.

Currently, the San Diego Water Board provides regulatory oversight over the CWA §319(h) grant funded Shelter Island Yacht Basin Copper Hull Paint Conversion Project and the Nutrient Source Reduction Program in the Rainbow Creek Watershed. Both of these projects are implementing TMDL mandated programs to reduce NPS pollutant loads to impaired receiving waters.

In 2010, the San Diego Port District was awarded \$600,000 for the Shelter Island Yacht Basin Copper Hull Paint Conversion Project. The project provides cash reimbursement incentives to remove copper based paint from vessel hulls and replace it with non-copper based paints. The San Diego Port District is in the fourth year of implementing this project and has to date

successfully converted 31 vessels to non-copper based hull paint. These vessel hull paint conversions have resulted in a copper pollutant load reduction of approximately 28 kg which represents 2 percent of the total 1,625 kg copper pollutant load reduction needed to comply with TMDL hull paint passive leaching load allocation requirements in the Shelter Island Yacht Basin portion of San Diego Bay. The Copper Hull Paint Conversion Project is scheduled to end by spring of 2015 or sooner based on available grant funds. The TMDL mandated copper load reduction of 76% from all sources is required to be attained in four stages over a 17-year reduction period which ends in December 2022. Stage 3 of the TMDL load reduction period which ends in December 2017 requires attainment of a 40 percent copper load reduction from the estimated loading which existed in 2005.

In 2012, the County of San Diego was awarded \$254,000 to implement the Nutrient Source Reduction Project (Project) in the Rainbow Creek Watershed. The Project supports implementation of the Rainbow Creek TMDL for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorous by reducing non-point source nutrient loading. This Project includes: 1) assessment of agricultural practices via onsite evaluations, 2) monetary rebates to incentivize improvements to irrigation, fertilization, and septic system maintenance practices, 3) assessment of residential nutrient management practices via onsite evaluations, 4) enhancement of existing nutrient reduction management resources and tools, and 5) water quality monitoring to track improvements. The Project is a collaborative effort emphasizing sustainable partnerships and includes educational opportunities offering stakeholders training, implementation support, and technical resources. The County of San Diego is in the first year of Project implementation. The County of San Diego is currently progressing on developing the Agricultural Property Evaluation and BMP Rebate Program and the Septic System Maintenance Training BMP Rebate Program, as well as scheduling and conducting the outreach and educational workshops. Since the County of San Diego is in the initial Project implementation stages, information on the attainment of pollutant load reductions is not yet available.

These projects also advance the objectives of the Clean Water Act by reducing nonpoint source pollution in impaired waters and are consistent with the Healthy Waters Chapter of the San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision. For more information on the CWA §319(h) Grant Program visit the State Water Board webpage at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/nps/solicitation\\_notice.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/nps/solicitation_notice.shtml)

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

June 26, 2014

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Draft Complete	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
<b>July, 2014</b>				
<i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
<b>August 13, 2014</b>				
<i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
The Health and Condition of San Diego Bay ( <i>Posthumus</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Information Item on Ocean Acidification and the Relationship of Discharges to the Ocean ( <i>Barker</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Master Reclamation Permit for the Camp Pendleton Northern Regional Treatment Plant, San Diego County, Tent Order No. R9-2014-0006 ( <i>Osibodu and Cali</i> )	New WDRs	100%	28-May-2014	Yes
Waste Discharge Requirements for San Ysidro Land Port of Entry (SYLOPE) Wastewater Treatment and Reuse Facility, Tentative Order No. R9-2014-0035 ( <i>Osibodu and Cali</i> )	New WDRs	100%	1-Jul-2014	No
Water Quality Certification for the San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank (Wildlands) ( <i>Monji</i> )	CWA 401 Certification	100%	3-Jul-2014	No
Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Entry of Order (City of San Diego, Failure to Implement Certain Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit Post-construction BMPs) and Time Schedule Order for City of San Diego ( <i>Loflen</i> )	Tentative Settlement Agreement and Time Schedule Order	100%	16-Jun-2014	No
<b>September 10, 2014</b>				
<i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Update on Current and Planned Research by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) ( <i>Gibson</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Preview of the Border 2020 Conference ( <i>Gibson</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Public Workshop on the State of Wetlands in the San Diego Region: Health, Trends and Restoration Potential ( <i>Gibson</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Resolution Endorsing the Strategy for Healthy Waters in San Diego Bay ( <i>Valdovinos / Clemente</i> )	Tentative Resolution	80%	TBD	No
<b>September 24, 2014</b>				
<i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Discussion of Upcoming Water Quality Coordinating Committee Meeting ( <i>Gibson</i> )	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Resolution Informing Environmental Justice Communities of Opportunities with the San Diego Water Board ( <i>Gibson</i> )	Tentative Resolution	10%	TBD	TBD

## March 2014 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	100	80	20	80%	20%	2.6	501.0	253,482
Fallbrook Public Utility District	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside Outfall CS	5	5	0	100%	0%	4.6	76.8	23,000
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	220	220	0	100%	0%	0.0	155.0	55,724
		315	315	0	100%	0%			
		33	33	0	100%	0%			
		34	34	0	100%	0%			
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	5	0	0	0%	0%	9.0	86.0	18,000
Lemon Grove City	City Of Lemon Grove CS	300	300	0	100%	0%	0.1	62.4	25,800
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	USMC Base, Camp Pendleton CS	2,250	2,150	250	89%	11%	63.4	108.3	46,900
		30	5	0	17%	0%			
San Clemente City	City Of San Clemente CS	1	0	0	0%	0%	3.7	174.6	67,373
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	440	440	0	100%	0%	145.0	3002.0	2,186,810
		120	0	0	0%	0%			
		1,430	700	0	49%	0%			
San Diego County Public Works	County Of San Diego CS	70	70	0	100%	0%	10.0	407.0	151,000
	Totals for Public Spills	4,500	2,250	0	50%	0%			
	Totals for Federal Spills	7,573	4,447	20					
	Totals for Federal Spills	2,280	2,155	250					

April 2014 - Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume	Total Recovered	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters (%)	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
		(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(Gallons)					
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	2	2	0	100%	0%			69,420
		10	10	0	100%	0%	4.8	282.0	
		25	0	0	0%	0%			
Del Mar City	City Of Del Mar CS	100	100	0	100%	0%	1.8	29.0	4,191
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside of CS	310	155	155	50%	50%	4.6	76.8	23,000
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	240	240	0	100%	0%	0.0	155.0	55,724
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	9,200	0	9,200	0%	100%	20.0	510.0	165,000
National City	City Of National City CS	250	250	0	100%	0%	1.0	105.0	58,967
Oceanside City	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside Outfall CS	375	0	375	0%	100%	35.6	439.7	169,350
San Clemente City	City Of San Clemente CS	13	13	0	100%	0%	3.7	174.6	67,373
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection)	1,250	1,250	0	100%	0%	145.0	3002.0	2,186,810
		1,175	1,000	0	85%	0%			
San Diego County Public Works	County Of San Diego CS	1,000	600	0	60%	0%	10.0	407.0	151,000
		1,175	881	0	75%	0%			
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	1,600	1,600	0	100%	0%	3.0	138.0	42,000
Totals		16,725	6,101	9,730					



March and April 2014 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in Region 9

Reporting Agency	Collection System	Total Recovered		Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		Volume (Gallons)						
Buena Sanitation District	Buena CS	20	0	0	0%	0%	39,558	6,393
		150	30	120	20%	80%		
		300	250	50	83%	17%	100,562	16,675
El Cajon City	City Of El Cajon CS	10	0	0	0%	0%		
		15	10	0	67%	0%	23,000	4,573
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside of CS	50	0	50	0%	100%		
Irvine Ranch Water District	Los Alisos WRP CS	5	5	0	100%	0%	48,180	7,544
		250	0	0	0%	0%		
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	20	0	0	0%	0%	55,724	13,000
		5	0	0	0%	0%	18,000	6,650
Laguna Beach City	City Of Laguna Beach CS	10	9	1	90%	10%	60,000	20,365
		75	75	0	100%	0%	58,967	8,000
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	16	16	0	100%	0%	67,398	15,099
		187	187	0	100%	0%		
National City	City Of National City CS	10	10	0	100%	0%	42,862	12,165
		20	0	0	0%	0%		
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Padre Dam CS	130	130	0	100%	0%		
		70	70	0	100%	0%		
Poway City	City Of Poway CS	451	331	120	73%	27%		
		360	360	0	100%	0%		
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	164	164	0	100%	0%		
		355	355	0	100%	0%		
		111	111	0	100%	0%	2,186,810	267,237
		32	32	0	100%	0%		
		1,500	0	0	0%	0%		
		120	115	5	96%	4%		
		1,295	1,200	95	93%	7%		
		111	111	0	100%	0%		
		1,250	300	950	24%	76%	42,000	14,762
		840	840	0	100%	0%	87,156	20,575
Totals		7,932	4,711	1,391				

<b>ENFORCEMENT DATE</b>	<b>ENFORCEMENT ACTION</b>	<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS</b>
<b>April 7, 2014</b>	Notice of Violation No. R9-2014-0027	Dowle Dairy, Ramona	Failure to maintain groundwater water quality objectives, to maintain manured areas, and to sufficiently manage retention pond, flood protection, and surface drainage as required by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) of Order No. 94-127.
<b>April 4, 2014</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Old Town Trolley Tours, San Diego	Failure to keep site clean of oil leaks, to have a dumpster cover, and to provide Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as required by the general industrial storm water permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ.
<b>April 4, 2014</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Ryans Express Motorcoach, San Diego	Failure to provide secondary containment for containers of oil, antifreeze, and grease, and to provide SWPPP as required by the general industrial storm water permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ.
<b>April 10, 2014</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Gregory DePena	Failure to implement proposed work detailed in the Subsurface Assessment Work Plan (12/4/2009) in accordance with the Low Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy.
<b>April 11, 2014</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Chula Vista MS4	Failure to effectively implement the construction storm water management program as required by the general municipal storm water permit, NPDES Order No. R9-2007-0001.
<b>April 18, 2014</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Stone Brewing Co., Escondido	Failure to conduct annual chronic toxicity monitoring as required by NPDES Order No. R9-2012-0008.

<b>ENFORCEMENT DATE</b>	<b>ENFORCEMENT ACTION</b>	<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS</b>
<b>April 21, 2014</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	North City WRP, San Diego	Exceeded 12-month average effluent limitation for Manganese contained in WDR Order No. 97-03 for past 12 months.
<b>April 21, 2014</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	South Bay WRP, San Diego	Exceeded 30-day average effluent limit for Chloride (April 2013, May 2013, June 2013, March 2014); 7-day median fecal coliform limit (July and August 2013); and percent sodium (January 2014) contained in WDR Order No. 2000-0203.
<b>April 22, 2014</b>	Staff Enforcement Letter	Lemon Grove MS4	Failure to effectively implement the construction storm water management program as required by the general municipal storm water permit, NPDES Order No. R9-2007-0001.