

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



Executive Officer’s Report
November 12, 2014

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The November 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

Jenny Seto, a Scientific Aid in the Source Control Regulation Unit, left State service on September 30, 2014. Her duties included reviewing self-monitoring and other technical reports. Jenny began working for the San Diego Water Board in January 2013. She accepted a full time position with the City of San Diego.

Phil Moskal, a Scientific Aid in the Wetland and Riparian Protection Unit, left the San Diego Water Board on October 10, 2014. His duties included assisting with the review of 401 Certification and storm water monitoring reports. He previously worked in the SWAMP program. Phil accepted a full time position with the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Recruitment

The recruitment process has begun to hire an Engineering Geologist in the Southern Cleanup Unit. Interviews continue to fill a Water Resources Control Engineer vacancy in the Source Control Regulation Unit. Recruitment to hire an Environmental Scientist in the Wetland and Riparian Protection Unit is almost complete.

2. WaterReuse Association Meeting

Staff Contacts: Fisayo Osibodu and Roger Mitchell

Mr. Fisayo Osibodu and Mr. Roger Mitchell of the Land Discharge Unit attended a meeting of the San Diego Chapter of the WaterReuse Association¹ on October 15, 2014. The meeting was held at the Valley Center Municipal Water District Woods Valley Water Reclamation Facility (Woods Valley WRF), and was attended by representatives from water supply and recycled water agencies, and engineering consulting firms.

Ms. Lori Swanson of the San Diego County Water Authority (Water Authority) presented research, funded by the Water Authority, evaluating the feasibility of using recycled water for irrigation of avocado groves. Valley Center Municipal Water District (District) staff and Mr. Tom Falk of Dudek also presented on the District's planned expansion of the Woods Valley WRF, and meeting attendees participated in a tour of the Woods Valley WRF.

The Woods Valley WRF currently treats domestic wastewater generated from 280 dwellings in Valley Center. Tertiary treated recycled water produced from the Woods Valley WRF is used

¹ Additional information available on-line at: <http://www.watereuse.org/sections/california/sandiego>

for irrigation of the Woods Valley Golf Course in Valley Center. Other future potential users of recycled water from the Woods Valley WRF may include agricultural operations and new developments. The planned expansion will increase the treatment capacity of the Woods Valley WRF from about 75,000 gallons per day to a final treatment capacity of about 475,000 gallons per day. The Woods Valley Golf Course currently uses a combination of potable water, groundwater, and recycled water for irrigation. The expanded Woods Valley WRF will provide additional recycled water to meet most of the irrigation water needs of the Woods Valley Golf Course.

3. Riparian Workshop at Pala

Staff Contacts: Deborah Woodward and Carey Nagoda

The Pala Band of Mission Indians hosted a riparian workshop on September 23 and 24, 2014. Carey Nagoda and Deborah Woodward attended from the San Diego Water Board's Monitoring, Assessment, and Research Unit. The riparian workshop was of keen interest to staff because the protection and restoration of stream, wetland, and riparian systems is a high priority for the San Diego Water Board ([Practical Vision](#), Chapter 3). Staff learned from and appreciated the riparian workshop and would like to foster continued communication with the Pala Band of Mission Indians and other entities in attendance.

The workshop focused on the San Luis Rey watershed and featured talks on a range of topics. The workshop also included a guided walk through a riparian area along the San Luis Rey River within Pala tribal lands. The Pala Indian Reservation is located in the middle San Luis Rey River Valley, east of the community of Fallbrook and west of Palomar Mountain.

Pala Tribal Wildlife Biologist Kurt Broz kicked the workshop off with an overview of the Pala tribal lands, which cover 13,000 acres in the San Luis Rey watershed and include such water bodies as the San Luis Rey River, Pauma Creek, Pala Creek, Bubble Up Creek, and Hanson Ponds. Representatives from the US Geological Survey, US Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, and several other entities spoke about:

- Hydrology of the San Luis Rey River;
- Geology of the area and proximity to the Elsinore fault zone;
- Local riparian insects, amphibians, fish, and birds;
- Monitoring of federally-listed endangered species;
- Invasive species eradication efforts;
- Revegetation with native species using agricultural methods; and
- Fire ecology and erosion control.

In addition, Shasta Gaughen, the tribe's Environmental Director, gave an excellent presentation on the history of the Luiseño and Cupeño people and how they came to be the [Pala Band of Mission Indians](#).

Mr. Broz led a walk in the riparian area between the Pala Youth Camp and Hanson Ponds. This part of the San Luis Rey River has dense willow/cottonwood forest and sandy washes, the latter being prime habitat for the federally-endangered [arroyo toad](#) (Photo 1). The Hanson Ponds are

old gravel mine pits that now provide an important water source for wildlife year-round (Photo 2). Along the way, Mr. Broz summarized the tribe's riparian issues of concern, which include:

- Water supply (Pala is groundwater dependent and does not import water);
- Protection of endangered species (arroyo toad, southwestern willow flycatcher, least Bell's vireo) that depend on riparian habitats;
- Protection of important resident species that use riparian habitats (e.g., golden eagle, bobcat, mule deer, mountain lion);
- Control of invasive species (e.g., tamarisk, arundo, pampas grass, bullfrog, feral pig);
- Fire management; and
- The proposed Gregory Canyon landfill, with respect to the San Luis Rey River, groundwater, eagle habitat, and culturally sensitive areas.

Approximately 75 people attended the workshop, representing more than 35 federal, state and local resource agencies; tribes; water districts; universities; nonprofit organizations; and consultants.



Photo 1: San Luis Rey River riparian area near the Pala Youth Camp – sparsely vegetated sandy wash (arroyo toad habitat) and willow/cottonwood forest



Photo 2: Hanson Ponds surrounded by dense riparian vegetation

4. Future Board Items

Staff Contact: David Gibson

The October 8, 2014 Board Meeting of the San Diego Water Board resulted in Board Members requesting three items for additional discussion. This report provides an update on progress toward providing the requested information.

- A. Board Member Warren requested a workshop on water regulations and water rights in the State. Staff will develop a Board meeting agenda item for Summer 2015.
- B. Chairman Abarbanel would like to invite Rob Egel, Chief of the State Board's Legislative Affairs Office, to a Board meeting in Summer 2015 to discuss legislative priorities. Staff will schedule the agenda item and invite Mr. Egel.
- C. Board Member Kalemkiarian would like to invite groups that have participated in the community outreach meetings with Board members to provide a brief overview of their organizations. Staff will coordinate to include these briefings on the Board meeting agendas.

Additional information will be provided through this forum and during the Executive Officer Report at Board Meetings, as developments arise.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Community Outreach Group: Ocean Connectors—Connecting Youth for Conservation

Staff Contact: David Gibson

Background

Ocean Connectors was created by Frances Kinney in 2007 to address severe environmental issues in the U.S.-Mexico border communities of San Diego County, and they have now reached over 10,000 children. While San Diego is widely known as a pristine coastal destination, underserved areas in this urban hub have less than 5% of land use dedicated to parks, recreation and open space (San Diego Association of Governments 2010). Children face poverty, obesity, and academic obstacles. These factors, combined with a lack of coastal awareness, are root causes of environmental degradation. This led to the creation of Ocean Connectors, and to their mission of *Connecting Youth for Conservation*.

Main Goals

- Increase environmental stewardship by giving youth the tools, knowledge, and awareness to practice conservation.
- Promote student academic achievement, support classroom learning goals, and motivate at-risk youth to pursue careers in STEM.
- Give underserved youth access to diverse and inspiring learning opportunities in coastal environments.

Objectives

- Engage 1,500 underserved youth, from six Title I elementary schools in National School District.
- Increase 4th-6th grade student knowledge of conservation, science, and marine ecosystems by at least 30%.
- Restore two acres of coastal habitat for shorebirds, fish, and other wildlife.
- Increase at-risk student engagement in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) principles by 100%.
- Achieve 95% teacher satisfaction rating.
- Attain 90% student retention rate and program reenlistment the following year.

Target Audience

National City is located five miles south of downtown San Diego, and residents face a number of serious issues. National City has the highest childhood obesity rate in San Diego County, more than a third of children live in poverty, and it is in the top 10% of zip-codes statewide for combined impacts of pollution and population vulnerabilities (UCLA, CA Office of Environmental Health 2010). Based on the E.P.A.'s most current data, National City also ranks among the worst 20% of all counties in the U.S. in terms of waste discharges and pollution.

These grave concerns could be linked to the historic lack of environmental education programming in National City. To begin to resolve these problems, Ocean Connectors will engage 1,500 4th-6th grade National City schoolchildren next year in free, hands-on marine

science programming. Latino students comprise 90% of this student body. Less than 10% of Bachelor's degrees in science and engineering are awarded to Latino students (Education Week 2010). Program lessons will inspire individuals who are typically underrepresented in scientific fields to stay in school and pursue college. Ocean Connectors cultivates a strong curiosity for the natural world that begins from a young age and continues into adulthood.

2. Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) Workshop on Assessment and Reporting of Conditions in Water Bodies

Staff Contact: Lilian Busse

The Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) held a regional workshop to examine and discuss recent advances in indicators, data analysis, and data visualization and reporting tools, and to discuss options for improving regional coordination in these areas.

Water quality monitoring and assessment programs often collect large amounts of data at a number of different sites over long time periods. Analyzing and reporting these data is difficult and challenging but critical in order to guide decision-making by water resource managers, stakeholders, and the public. Recently, a number of initiatives from the local to the national scale have focused on the development of indicators, aggregated indices, and other tools to enable more robust assessment of spatial patterns and temporal trends at watershed and larger scales.

The workshop was held at SCCWRP on September 23, 2014, and was organized by Dr. Brock Bernstein (independent consultant) and Dr. Eric Stein (SCCWRP). The workshop was initiated by the Orange County stormwater copermittees. Lilian Busse, Bruce Posthumus, and Chad Loflen attended the workshop on behalf of the San Diego Water Board. Other participants included representatives of SCCWRP, the Central Coast Water Board, the Orange County and Ventura County stormwater copermittees, and consultants supporting these programs.

Attendees discussed two Water Board efforts to synthesize and report monitoring data in a meaningful and accessible way. In collaboration, the Central Coast and San Diego Water Boards have developed report card approaches, based on indicators and associated thresholds, in order to summarize conditions in water bodies. The [Central Coast Water Board](#) focuses primarily on traditional water quality constituents (e.g. nitrate in drinking water), while the San Diego Water Board focuses on ecosystem health indicators (e.g. multiple biological indicators for aquatic life beneficial uses). For instance, the San Diego Water Board developed preliminary report cards for streams in the San Diego River watershed. Both regional water boards have developed scoring, reporting, and visualization tools to present spatial patterns and temporal trends in ways that are efficient, transparent, and readily accessible to a range of audiences.

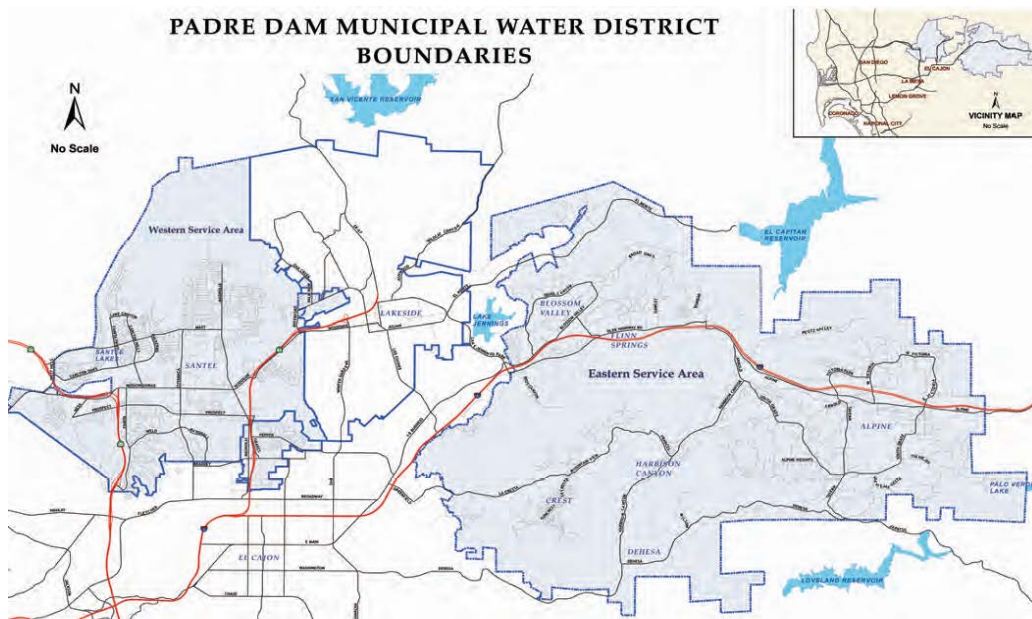
The workshop participants agreed that further refining and improving comparability among indicators, data analysis, and reporting are crucial next steps in order to understand complex water quality datasets and enable the data to be useful in decision-making. Workshop participants agreed to work collaboratively to build on existing efforts to construct a regionally comparable assessment and reporting system.

3. Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Project: Padre Dam Municipal Water District

Staff Contacts: Fisayo Osibodu and John Odermatt

As a devastating drought² continues to plague California, developing new, locally sustainable sources of water is a top priority for water purveyors serving customers in the San Diego Region. Padre Dam Municipal Water District (Padre Dam) is teaming with the Helix Water District, the city of El Cajon, and the County of San Diego to evaluate the possible expansion of Padre Dam's Ray Stoyer Water Recycling Facility and the proposed Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Project (Demonstration Project) to treat wastewater from the other agencies' service areas. The project will provide a recycled water supply to replenish groundwater and augment reservoirs. Padre Dam produces about 2 million gallons of recycled water a day from its Ray Stoyer Water Recycling Facility. The four agencies will each pay \$50,000 toward the study, with the remaining \$75,000 to be paid with a Water Recycling Facilities Planning Grant from the State Water Resources Control Board.

San Diego Water Board member Gary Strawn, and staff members Fisayo Osibodu and John Odermatt attended a dedication ceremony on October 13 for the Advanced Water Purification Demonstration Project developed by the Padre Dam. Padre Dam provides water, wastewater, recycled water and recreation services to 100,000 residents of Santee, El Cajon, Lakeside, Flinn Springs, Harbison Canyon, Blossom Valley, Alpine, Dehesa, and Crest. The service area³ covers 72-square-miles and includes an extensive infrastructure with more than 300 miles of water mains.



The Demonstration Project is also a key component of the Santee Basin Aquifer Recharge project. This project is a partnership between Padre Dam and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to

² California Drought: <http://ca.gov/drought/>

³ Padre Dam's service area is shown in the map.

study the regulatory and engineering viability of producing high quality recycled water and recharging it into the Santee Basin Aquifer. If the study results are positive, the program will create an additional water supply that could replace up to 15 percent of the water Padre Dam currently imports. Padre Dam used \$3 million from a State Proposition 50 grant to develop the Demonstration Project.

The Demonstration Project is expected to last approximately 3 years and produce 100,000 gallons of treated water per day for demonstration and testing purposes. The treatment process is divided into a series of phases: free chlorine disinfection, membrane filtration, reverse osmosis, and ultra violet/advanced oxidation. The final phase of the treatment process involves injecting the treated water into the groundwater basin where it will be naturally filtered before it is withdrawn and treated again prior to distribution as drinking water.

The San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision recognizes the need to create a sustainable local water supply that will help reduce the Region's reliance on imported water supplies. At a statewide level, the Governor has called upon Californians to increase the use of recycled water over 2002 levels by at least one million acre-feet by 2020, and by at least two million acre-feet by 2030. Padre Dam's Advanced Water Purification project is consistent with the Practical Vision for a sustainable local water supply and responds to the Governor's call to increase recycled water use.

4. Status Report—San Diego Shipyard Sediment Site Remediation Project

Staff Contact: Charles Cheng

This report updates the status of remedial activities at the Shipyard Sediment Site (Site) since the last report in March 2014.⁴

South Sediment Remediation Area Status

NASSCO submitted a Final Cleanup and Abatement Completion Report in June 2014 for the South Sediment Remediation Area per Directive C of the Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO). The San Diego Water Board made this report available to the public on its website⁵ per Directive F of the CAO. At the request of the San Diego Water Board, NASSCO also made this report available to the public on the San Diego Clean Bay Project website.⁶ The San Diego Water Board notified interested parties via email of the availability of the report, and announced a 45-day public review and comment period which will close on November 14, 2014.

From September 2013 to March 2014, NASSCO conducted sediment remediation in the South Sediment Remediation Area of the Site, using a combination of dredging of contaminated sediments and placement of clean sand cover in areas where dredging was not feasible. Approximately 28,660 cubic yards of sediments were dredged from four distinct areas at the Site. Waste sediment was hauled to the Otay Landfill in Chula Vista for disposal. Approximately

⁴http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/publications_forms/publications/docs/executive_officer_reports/2014/EOR_03-19-2014.pdf

⁵http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/shipyards_sediment/docs/Final_Cleanup_and_Abatment_Completion_Report_San_Diego_Shipyard_Sediment_Site_-_South_Shipyard.pdf

⁶<http://sdcleanbay.com/project-documents.php#fact>

19,760 tons of sand cover material were used in the cleanup. The next phase is implementation of post-remedial monitoring in accordance with the Post Remedial Monitoring Plan⁷

North Sediment Remediation Area Status

BAE Systems San Diego Ship Repair (BAE) commenced cleanup of the North Sediment Remediation Area in September 2014. Submerged sheet piling has been removed and limited dredging has been conducted to set up an offloading staging area. Surface debris has been removed in the former Pier 5 area and south of the new Pier 4 area. Approximately 2,500 cubic yards of sediment were dredged during these preparatory activities. According to BAE, environmental dredging will begin in November 2014, and will last well into late 2015 or early 2016.

Cost Recovery

The State Water Board's accounting program indicates that the Shipyard dischargers have unpaid cost recovery invoices totaling \$967,728. Although staff has continued to request payment, until the allocation settlement agreements are in place, the dischargers appear unwilling to pay these delinquent charges.

5. Water Tank Ravine Burn Site—Status Report

Staff Contact: Sean McClain

The City of Laguna Beach (City) began the first phase of removing waste debris from the Water Tank Ravine Burn Site (Burn Site) in October. Water Board engineering geologist Sean McClain conducted a site inspection on October 23, 2014 to observe the removal operation. Waste debris is being excavated from three areas: the Primary Burn Site in the canyon, the ravine, and the residential neighborhood of Sun Valley. The City estimates that approximately 6,205 in-situ cubic yards of wastes will be removed and transported to a Class II waste disposal facility. The City will restore the Burn Site area, in accordance with the 401 Water Quality Certification for the project, to site conditions that existed prior to waste disposal.

The City was unaware of the presence of the Burn Site when it acquired the property from Orange County in the 1980s. In December 2010, rain events generated unprecedented storm runoff that exposed and eroded significant amounts of wastes from the Primary Burn Site. Waste debris (primarily consisting of glass bottles, metal, and ceramics) was hydraulically transported from the Primary Burn Site down the ravine and into the residential neighborhood of Sun Valley.

⁷http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/shipyards_sediment/docs/post_remedial_work_plan.pdf



Water Tank Ravine Burn Site, Primary Area excavation and dust control

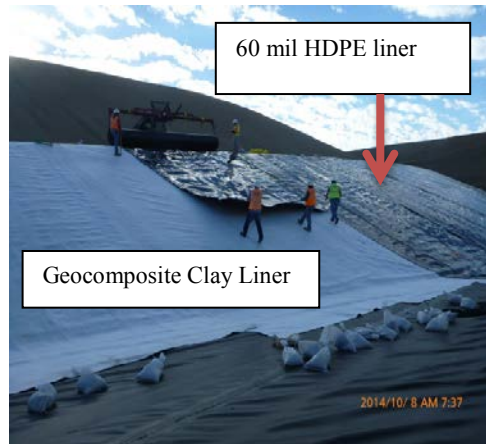
The City reported that the Primary Burn Site wastes should be removed, and the site restored by the end of the year. Waste transported to Sun Valley properties should be cleaned up by the end of June 2015.

6. Expansion of Solid Waste Capacity at Sycamore Landfill

Staff Contacts: Amy Grove and John Odermatt

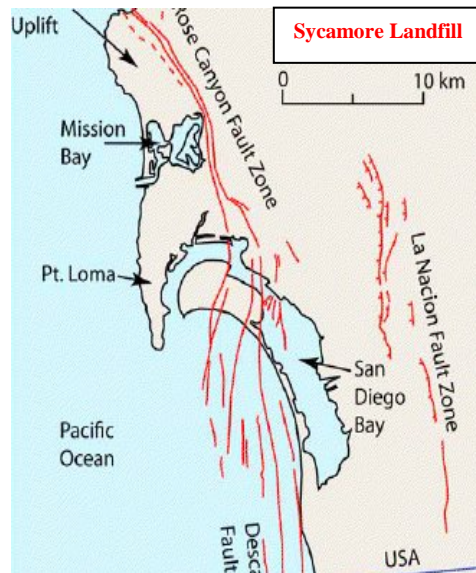
The next expansion of solid waste capacity at the Sycamore Landfill involves a relatively small unit (Stage III-C) that will add essential short-term solid waste capacity of approximately 700,000 cubic yards (approximately 480,000 tons). Between March and October 2014, San Diego Water Board staff worked closely with Republic Services (the Discharger) to finalize the Design Report to ensure construction of an effective composite liner system and to ensure the seismic stability of the new unit.

These design elements are critical if the new unit is to provide long-term containment of solid wastes and protection of water quality. The composite liner system, consisting of a geocomposite clay liner and HDPE 60 mil plastic, is the first line of defense for protection of groundwater quality in Sycamore Canyon.



(photo from Sycamore Landfill, Inc.)

To ensure the protection of surface water quality in Sycamore Canyon and the San Diego River, the new waste containment system was designed⁸ to maintain its structural integrity during and after a magnitude 6.9 earthquake on the Rose Canyon fault zone located approximately 12 miles from the landfill.



(map from SDSU/Earth Consultants International)

Staff intends to bring a tentative addendum to Order No. 99-74 to the San Diego Water Board for consideration in early 2015. The tentative addendum will incorporate the expanded waste disposal operations for the Stage III-C unit into the waste discharge requirements for the Sycamore Landfill.

The next phase of development at Sycamore Landfill is the Stage III-D unit which will increase the estimated capacity for disposal by approximately 400,000 cubic yards (280,000 tons). The

⁸ Per the seismic design criteria for maximum probable earthquake or MPE in CCR Title 27.

Discharger is preparing a Joint Technical Document (JTD) to propose plans for solid waste disposal operations to final build-out of the landfill.

The Sycamore Landfill is an essential component of our regional municipal solid waste management future. The Sycamore Canyon Landfill Master Plan Expansion Project is expected to increase the estimated gross capacity of the Sycamore Landfill to 152.6 million cubic yards (approximately 117,603,726 tons). The Master Plan estimates that this expansion would extend the life of the landfill until May 2045. Approximately 15.9 million cubic yards of solid waste have been contained in the Sycamore Landfill, including 12.5 million cubic yards in unlined areas and 3.4 million cubic yards in lined units.

7. Enforcement Actions for August and September 2014 (*Attachment B-7*)

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the months of August and September, the San Diego Water Board issued 22 written enforcement actions as follows; 2 Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Orders, 1 ACL Complaint, 1 Time Schedule Order, 2 Notices of Violation, and 16 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/.

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/>.

8. Dredge and Fill Project Action Report, First Quarter of Fiscal Year 2014-15, July through September 2014 (*Attachment B-8*)

Staff Contact: Kelly Dorsey

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

such certifications for projects in the San Diego Region. The San Diego Water Board has delegated this function to the Executive Officer by regulation.

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

Dredge and fill project actions will now be reported for each quarter of the State of California fiscal year, which is from July to June of each year. This change is being made to better align this Dredge and Fill Project Action Report with the water quality certification program's new performance measures. The State and Regional Water Boards began tracking dredge and fill program project actions for a broad range of performance measures in July of 2014 and are working to establish performance targets for these measures. The San Diego Water Board will be updated on the development of the performance measures and targets in future Dredge and Fill Project Action Reports.

Table X-X (attached) contains a list of project actions taken during the first quarter of Fiscal year 2014-15 which includes the months of July, August, and September 2014. The first page of the Table summarizes the total impacts to waters of the United States and State, and the proposed mitigation for the individual months and quarter. This information is an imprecise measure of the actual conditions. For example, the data can be skewed depending on what is considered "self-mitigating" and how mitigation is categorized (i.e. establishment, restoration, or enhancement). Another limitation is that the data relies on the assumption that all the mitigation required is implemented and successful, and does not take into consideration any additional impacts resulting from illegal fill activities.

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

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

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. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)—August 2014 (*Attachment B-9*)

Staff Contact: Vicente Rodriguez

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities (collectively referred to as public entities) within the San Diego Region that own or operate sewage collection systems greater than one mile in length submit sanitary sewer overflow (SSO or spill) reports through an on-line spill reporting system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System* (CIWQS). These spill reports are required under a [Statewide General SSO Order](#)⁹ and a [San Diego Region-wide SSO Order](#)¹⁰. The public entities subject to these SSO Orders are also required to report known private lateral sewage spills pursuant to the San Diego Region-wide SSO Order. Federal agencies and other federal entities (collectively referred to as federal entities) submit spill reports as required by an individual NPDES permit or voluntarily, depending on the specific federal entity involved¹¹.

The information below summarizes the public, federal, and private sanitary sewer overflows, or “spills” that occurred in the San Diego Region during the month of August 2014.

Reported Public Sewage Collection System Spills: For August 2014, public entities reported 14 spills from publicly-owned sewage collection systems, totaling 12,314 gallons of sewage. These included three spills of 1,000 gallons or more, and three spills totaling 4,115 gallons of sewage that reached surface waters, including storm drains.

Reported Federal Sewage Collection System Spills: For August 2014, the U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot reported no spills and submitted a “SSO No Spill Certificate.” The Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton reported one spill, totaling 2,350 gallons of sewage. This included five gallons of sewage that reached surface waters, including storm drains.

Reported Private Lateral Spills: For August 2014, public entities reported 11 private lateral spills totaling 3,249 gallons of sewage. These included one spill of 1,000 gallons or more; no private lateral spills were reported as reaching surface waters or storm drains.

⁹ State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* as amended by Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC, *Amending Monitoring and Reporting Program for Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*.

¹⁰ San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

¹¹ Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot is not required to report sewage spills but does so voluntarily. The U.S. Navy also is not required to report sewage spills but does voluntarily fax in its sewage spill reports. The U.S. Navy, however, does not report sewage spills through CIWQS. Thus, this report does not include sewage spills from the U.S. Navy.

Year-to-Year Comparison: The following table shows the number of spills and the amount of rain that occurred in August in both the current year (2014) and the previous year (2013) for comparison purposes. Month	Rainfall Total (Inches)	Public and Federal Sewage Collection System Spills	Private Lateral Spills
August 2013	Trace	16	12
August 2014	0.08	15	11

Additional Information: Details on the reported public and federal sanitary sewer overflows and private lateral sewage spills are provided in two attached tables titled:

1. August 2014 Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region
2. August 2014 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Spills in the San Diego Region

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

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

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

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

1. USEPA Small Vessel General Permit

Staff Contact: Kristin Schwall

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) finalized and issued a Small Vessel General Permit (sVGP) on August 21, 2014. The sVGP provides National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage for small vessels defined as non-military, non-recreational vessels less than 79 feet in length and operating as a means of transportation with incidental discharges to waters of the United States. Unless specifically excluded in the sVGP, all discharges incidental to the normal operation of these vessels are eligible for coverage under the sVGP beginning December 19, 2014, when the NPDES permit requirements for these discharges goes into effect. The sVGP will be administered by USEPA and has broad applicability to the surface waters of every state in the nation. The sVGP is designed to be an easily implementable permit with common-sense best management practices that will reduce

pollution in bay, inland, and coastal waters and will not add to the San Diego Water Board's workload. Larger vessels have been required to obtain coverage for incidental discharges under a separate USEPA vessel general permit since 2008.

Historically, the USEPA had not required NPDES permits for incidental discharges, other than for ballast water, from commercial fishing vessels and other small commercial vessels. However, on December 18, 2014, a statutory moratorium from the requirement to obtain NPDES permit coverage for incidental discharges from these vessels is set to expire. Absent any enacted legislation to further extend the moratorium, beginning December 19, 2014, owners/operators of vessels less than 79 feet in length will now be required to obtain NPDES permit coverage for incidental discharges under the sVGP.

The sVGP regulates discharges categorized into several broad categories including general discharges, fuel management, engine and oil control, solid and liquid waste management, deck washdown and runoff, above water hull cleaning, vessel hull maintenance, fish hold effluent, graywater, and overboard cooling water discharges. Discharges that are not incidental to the normal operation of a vessel are not covered under the sVGP. Any discharge that results from a practice that is not consistent with good marine practice is not considered incidental to the normal operation of the vessel. This includes the addition of pollutants or constituents of concern to discharge streams; disposing of prohibited materials, such as oil, overboard; and discharging material resulting from improper maintenance of the vessel, motor, or onboard machinery. For example, intentionally adding used motor oil to the bilge or graywater will result in a discharge that is not incidental to the normal operation of a vessel. If two covered discharge streams are combined into one, the resulting commingled discharge stream must meet the requirements applicable to both streams. Reducing pollutant loading from these small vessel discharges under the sVGP is expected to have benefits associated with the reduction of concentrations of nutrients, metals, oil, grease, and toxics in the receiving waters and will assist the San Diego Water Board in addressing water quality issues associated with these pollutants in San Diego Bay and other waters with high levels of vessel traffic.

Owner/operators of small vessels, eligible for coverage under the sVGP, can obtain permit coverage beginning December 19, 2014, by signing and dating the sVGP Permit Authorization and Record of Inspection (PARI) form and then retaining a copy of the signed form onboard the vessel.

The sVGP also requires the owner/operator to inspect the vessel quarterly, take any corrective actions necessary, and certify completion of the inspections on the PARI form annually.

For more detailed information about the sVGP, go to:
<http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/vessels/Small-Vessel-General-Permit.cfm>.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

November 12, 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
December 10, 2014 Executive Officer Enforcement Hearing <i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Administrative Civil Liability Complaint for failure to enroll in the Statewide Industrial Storm Water Permit against Scrap Depot, San Diego, CA (<i>Outwin-Beals</i>)	ACL Hearing	100%	TBD	No
December 11, 2014 <i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Introduction of the Division of Drinking Water (<i>Gibson</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Tentative Resolution Endorsing a Prioritization Process for Cleanup and Abatement Account Requests (<i>Clemente</i>)	Tentative Resolution	50%	TBD	No
Amendment of the NPDES Permit for Stone Brewery (<i>Rodriguez</i>)	NPDES Permit Updates	90%	3-Nov-14	Yes
Amendment of the NPDES Permit for Sweetwater Authority (<i>Neill</i>)	NPDES Permit Updates	90%	3-Nov-14	Yes
Amendment of the NPDES Permit for the Oceanside Waste Water Treatment Plant (<i>Schwall and Lim</i>)	NPDES Permit Updates	90%	3-Nov-14	Yes
Updates to the South Orange County Wastewater Authority Ocean Outfall Permits to Incorporated Revised Near-shore Bacterial-indicator Monitoring (<i>Posthumus and Lim</i>)	NPDES Permit Updates	90%	3-Nov-14	No
January 2015 <i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
February 11, 2015 <i>Mission Viejo</i>				
Update on Implementation of the Practical Vision (<i>Gibson</i>)	Information Item	10%	NA	NA
Updates on Meeting Recycled Water Goals by 2020 in the San Diego Region. (<i>Osibodu and Lim</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Amendment of Waste Discharge Requirements: Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical, Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance of the Convair Lagoon Sand Can, San Diego Bay (tentative Addendum 1 to Order	WDR Amendment	95%	TBD	Yes
US Navy Remote Training Site Wastewater Treatment Plant, Warner Springs, Riverside County (<i>Osibodu</i>)	New WDRs	100%	5-Dec-2014	Yes
Hearing on Inclusion of Orange County in the Regional MS4 Permit and other Permit Amendments (<i>Walsh</i>)	NPDES Permit Updates	90%	19-Nov-2014	No

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2014

ENFORCEMENT DATE	ENFORCEMENT ACTION	FACILITY	SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS & ENFORCEMENT
8/13/2014	Stipulated ACL Order No. R9-2014-0017	San Diego City, MS4	Settlement agreement and stipulation for entry of Administrative Civil Liability Order for \$949,634 in the Matter of the City of San Diego for failure to implement treatment control Best Management Practices (BMPs) required in Municipal Storm Water Permits No. 2001-001 and R9-2007-0001.
8/28/2014	ACL Order No. R9-2014-0068	GM Materials Ready Mix and Marquez Concrete, Inc., San Diego	Administrative assessment of civil liability for \$12,458 for failing to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage in the NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit No. 97-03-DWQ.
9/22/2014	ACL Complaint No. R9-2014-0063A1	Scrap Depot, San Diego	Re-issuance of complaint in the amount of \$11,194 for failure to submit an NOI for coverage in the NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit No. 97-03-DWQ.
8/13/2014	Time Schedule Order No. R9-2014-0034	San Diego City, MS4	Time Schedule Order to resolve violations of Municipal Storm Water Permit No. R9-2007-0001. The City of San Diego has until August 15, 2016 to bring 150 identified non-compliant project sites into compliance with requirements for treatment control BMPs.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2014

ENFORCEMENT DATE	ENFORCEMENT ACTION	FACILITY	SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS & ENFORCEMENT
9/2/2014	Notice of Violation No. R9-2014-0072	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and City of Oceanside, San Luis Rey Flood Control Channel	Notice of violation for failure to submit required reports and implement the habitat management plan in accordance with requirements in Water Quality Certification No. 07C-019.
9/12/2014	Notice of Violation No. R9-2014-0101	Israel Marin, Vista	Notice of violation for unpermitted impacts to a stream, in violation of California Water Code sections 13260 and 13376.
8/4/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Concrete Collaborative, Oceanside	Failure to provide Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and to implement adequate BMPs, as required in NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit No. 97-03-DWQ.
8/12/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	FABCOM, El Cajon	Failure to file an NOI to enroll in the NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ.
8/7/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	North City Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego	Exceedance of 12-month average effluent limitation for manganese established in Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. 97-03 during June 2014.
8/14/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Wing Avenue Flood Control Improvements , El Cajon	Failure to implement adequate BMPs as required in the General Construction Water Permit, NPDES Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2014

ENFORCEMENT DATE	ENFORCEMENT ACTION	FACILITY	SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS & ENFORCEMENT
8/14/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	U.S. Navy Camp S.E.R.E., Warner Springs	Exceedances of effluent limitations for total dissolved solids (TDS) established in WDR Order No. 93-11.
8/14/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Caltrans' Descanso Maintenance Facility	Exceedances of effluent limitations for TDS and total nitrogen established in WDR Order No. R9-2006-0063.
8/15/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Valencia Development, Lemon Grove	Unauthorized non-storm water discharge from construction facility operation.
8/15/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Santa Maria Wastewater Treatment Plant, Ramona Municipal Water District	Exceedances of effluent total coliform median concentrations and the 12-month average effluent concentration for sulfate established in WDR Order No. R9-2000-0177.
8/15/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Heise Park Campground, Julian	Exceedance of effluent limitations for chloride established in WDR Order No. 93-09.
8/15/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Pine Valley Sanitation District, San Diego County Public Works	Exceedances of the 12-month average effluent limitation for TDS established in WDR Order No. 94-161.
9/4/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	T. D. Dairy, Ramona	Reporting violations in the 2013 annual monitoring report required by General Order No. R9-2008-0130, WDRs for existing Dairy Animal Feeding Operations.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2014

ENFORCEMENT DATE	ENFORCEMENT ACTION	FACILITY	SUMMARY OF VIOLATIONS & ENFORCEMENT
9/4/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Stiefel Dairy, Riverside	Reporting violations in the 2013 annual monitoring report required by General WDR Order No. R9-2008-0130 for existing Dairy Animal Feeding Operations.
9/4/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Van Ommering Dairy, L.P., Lakeside	Reporting violations in the 2013 annual monitoring report required by General WDR Order No. R9-2008-0130 for existing Dairy Animal Feeding Operations.
9/18/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	North City Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego	Exceedance of 12-month average effluent limitation for manganese during July 2014 established in WDR Order No. 97-03.
9/23/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Ramirez Recycling, San Diego	Failure to file NOI to enroll in the NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ.
9/26/2014	Staff Enforcement Letter	Craftstones, Ramona	Unauthorized discharges of stone processing waste to land and to waters of the U.S. in violation of WDR Order No. 86-22, as identified on a September 12, 2014 staff inspection.

DREDGE AND FILL PROJECT ACTION REPORT FIRST QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 2014-15

Reporting Period	Certification/ WDR Applications Received	Certifications/W DRs Issued ¹	Enrollment In State Certifications ²	Certification/ WDR Amendments ³	Certification Withdrawals ⁴	Certification Denials Issued ⁵	Total Pending Applications
July	11	8	1	1	0	0	
August	6	5	1	0	0	0	
September	7	1	0	1	0	0	
Quarter Total	24	14	2	2	0	0	
Fiscal Year 14/15 TOTAL	24	14	2	2	0	0	107

Reporting Period	Permanent Impacts ⁶ (Acres)	Temporary Impacts ⁶ (Acres)	Establishment Mitigation ⁷ (Acres)	Restoration Mitigation ⁸ (Acres)	Enhancement Mitigation ⁹ (Acres)	Preservation Mitigation ¹⁰ (Acres)
July	2.768	3.72	3.1	5.59	2.85	6.71
August	5.261	0.21	0.72	57.62	0	0
September	0.002	0.044	0.002	0	0	0
Quarter Total	8.031	3.974	3.822	63.21	2.85	6.71
Fiscal Year 14/15 TOTAL	8.031	3.974	3.822	63.21	2.85	6.71

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

First Quarter Fiscal Year 2014-15

Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION ²
7/1/2014	Standard Pacific Homes - Corona	Terracina Project	The proposed project consists of a single-family development on 93.5 acres. The proposed development includes 206 residential lots, parks and open space, channel improvements, 4 detention basins, infrastructure improvements, a sewer lift station, and utilities.	Unnamed tributary to Temecula Creek	P: 1.80 acres of streambed	Establishment: 0.49 acres Restoration: 1.80 ac Preservation: 3.11 acres	R9-2012-0008 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
7/1/2014	Standard Pacific Homes - Irvine	Skyridge Development Project	Standard Pacific Homes proposes to develop a new residential neighborhood known as Skyridge Development on approximately 28.5 acres. The proposal includes construction of 84 homes, which would equal 2.9 dwelling units per acre and fall into the City's lowest density residential classification of Residential Planned Development RPD 3.5.	Unnamed tributary to Aliso Creek and Upper Oso Reservoir	P: 0.042 acres of streambed	Establishment: 0.39 acres Preservation: 0.45 acres	R9-2013-0057 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
7/1/2014	Pacific Landing, LP	Pacific Landing Apartments Project	Pacific Landing, LP proposes the construction of multifamily apartment buildings, paved roads, driveways, sidewalks, parking areas, play areas, a tennis court, a pool, landscape areas, drainage structures and other associated dry and wet utilities on the 36.7-acre site.	Unnamed tributaries to Murrieta Creek	P: 0.084 acres of streambed	Establishment: 0.50 acres of streambed Restoration: 0.04 acres of streambed Enhancement: 2.84 acres of streambed	R9-2013-0157 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
7/3/2014	USA Portola Properties, LLC	Portola Center Project	The proposed project entails the development of a total 930 residential units, consisting of 704 single-family detached units and 226 multi-family units, within a mixed use area which also includes 10,000 sq. ft. of commercial/retail uses.	Tributaries to Aliso Creek	P: 0.14 acres of streambed P: 0.16 acres of wetland	Establishment: 0.24 acres of streambed Restoration: 0.10 acres of streambed Enhancement: 0.01 acres of streambed Preservation: 0.18 acres of streambed Establishment: 0.16 acres of wetland Preservation: 2.01 acres of wetland	R9-2013-0113 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ

First Quarter Fiscal Year 2014-15

Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION ²
7/8/2014	Atherton 124 Partners, LP	Atherton Tr 32627 Project	The proposed project consists of a single-family development on 66.7 acres. The proposed development includes construction of 118 single-family residences, infrastructure improvements, 3.3 acre detention basin, 1.9 acre pad for a park, 13,030 square ft. of linear park, and 5 natural open space lots.	Unnamed tributary to Temecula Creek	P: 0.48 acres of streambed	Establishment: 0.48 acres Preservation: 0.96 acres	R9-2012-0075 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
7/8/2014	CV Inland Investments 1, LP	Tract 32535 North Ranch Residential Development Project	The proposed Project will include a total of 81 detached single-family residential dwellings and related improvements throughout the site. The development will partially meet the City of Wildomar's housing requirements.	Unnamed tributaries to Murrieta Creek	P: 0.002 acres of streambed P: 0.06 acres of wetland	Establishment: 0.004 acres of streambed Establishment: 0.836 acres of wetland	R9-2013-0140 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
7/17/2014	San Marcos City	Palomar Station Culvert Clean Out Project	Removal of approximately 50 cubic yards of accumulated sediment from a 3-celled box culvert under Mission Rd., which will be transported and then disposed in a landfill waste facility.	Flood control channel tributary to San Marcos Creek	(T): 0.07 acres of streambed	Not Applicable	R9-2014-0049 Enrollment in Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Dredged or Fill Discharges to Waters Deemed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to be Outside of Federal Jurisdiction, Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ (General Order)

First Quarter Fiscal Year 2014-15

Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION ²
7/17/2014	Southern California Edison	San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) Unit 1 Intake & Discharge Conduit Decommissioning	The purpose of the project is to perform the final dispositioning or decommissioning of the offshore cooling water conduits, which originally supported San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station's (SONGS) dismantled Unit 1. The project is required in order to terminate the existing Lease Agreement (PRC 3193.1) with the California State Lands Commission (SLC) over the nearshore offshore right of way easement that covers 3,200 ft. from the shore. The project will restore the ocean floor to more natural conditions by removing artificial structures and will provide for the safety of large marine organisms by reducing potential access to/entrapment in existing conduit.	Nearshore and Offshore Pacific Ocean	(T): 3.65 acres of ocean	Restoration: 3.65 acres	R9-2013-0071 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
7/18/2014	SANDAG	Sorrento Valley Double Track Project	Amendment to allow for the management of contaminated soil, limitation of surface water infiltration in contaminated soil areas, and reduction of the potential spread of contaminated ground water.	Soledad Canyon Creek and Los Penasquitos Creek	No Additional Impacts	No Additional Mitigation	Amendment # 1 to Certification No. # 11C-118

Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

First Quarter Fiscal Year 2014-15

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION ²
8/8/2014	City of Laguna Beach	Water Tank Ravine Burn Dump Restoration Project	The purpose of this project is to remove potentially toxic refuse deposited in the ravine, portions of the hillside, and within a stream bed that traverses the site. The proposed restoration will remove the refuse and previously permitted shotcrete channel from the site and rehabilitate the streambed and surrounding affected habitat. The remediation work within the ephemeral drainage is approximately 1,000 feet up-gradient of Laguna Canyon Channel. Once removal of the refuse is complete, the streambed and surrounding disturbed areas will be restored to the approximate pre-Burn Dump Site conditions.	Ephemeral drainage tributary to Laguna Canyon Channel	(P): 0.06 acres of streambed	Restoration: 0.06 acres of streambed	R9-2014-0003 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
8/14/2014	City of Coronado	Coronado Cays Channel Berm Maintenance Project	The project consists of placing sand fill at 5 work areas in the Coronado Cays. The project will place 150 cubic yards of clean sand fill along 171 linear feet of headwall. The fill is intended to restore the buttress berm profile of the berm that supports the headwall. The sand will be placed adjacent to the headwall that supports homeowner properties and prevents those properties from failing and entering the waters of south San Diego Bay.	San Diego Bay	(P): 0.039 acres of ocean	No Mitigation Required	R9-2014-0025 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
8/15/2014	Wildlands	San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank Project	The project proposes to restore a portion of the San Luis Rey River for the purpose of establishing a wetland mitigation bank known as the "San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank." The San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank will provide, for purchase, wetland mitigation credits for projects that impact wetland waters of the United States and/or State.	San Luis Rey River, tributary to Pacific Ocean and unnamed tributaries to the San Luis Rey River	(P): 4.96 acres of wetland (T): 0.21 acres of wetland	Restoration: 45.25 acres of wetland and 8.59 acres of floodplain and upland buffer	R9-2013-0050 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ

First Quarter Fiscal Year 2014-15

Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION ²
8/19/2014	CalTrans, District 11	Geotechnical Field Investigations of the Batiquitos Lagoon Bridge and Interstate 5 in Encinitas Project	The project proposes to drill two mud-rotary borings through the concrete slab of the Batiquitos Bridge deck to get access to the lagoon. The boring locations will be located on the travel lane, one northbound and one southbound. The purpose of the project is to determine the subsurface soil conditions.	Soledad Canyon Creek and Los Penasquitos Creek	(T): 25.12 square inches of wetlands	No Mitigation Required	R9-2014-0102 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2012 Nationwide Permits
8/26/2014	Advanced Groups 99-SJ & 03-79-2	Distrito La Novia / San Juan Meadows Project	The project consists of mixed-use development on 153.8 acres, comprising up to 94 single family dwelling units, 130 units for residential condominiums and residential rental, a 500 horse equestrian center and 75,100 gross square feet of commercial retail and 16,000 gross square feet of office. The project also includes a reservoir site and general recreation open space. The equestrian center component of the project is sited on the former Forster Canyon Landfill, grading will occur on 124.4 acres leaving the remaining 29.4 acres undisturbed.	Unnamed tributaries to San Juan Creek	(P): 0.15 acres of streambed	Establishment: 0.72 acres of streambed Restoration: 3.72 acres of streambed	R9-2013-0098 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
8/29/2014	Dynegy South Bay, LLC	Below Ground Demolition of In-Water Structures Project	This project involves activities required for the removal of in-water structures and concrete by a land-based crane. Demolition debris will also be processed for either on-site or off-site disposal/recycling. Additionally, project activities will include the removal of three intake structures followed by backfilling of the utility line with suitable materials to match the existing grade of adjacent areas.	San Diego Bay/Pacific Ocean	(P): 0.052 acres of enclosed bay waters	not applicable	R9-2013-0028 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ

Dredge and Fill Project Action Report

First Quarter Fiscal Year 2014-15

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ¹	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION ²
9/05/2014	City of San Diego, Public Utilities Department	South Juniper Canyon Emergency Repairs Project	The project proposes to conduct immediate maintenance on an exposed 27-inch trunk sewer located in South Juniper Canyon to prevent a potential future sewage spill. The exposed pipe will be encased in concrete to protect it from further erosion at an ephemeral stream crossing, which is approximately 10 feet long and 3 feet wide. Rip-rap will be installed downstream of the encasement to protect the trunk sewer from future undermining, which is approximately 10 feet wide and 6 feet long.	Juniper Canyon Creek	(P): 0.002 of stream channel	Establishment: 0.002 acres of wetland	R9-2014-0111 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification for Regional General Permit 63 for Repair and Protection Activities in Emergency Situations
9/5/2014	San Diego Gas & Electric	Pole Replacement P216903 Project	The project proposes to replace an existing degraded wood utility pole P216903 with a new fiberglass pole in order to ensure electricity reliability and safety. Installation will involve excavating a pole hole and temporarily displacing soil, followed by backfilling soil around the pole. Once the new pole is installed, the old pole will be cut at the ground surface and the pole butt will remain in place.	Agua Caliente Creek and unnamed tributaries	(P): 0.00005 acres of riparian woodland (T): 0.044 acres of riparian woodland	No Mitigation Required	R9-2013-0183 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-17 DWQ
9/5/2014	City of Encinitas	City of Encinitas Beach Opportunistic Beach Restoration Project	Amendment extends certification for an additional five years to allow the Applicant to continue to use beach-quality sand for beach nourishment. The amendment also adds two additional beach receiver sites at Cardiff and Leucadia beaches for the placement of beach-quality sand from upland projects.	Pacific Ocean	No additional impacts	No Additional Mitigation	Amendment # 1 to Certification No. # 08C-087

1. Wetland refers to vegetated waters of the United States and streambeds refers to unvegetated waters of the United States (P) = permanent impacts. (T) = temporary impacts, temporary impacts are restored to pre-project conditions.
2. Low impact certification is issued to projects that have minimal potential to adversely impact water quality. Conditional certification is issued to projects that have the potential to adversely impact water quality, but by complying with technical conditions, will have minimal impacts. Denials are issued when the project will adversely impact water quality and suitable mitigation measures are not proposed or possible. 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.

August 2014 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

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
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	2	0	0	0%	0%	4.8	282.0	69,420
CSU San Diego	San Diego State University CS	550	300	50	55%	9%	0.0	5.0	35,000
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo Oo CS	2,697	800	0	30%	0%	10.7	370.0	142,000
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	3,750	85	3,665	2%	98%	0.0	155.0	58,244
		120	115	0	96%	0%			
Laguna Beach City	City Of Laguna Beach CS	525	450	0	86%	0%	9.0	86.0	18,000
		400	0	0	0%	0%			
		400	400	0	100%	0%			
		150	150	0	100%	0%			
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	USMC Base, Camp Pendleton CS	2,350	2,100	5	89%	0%	33.9	120.1	55,000
Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District	Rancho Santa Fe San Dist Plant CS	2,400	100	400	4%	17%	6.0	60.0	3,550
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	265	265	0	100%	0%	145.0	3002.0	2,186,810
		5	5	0	100%	0%	10.0	407.0	151,000
San Diego Cnty Dept of Public Works	County Of San Diego CS	750	750	0	100%	0%			
		300	300	0	100%	0%			
Totals for Public Spills		12,314	3,720	4,115					
Totals for Federal Spills		2,350	2,100	5					

August 2014 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in San Diego Region

Reporting Agency	Collection System	Total Volume	Total Recovered	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(%)	(%)		
Chula Vista City	City Of Chula Vista CS	50	5	0	10%	0%		48,922
		3	3	0	100%	0%		
Laguna Beach City	City Of Laguna Beach CS	40	40	0	100%	0%		6,650
		20	20	0	100%	0%		
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Padre Dam CS	12	0	0	0%	0%		15,099
Poway City	City Of Poway CS	40	25	0	63%	0%		12,165
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	120	120	0	100%	0%		267,237
		384	384	0	100%	0%		
		200	200	0	100%	0%		
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	2,350	2,350	0	100%	0%		14,762
Totals		3,249	3,147	0	0%	0%		