California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report

February 8, 2017

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The February report for the Tentative Schedule of Significant NPDES Permits, WDRs, and Actions; Agenda Items Requested by Board Members; and the attachments noted above are included at the end of this report.

Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Personnel Report

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

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

Recent Hires

Emily Trevino began working as a Student Assistant Engineer in the Wetland and Riparian Protection Unit on January 17, 2017. Her duties include database management, report preparation, compliance and CEQA reviews, and inspections. Emily earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Studies, with a minor in Geology, from Texas A&M University.

Rebecca Stark began working as a Scientific Aid in the Central Cleanup Unit on February 1, 2017. Her duties include reviewing reports, document tracking, data management, and preparing letters. Rebecca has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Marine Science from Boston University and a Master of Advanced Studies in Climate Science and Policy from Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Rebecca previously volunteered for the Water Board in the Restoration and Protection Planning Unit.

Departure

Sue Pease, an Environmental Scientist in the Northern Cleanup Unit, retired from State service on December 30, 2016. She began work at the Regional Board in October 1994. Sue worked in the Northern Cleanup Unit for many years. Sue plans to spend most of her free time hiking and traveling.

Recruitment

Hiring interviews are complete for the Student Assistant Engineer vacancy in the Storm Water Management Unit. Hiring interviews are scheduled for the Engineering Geologist vacancy in the Land Discharge Unit.

2. Follow-up on Ms. Penny Elia's Complaint Regarding the City of Laguna Beach Approval for Construction of a Single Family Residence

Staff Contacts: Erica Ryan and Dat Quach

On November 2, 2016, Ms. Penny Elia complained to the San Diego Water Board that the City of Laguna Beach (City) is in violation of the following Water Board orders with regard to the proposed construction of a single family residence at 806 Gainsborough Drive in the City of Laguna Beach:

- Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Runoff from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining the Watershed of the County of Orange, the

Incorporated Cities of Orange County, and the Orange County Flood Control District Within the San Diego Region, Order No. R9-2009-0002, NPDES No. CAS0108740 (MS4 Order);

- Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region, Order No. R9-2007-0005 (Regional SSO Order); *and*
- Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Order No. 2006-003-DWQ, (Statewide SSO Order)

Specifically, Ms. Elia alleged that the City 1) has failed to follow development planning requirements; 2) has failed to follow sewer main operation requirements; and 3) has failed to require a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), for the proposed construction of a 2,111 square-foot single family four-story residence and attached two car garage on a vacant 4,612 square-foot parcel located at 806 Gainsborough Drive. Ms. Elia spoke at the Public Forum during the November 9, 2016 Board meeting and reiterated her complaint.

With regard to this complaint, Ms. Elia is working as a compensated consultant to an attorney, Mr. Mark Massara. Mr. Massara is protesting the development of the vacant lot at 806 Gainsborough Drive on behalf of his client, a neighbor of the proposed construction project. The San Diego Water Board understands that the client is opposed to allowing an easement to access a sewer line.

The City reports that on June 23, 2016, the City's Design Review Board conditionally approved an application for the proposed construction of the residence and a coastal development permit for the project pursuant to procedures set forth in the Laguna Beach Municipal Code. The Design Review Board also approved a categorical exemption for the project under the California Environmental Quality Act. The City also reports that the subject parcel has not been identified with any environmentally sensitive areas on officially adopted maps specified in the City's General Plan. In the course of public hearings leading up to the Design Review Board's decision, neighbors on nearby properties raised issues of concern related to neighborhood compatibility, privacy, drainage, construction staging, proposed construction over sewer line easement, biological impacts, deck area, noise, air conditioning, landscaping and adherence to the City's hillside guidelines. The Design Review Board's decision has been appealed to the City Council. The City Manager has tentatively scheduled the matter to be heard by the City Council on February 7, 2017 with a recommendation that the appeal be denied. City supporting documents for the December 13, 2016 City Council Meeting pertaining to the proposed project at 806 Gainsborough Drive are available for access at http://lagunabeachcity.granicus.com/GeneratedAgendaViewer.php?view_id=3&clip_id=618

The following is a summary of the San Diego Water Board's findings with regards to Ms. Elia's complaint:

1. The City has accurately identified the project as a non-priority development project and, thus, has not required a WQMP for the project under the applicable MS4 Order.

2. The City has appropriately required the project to include low impact design (LID) features, in accordance with provision F.1.c of the MS4 Order. The San Diego Water Board queried City staff on the availability of a checklist of specific LID requirements for the project and the location of the required LID features on the project plans. This information was not available at the time of the request but can be obtained in the future from the City if necessary.
3. The City has appropriately required the project applicant to work with the City to ensure that the sewer line be repaired or rebuilt as necessary and not compromised by project construction consistent with provision F.3.a.(7)(b) of the Regional MS4 Order. The sewer line must continue to provide sufficient capacity for the upstream users and must be constructed of materials which can safely sustain the load of the project to avoid sanitary sewer overflows consistent with the requirements of the Regional SSO Order and the Statewide SSO Order.
4. The City has not yet completed the development planning process for the project or issued any grading or building permits.
5. Based on the information provided by the City, the City's actions to date with regards to this project have been in compliance with the MS4 Order, the Regional SSO Order, and the Statewide SSO Order.

In total, the San Diego Water Board staff has invested approximately 56 hours to investigate Ms. Elia's complaint. Based on the above information, San Diego Water Board staff does not intend to further investigate the complaint at this time.

3. Pilot Study on Caffeine in San Diego Region Streams *(Attachment A-3)*

Staff Contact: Carey Nagoda

Surface and ground waters that are contaminated by anthropogenic waste sources often contain detectable amounts of caffeine. While traditional toxicity tests tend to show that caffeine alone does not have toxic effects on aquatic organisms at typical ambient concentrations, the presence of caffeine can be indicative of wastewater and thus more deleterious compounds, including pharmaceuticals, pesticides, plasticizers, and other emerging chemicals of concern. In other words, caffeine may be a useful surrogate for other, more harmful, anthropogenic compounds present in aquatic ecosystems. Detecting such compounds and applying effective management strategies is critical for protecting drinking water, recreation, and wildlife.

From 2008 to 2015, the San Diego Region's Monitoring, Assessment and Research Unit (MARU) and Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) conducted a pilot study to evaluate the presence of caffeine in surface waters to better understand the extent that human activities have on various stream systems and to determine if caffeine can be used as a surrogate to detect sources of discharges.

Study goals were to:

1) Determine caffeine presence at surface water sites throughout the region, and

2) Determine if caffeine presence is associated with any six site types:

- Wastewater treatment plant (WTP) effluent
- Developed areas within a WTP service area
- Developed areas near septic system(s)
- Open space
- Agricultural lands
- Sites receiving raw sewage

Caffeine was detected year-round (in both wet and dry seasons), and was present at 58 percent of sites and in 56 percent of the samples (Figure 1 below). Among the sample site types, caffeine was detected in all samples from sites receiving raw sewage, in many samples from developed areas, and in a few samples from agricultural areas, open spaces, and from treated effluent (Table 1 below).

Patterns of detection and concentrations suggest that caffeine sources within developed catchments include leaky sewer lines, poorly maintained septic systems, food waste or beverage containers from trash receptacles, recycled water used for irrigation, and storm water runoff.

In open-space areas, caffeine detections were at sites with the most recreational use. This relationship linking the presence of caffeine to recreational use is surprising considering caffeine's short half-life (<24 hours) and high biodegradability. It raises the questions: What are the main pathways of caffeine delivery to streams in remote but high recreational use areas? What are the impacts of caffeine in these streams, many of which are considered "high-quality" and/or "reference" based on the lack of surrounding development? What are potential means for preventing caffeine (and other organic wastewater compounds) from entering streams?

Staff shared the results of the pilot study with the U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region (R5). This study was also used as a citation in the San Diego Water Board's comment letter for the Three Sisters Falls Recreation Management Project, which voiced concerns about the lack of restroom facilities at the heavily used trailhead (see Attachment A-3a).

Due to its ubiquitous nature, caffeine alone may not be a good tool for identifying wastewater pollution sources. Therefore, we are currently investigating the use of caffeine combined with other contaminants (i.e., pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs)) to identify and track pollution sources.

Additional subjects meriting further study include the presence of caffeine (and other organic wastewater compounds) in recycled water used for agriculture, irrigation in urban landscapes, and groundwater recharge.

A Status Sheet summarizing the report is attached as Attachment A-3b and will be available by March 1 at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/swamp/

For more information, please see Busse and Nagoda, 2015: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/Caffeine_FINAL_22Dec2015.pdf.

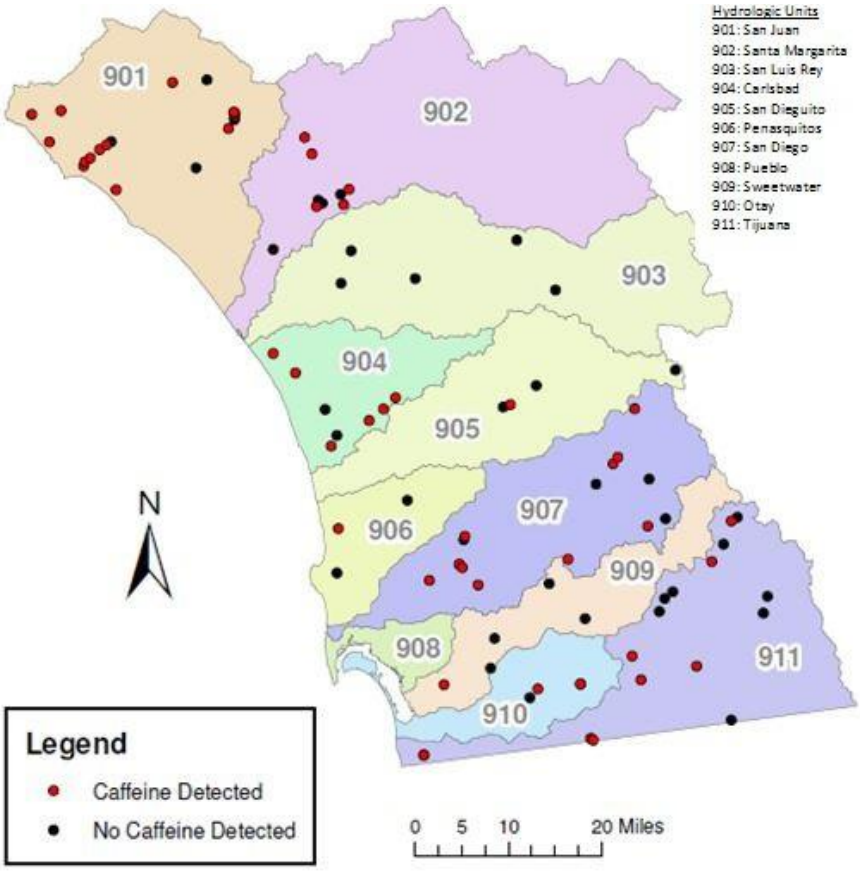


Figure 1: Caffeine detections throughout the San Diego Region (n=95 samples from 85 sites)

Table 1: Presence of caffeine among site types.

Sample SiteTypes	Detected		Not Dected		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	(n)
Raw Sewage	5	100%	0	0%	5
Developed – Near Septic	12	75%	4	25%	16
Developed—Unknown (unable to confirm presence of septic system(s) or WTP service areas)	11	73%	4	27%	15
Developed—Within Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) Service Area	9	69%	4	31%	13
Open Spaces	14	39%	22	61%	36
Agricultural Lands	1	20%	4	80%	5
Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent	1	20%	4	80%	5

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Status of Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant NPDES Permit Reissuance *(Attachment B-1)*

Staff Contact: Ben Neill

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

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

The CDP is located adjacent to the Encina Power Station (owned by NRG Energy) on the southern shore of the Agua Hedionda Lagoon in Carlsbad, California. The CDP is the nation's largest seawater desalination plant. On November 9, 2015, the CDP began potable water production providing up to 50 million gallons of drinking water per day to customers within the San Diego County Water Authority's (SDCWA) service area. The CDP is currently designed to intake source water from Agua Hedionda Lagoon through the existing Encina Power Station intake structure.

The reissuance of the NPDES permit for the CDP is a high priority for the San Diego Water Board and the State Water Board (collectively referred to as Water Boards). Following are updates on key activities since the previous Executive Officer Report update[1]:

- On December 15, 2016, Water Board staff met with representatives from the SDCWA and Poseidon to continue discussion on technical details of the ROWD addendum, potential design configurations, and additional information needed to complete the draft NPDES permit. A meeting is tentatively scheduled with Poseidon for January 31, 2017, to continue discussions on the outstanding issues related to the development of the draft NPDES permit. The San Diego Water Board is in the process of finalizing a letter for submittal to Poseidon in advance of the upcoming January 31 meeting with a summary listing of the items Poseidon must provide in order for the for the Board to complete development of the draft NPDES permit.
- On January 4, 2017, San Diego Water Board staff met with representatives from a group of local residents to discuss water quality concerns in Agua Hedionda Lagoon. The representatives expressed an interest in touring the CDP and staff has communicated that request to Poseidon.
- On January 11, 2017, San Diego Water Board staff conducted a Compliance Evaluation Inspection of the CDP. No significant issues were identified during the inspection.

The San Diego Water Board has developed a dedicated website to inform the public about the NPDES permit reissuance for the CDP: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/regulatory/carlsbad_desalination.shtml

In addition, an email list is available for interested persons to subscribe to at this website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg9_subscribe.shtml

2. Lake San Marcos Update: Tentative Resolution to Endorse Schedule for Cleanup Activities

Staff Contact: Sarah Mearon

Representatives of the dischargers undertaking the Lake San Marcos nutrient cleanup provided an update on the case to the Board at its December 2016 meeting. Following the meeting, staff requested the dischargers provide a detailed schedule outlining the major milestones for cleaning up the lake, reducing nutrient loading to the lake, and restoring and maintaining water quality and beneficial uses in the lake and watershed. Citizens Development Corporation (the Lake San Marcos water right licensee) and the upstream public agencies (San Diego County, the City of San Marcos, the City of Escondido, and the Vallecitos Water District) submitted a schedule to

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

the Board in early January 2017. The schedule covers 2017 through 2022, and has dates and timelines for pilot test work plan submittal, pilot testing and monitoring, Remedial Action Plan submittal, and full-scale remedy implementation and post-remedy monitoring.

Staff is preparing a Tentative Resolution that outlines the major components of the remedial actions, and memorializes the schedule. The Tentative Resolution will be presented at the March 2017 Board meeting.

Lake San Marcos is a seasonally stratified lake impaired by elevated phosphorus and nitrogen, excess algal growth, and low dissolved oxygen. Both the lake and Upper San Marcos Creek, which flows into the lake at its north end, are on the California 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report submitted to the San Diego Water Board in September 2016 recommends combining diffused aeration, water treatment with alum, and periodic lake water removal to clean up the lake. Stream restoration, water treatment with alum, and enhanced runoff controls are recommended to reduce nutrient loading from the watershed.

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

3. Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program Update

Staff Contact: Barry Pulver

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

- Order No. R9-2016-0004, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers that are Members of a Third-Party Group in the San Diego Region* (Third-Party General Order)
- Order No. R9-2016-0005, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers Not Participating in a Third-Party Group in the San Diego Region* (Individual General Order)

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

This Executive Officer Report summarizes the San Diego Water Board's Commercial Agricultural Program's activities since November 2016:

Third-Party Group Certification

By issuance of a Notice of Applicability on December 29, 2016, the San Diego Water Board approved the San Diego Region Irrigated Lands Group's (SDRILG's) request to be certified as a Third-Party Group pursuant to the requirements of the Third-Party General Order. As a Third-Party Group covered under the General Order, SDRILG is now responsible for managing fee collection and payment, managing communications between Members and the San Diego Water Board, and for fulfilling monitoring and reporting requirements on behalf of its Members, including but not limited to conducting surface water and groundwater monitoring, conducting regional monitoring, and preparing and implementing Water Quality Restoration Plans (WQRPs).

Prior to adoption of the General Agricultural Orders, the SDRILG operated a monitoring coalition to assist agricultural operations in complying with *Conditional Waiver No. 4 – Discharges from Agricultural and Nursery Operations* (Agricultural Waiver), which expired in 2014. During that time, the SDRILG only accepted members with agricultural operations located in San Diego County, and had a membership of approximately 2,000 agricultural operations in the San Diego Region. In their request for certification as a Third-Party Group, the SDRILG stated that agricultural operations in Orange County may also apply for membership in the SDRILG, and that agricultural operations in Riverside County may apply for membership if there are no certified Third-Party Groups operating in Riverside County.

Public Outreach

Barry Pulver, Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program staff member, attended a meeting of the Santa Margarita Watershed Nutrient Initiative – Stakeholder Group on December 15, 2016, to inform members of the group about the General Agricultural Orders. Mr. Pulver's presentation was well received. The Santa Margarita Watershed Nutrient Initiative - Stakeholder Group is working with the San Diego Water Board's Restoration and Protection Planning Unit on development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) to address eutrophic conditions in the Santa Margarita River Estuary. The General Agricultural Orders, which require commercial agricultural operations to eliminate or reduce discharges of waste that cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards in receiving waters, will be a key component to the success of this effort.

Mr. Pulver has also met with the Greater San Diego Resource Conservation District, the Fallbrook Public Utility District, the Rainbow Municipal Water District, the Valley Center Municipal Water District, and the Eastern Municipal Water District, and they are willing to assist the San Diego Water Board in reaching out to commercial agricultural operations located within the San Diego Region to inform them about the recently adopted General Agricultural Orders.

Meetings have been scheduled with the City of Escondido Water Utility Department, the Mission Resource Conservation District, and the SDIRLG to discuss how these agencies may be able to work together to reach out to commercial agricultural operations located within the San Diego Region to inform them about the recently adopted General Agricultural Orders.

Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program Webpage

The Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program Webpages have been updated to include links to the General Agricultural Orders and a newly developed Frequently Asked Questions document.

Electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI)

To assist enrollment in the General Agricultural Orders, the Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program staff in conjunction with the State Water Board is developing an eNOI for use by commercial agricultural operations in applying for enrollment under the General Agricultural Orders. The eNOI will be accessed through the State Water Board's GeoTacker website and should be available for access in approximately one to two months.

4. Dredge and Fill Report

Staff Contact: Eric Becker

Program Background

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 dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, obtain a water quality certification (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 US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), 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). Certification conditions 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.

Upon receipt of a complete 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 applicant must show that a sequence of actions has been taken to first avoid, then minimize, and lastly mitigate for the impacts. The certification will include appropriate conditions to offset unavoidable 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.

Application Processing and Timelines

The San Diego Water Board receives certification applications for various projects and must determine if the application is *incomplete or complete*. *Incomplete* applications do not contain the information required to be included pursuant to applicable regulations. When an application is judged by Board staff to be *incomplete*, the Applicant is informed and requested to submit the information needed to complete the application. Applications that are deemed *complete* have submitted the statutory minimum required information. However, a *complete* application does not usually mean the project is ready to be certified. The need for additional supplemental information to make a final determination on the application must be determined on a case-by-case basis and requested from the Applicant.

The San Diego Water Board currently has 132 pending certification applications (including applications for certification amendments) as of December 31, 2016. Certifications applications are prioritized for processing based on threats to water quality, human health or infrastructure, application submittal date, project size, funding at risk, and other factors. The average time for Board staff to a) evaluate an application for completeness; b) identify the need for supplemental information; c) evaluate the supplemental information once it is submitted, d) evaluate and determine compensatory mitigation requirements; and e) make a final determination to issue or deny the certification is 12 to 18 months. In the first half of Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17, the average time for a project to receive a certification after an application is deemed complete has been approximately 7 months.

Certifications, Amendments and Enrollments

Table 2 below contains a list of actions taken during the first half of FY 2016-17 for the months of July through December.

Table 2: San Diego Water Board Actions in First Half of FY 2016-17

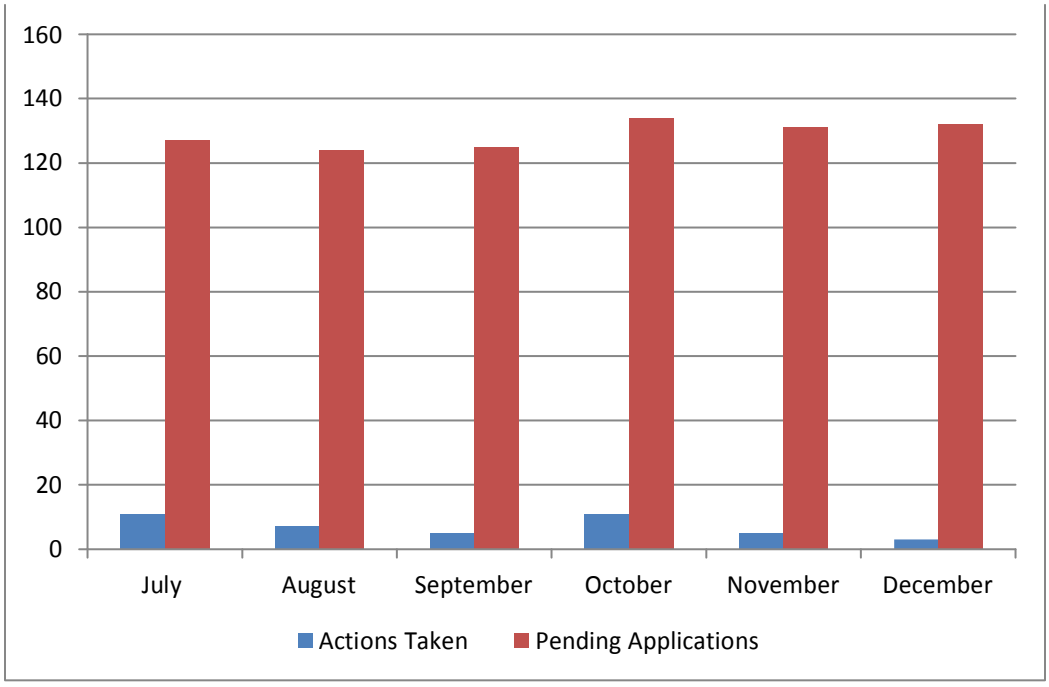
	Certifications	Amendments	Enrollments [2]
July	8	2	1
August	6	0	1
September	4	0	1
October	7	2	2

[2] Enrollments are projects that are regulated through statewide Certifications or WDRs, The projects must meet certain criteria such as size, type and other criteria to quality for enrollment. The San Diego Water Board issues a Notice of Applicability to the applicant to enroll these projects under the appropriate Certification or waste discharge requirements (WDRs).

November	2	1	2
December	2	0	1
Total	**29**	**5**	**8**

Figure 2 below compares the number of pending applications with the actions taken by the San Diego Water Board for each month in the first half of FY 2016-17. Figure 2 illustrates that the total number of pending applications remains constant even considering the actions taken in each month by the San Diego Water Board. Constant submittal of new applications and lack of adequate resources for the workload prevent significant reduction in the "backlog" of pending applications. However, Board staff continues to implement additional strategies to reduce application processing time.

Figure 2: Pending Applications vs. Actions Taken
First Half of FY 2016-17



Project specific information on the certifications and amended certifications issued from July through December 2016 are found on the San Diego Water Board web site at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/401projects.shtml .

Annual Monitoring Report Submittals

Each certification issued by the San Diego Water Board requires the project applicant to report annually on the success of the compensatory mitigation required to offset impacts to aquatic resources. Success criteria for compensatory mitigation are measured through the attainment of ecological and aquatic performance standards. The annual monitoring reports required under the

certification are essential in documenting progress towards attaining the performance standards at the compensatory mitigation site. As reported in the August 10, 2016 Executive Officer Report, applicants for many of the 67 previously certified projects from the 2014-15 time period failed to submit the required annual monitoring reports. The San Diego Water Board has implemented low-level enforcement actions for these sites to encourage compliance and most of the required reports for these projects have now been submitted. Board staff plans to audit projects that were issued certifications in the 2010-2013 time period to determine if required annual reports have been submitted. Board staff will also support State Water Board efforts to modify the *California Integrated Water Quality System* (CIWQS) database to add the capability for project applicants to upload required annual reports electronically.

Enforcement

Board staff implements escalating enforcement consistent with the statewide Enforcement Policy. In the half of FY 2016-17, enforcement actions were focused in three main areas; 1) missing annual monitoring reports 2) follow-up on projects that failed to apply for and obtain water quality certifications or WDRs for dredged or fill material discharges (non-filers) and 3) certified projects that failed to implement required compensatory mitigation.

5. Enforcement Actions for November and December 2016 (*Attachment B-5*)

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the months of November and December, the San Diego Water Board issued 1 investigative order pursuant to California Water Code section 13267, and 21 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/.

6. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region–October and November 2016 *(Attachment B-6)*

Staff Contacts: Dat Quach and Joann Lim

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

The information below summarizes SSO spills and transboundary flows in the San Diego Region reported during **October and November 2016**:

Sewage Collection System SSO Spills	Private Lateral SSO Spills	Transboundary Flows from Mexico
24 spills reported, totaling 36,824 gallons (500 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain). San Diego Water Board staff is not aware of any closures of beaches or other recreational areas due to these spills.	22 spills reported, totaling 6,106 gallons (2,890 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain). San Diego Water Board staff is not aware of any closures of beaches or other recreational areas due to these spills.	Two dry weather transboundary flow events, totaling 1,120,000 gallons were reported (1,075,000 gallons reached surface water). The transboundary flow on October 26, 2016, flooded Monument Road and contributed to the postponement of a surf contest.

Sanitary Sewage Overflows (SSOs)

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report SSO spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System* (CIWQS). These spill reports are required under the Statewide General SSO Order[3], the San Diego Region-wide SSO

[3] 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.*

Order[4], and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities[5] report this information voluntarily. The SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the following State Water Board webpage: https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main.

Details on the reported SSOs are provided in the following attached tables (Attachment B-6) titled:

- Table 1: October 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 2: October 2016 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region.
- Table 3: November 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 4: November 2016 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region.

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

Transboundary Flows

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

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

[5] Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot and the U.S. Navy voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS.

Details on the reported transboundary flows are provided in the attached table (Attachment B-6) titled:

- Table 5: October and November 2016 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region.

According to the 1944 *Water Treaty for the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande* and stipulations established in IBWC Minute No. 283, the USIBWC and the Comisión Internacional de Limites y Aguas (CILA)[6] share responsibility for addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. The USIBWC and/or CILA have constructed and are operating several pump stations and treatment plants to reduce the frequency, volume, and pollutant levels of transboundary flows. This infrastructure includes but is not limited to the following:

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

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

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

1. Statewide Mercury Program and Tribal Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses

Staff Contact: Michelle Santillan

The State Water Board will hold a hearing on February 7, 2017 to consider comments on two items of statewide significance. The State Board is consolidating proposed statewide mercury water quality objectives and new beneficial uses for Tribal Subsistence Fishing. A quorum of the State Water Board may be present at the hearing; however, no Board action will be taken at this time. The proposed provisions include the following three elements:

[6] The Mexican section of the IBWC.

(1) New beneficial use categories and definitions related to tribal traditional and cultural uses of water (CUL), tribal subsistence fishing (T-SUB), and subsistence fishing by the general population (SUB);

(2) Five fish tissue mercury water quality objectives to protect the health of humans that consume fish at a recreational rate (commercial and sport fishing beneficial use (COMM)), subsistence rates (T-SUB and SUB), wildlife (wildlife habitat (WILD), and rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE) beneficial uses) from the harmful effects of mercury; and

(3) A program of implementation to achieve the water quality objectives for the COMM, WILD, and RARE beneficial uses.

The August 10, 2016 Executive Officer's Report provided a short summary on the Statewide Mercury Program; and the May 11, 2016 Executive Officer's Report provided a summary on Tribal Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses.

The Draft Staff Report, including the Draft Substitute Environmental Documentation (Draft SED), for the proposed Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California - Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions (the Provisions) was released publically on January 3, 2017. On January 9, 2017, the State Water Board staff held a workshop to provide an opportunity for public discussion of the Provisions. The Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (CA Plan) establishes specific provisions for water quality and sediment quality that apply to all inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries, including both waters of the United States and surface waters of the state. The State Board adopted water quality trash provisions in 2015, and plan to consider adoption of bacteria and toxicity amendments in the near future, in addition to the proposed mercury amendments. As part of the CA Plan, in 2009, the State Board adopted sediment quality objectives for toxic pollutants in enclosed bays and estuaries to protect aquatic beneficial uses; objectives to protect beneficial uses associated with human health will be considered in the future.

These provisions do not apply to ocean waters, including Monterey Bay and Santa Monica Bay. Except where otherwise noted, this Plan supersedes any Regional Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).

Information, including presentations and a video recording of the workshop can be found at the following location: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/mercury/.

Additional information can be found at the following locations:

The Office of Public Participation – Tribal Affairs website:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/public_participation/tribal_affairs/.

Fact Sheet for Beneficial Uses Definitions for Tribal Cultural Use and Tribal Fish Use http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/public_participation/tribal_affairs/docs/bu_factsheet.pdf.

State Water Board media release on adoption of the two resolutions: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/press_room/press_releases/2016/pr21616_hrw_beneuse.pdf.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

SAN DIEGO REGION

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

February 8, 2017

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

DATE OF REPORT
February 8, 2017

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
March 8, 2017 ***San Diego Water Board***				
NPDES Permit Modification of Waste Discharge Requirements for the South Orange County Wastewater Authority (SOCWA) Discharge to the Pacific Ocean Through the San Juan Creek Ocean Outfall *(Lim)*	NPDES Permit Amendment	90%	TBD	Likely
Update on Education and Outreach Efforts of the Storm Water Copermittees *(Walsh)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Update on the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team 5 Year Action Plan *(Valdovinos)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Resolution Endorsing Key Uses at Key Areas in the San Diego Region *(Posthumus)*	Tentative Resolution	50%	TBD	No
Resolution Endorsing a Restoration Plan for Lake San Marcos *(Mearon)*	Tentative Resolution	70%	TBD	No
San Diego Bay Fish Consumption Study (*Alo*)	Information Item	NA	NA	No
April 12, 2017 ***Mission Viejo***				
The California Ocean Science Trust Reports on the State of the California Coast *(Gibson)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Poseidon LLC, Carlsbad Desalination Plant *(Neill)*	NPDES Permit Reissuance	65%	TBD	No
Resolution on Climate Change Readiness *(Haas)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
NPDES Permit Reissuance for the Point Loma Waste Water Treatment Plant, Part Two of a Joint Hearing with USEPA *(Lim)*	NPDES Permit Reissuance (adoption consideration hearing)	0%	21-Dec-2016	Maybe
May 10, 2017 ***San Diego Water Board***				
Resolution of Commitment to an Alternative Process for Achieving Water Quality Objectives for Biostimulatory Substances in Famosa Slough *(Ebsen)*	TBD	5%	TBD	Likely
Informational Workshop on the Use of Remote Monitoring Technologies to Assist the San Diego Water Board Mission *(Yu)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA

Updated
8 February 2017

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
June 24, 2016		
Workshop on low dissolved oxygen conditions in the San Diego River	Strawn	
Information Item regarding high levels of naturally occurring elements in groundwater when they interact with other issues.	Olson	
August 12, 2015		
Information item regarding data supporting Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives	Olson	
December 16, 2015		
San Diego River restoration and land acquisition workshop	Strawn	
August 10, 2016		
SCCWRP Flow Recovery Project Update	Strawn	
November 9, 2016		
Modern Monitoring Workshop	Abarbanel	To be held in Feb. or March 2017

San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board

June 20, 2016

Chris Dowling
ATIN: Lee Hamm
United States Forest Service
Cleveland National Forest
1634 Black Canyon Road
Ramona, CA 92065

Subject: Comments Regarding the Three Sisters Falls Recreation Management Project

Mr. Dowling:

The California Regional Water Quality Control Boa.rd, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) is writing to support the United States Forest Service proposed Three Sisters Falls Recreation Management Project (Project). The San Diego Water Board's mission is to protect and restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of waters of the United States and State within the San Diego Region, including for waterbodies currently impacted by the poor condition and lack of services at the location of the proposed project.

The current proposed project includes the development of a permanent dedicated parking area at the Three Sisters Falls trailhead off of Boulder Creek Road, the re-alignment of trails to Three Sisters Falls and Eagle Peak, and the restoration and decommissioning of unauthorized trails. The Project, as proposed, would improve water quality in three surface waters within the Project area. These include Kelly Creek, Sheep Camp Creek, and Boulder Creek.' Boulder Creek and Kelly Creek have been identified by the San Diego Water Board as high quality waters within the San Diego Region, and thus have been a focus for ongoing biological monitoring projects and a priority for protection and restoration activities.

The current condition and level of use for both the trailhead and trail system is causing significant impacts to water quality that warrant the completion of the Project. In the present condition, also referred to as a "no project alternative," water quality impacts associated with the existing parking area, trail condition, and human waste will continue as described below.

The lack of suitable parking facilities at the trailhead has resulted in excess erosion at the parking area off of Boulder Creek Road, resulting in continued sediment discharges to Kelly Creek via an adjacent spur road, and to Sheep Camp Creek via Boulder Creek Road. Increased parking availability and structural best management practices, preferably using low impact development methods, will reduce or eliminate these discharges of sediment, reduce discharge velocities into existing culverts, and improve water quality for aquatic and aquatic-dependent wildlife.

The current trail condition is also causing erosion and water quality impacts to Boulder Creek and, to a lesser extent, Sheep Camp Creek. The lack of a defined and properly designed trail is

causing excess erosion into Boulder Creek as well as direct in-stream and riparian trampling due to a lack of defined trail system near the creek and falls area. An improved trail system that utilizes proper erosion best management practices will improve the water quality of Boulder Creek.

Lastly, the San Diego Water Board is concerned regarding the current lack of restroom facilities at the trailhead and we encourage the project to include adequate facilities to accommodate the level of use. The current weekly visitation rate of 10-50 persons on weekdays and 50-150 persons on weekends is of great concern given the nearest publically available restroom is estimated as at least 30 minutes away by car. Improper disposal of human waste and trash is an issue observed by San Diego Water Board staff in the project area, and the San Diego Water Board has found water quality impacts associated with high recreational use in other areas without adequate restroom and trash facilities.[1]

In summary, the San Diego Water Board supports the Project as proposed with the inclusion of adequate waste disposal for the trailhead. The San Diego Water Board appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Project.

Respectfully,

Chad Loflen
Senior Environmental Scientist
Monitoring Assessment and Research Unit

cc (electronic):

rhamm@fs.fed.us

[1] **http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/Caffeine_FINAL_22Dec2015.pdf**

PRESENCE OF CAFFEINE IN SAN DIEGO REGION STREAMS: PILOT STUDY

WHY IS CAFFEINE IN OUR STREAMS?

The Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) collected water samples from 2008-2015 to evaluate the presence of caffeine in San Diego Region streams in order to better understand if caffeine could be used as an indicator of human impacts on streams. Caffeine itself typically doesn't have toxic effects on aquatic organisms, but it can indicate the presence of other potentially harmful compounds, such as viruses, pathogens, and/or pharmaceuticals and personal care products (e.g., anti-depressants and microplastics), commonly found in wastewater. Therefore, its presence could be used to target investigations of pollution sources.

WHERE WAS CAFFEINE DETECTED?

- Streams in areas receiving raw sewage
- Wastewater treatment plant (WTP) effluents
- Streams in developed areas within WTP service areas
- Streams in developed areas near septic system(s)
- Streams in open space
- Streams in agricultural lands

Caffeine was detected year-round and was present in over half (58%) of the sampling sites

Among the sample site types, caffeine was detected in all samples from raw sewage, in many samples from developed areas, and in a few samples from agricultural areas, open spaces, and from treated wastewater.

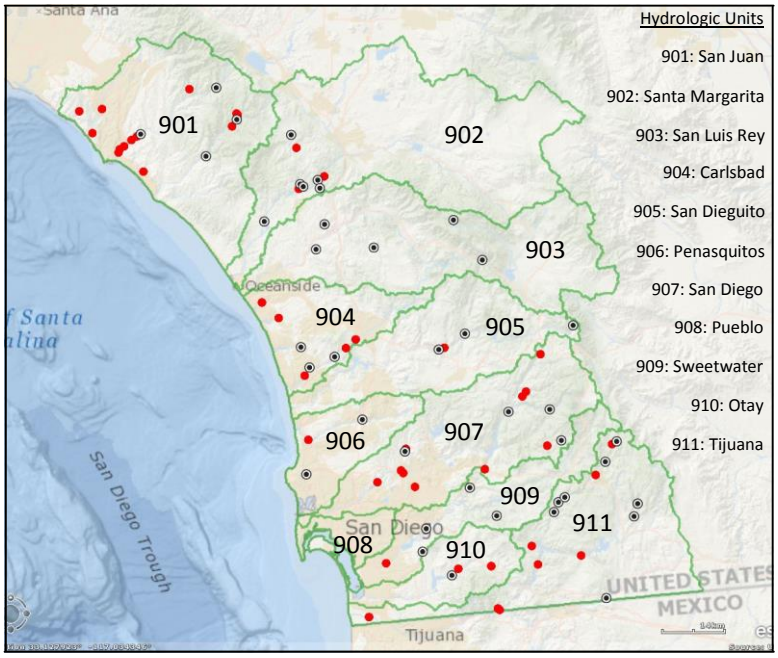
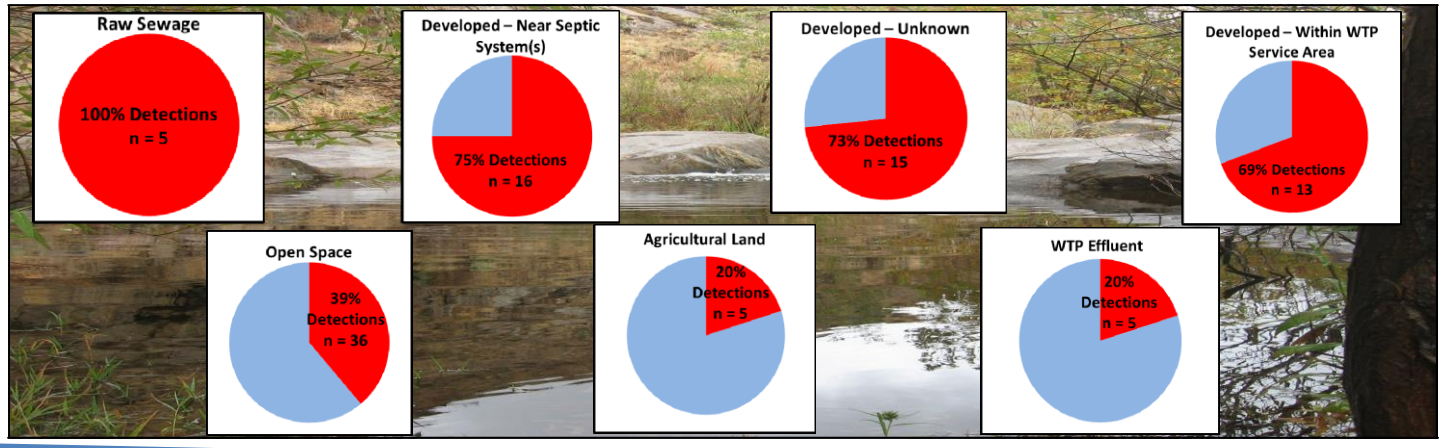


Figure 1. Caffeine detections throughout the San Diego Region. Detections are shown in red, and non-detections are shown in black. (n=95 samples collected from 85 sites).



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Acknowledgements:

POTENTIAL CAFFEINE SOURCES

Patterns of detection and concentrations suggest that caffeine sources within developed areas include leaky sewer lines, poorly maintained septic systems, food waste or beverage containers from trash receptacles or littering, recycled water used for irrigation, and storm-water runoff (Figures 2 & 3).

Figure 2. Stream system located in the Carlsbad watershed near septic systems where caffeine was detected.

Figure 3. Stormwater runoff containing food and beverage containers in the Tijuana River watershed.

UNEXPECTED FINDINGS

The results from the open space sites were contrary to expectations. Few to no detections were anticipated in areas with little to no development. However, over one third of the samples collected from open space sites contained caffeine. This prompted further investigation into the site characteristics that could account for the presence of caffeine. A pattern was observed when considering known recreational uses near the sample collection sites. No caffeine was detected in samples collected from the sites with little to no known recreational use, and caffeine was detected in all but two of the samples collected from sites with known recreational uses, such as hiking, fishing, or horseback riding (Figure 4).

Figure 4. An open space area in the San Mateo Creek watershed with high levels of recreational use where caffeine was detected.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Caffeine detections were a common occurrence in many streams throughout the San Diego region and across land use types, which limits caffeine's use as a sole indicator for a specific source of pollution. In developed areas, the source(s) of caffeine could be leaky sewer lines, septic systems, trash, recycled water used for irrigation, and stormwater runoff. **Further studies are underway to determine how to use caffeine in combination with other chemicals, like pharmaceuticals, to identify specific sources.** For caffeine in open space areas, future studies should include exploring the connection between recreation and the presence of caffeine:

1) What are the main pathways of caffeine delivery to the streams?
2) What can the presence of caffeine indicate about pollution or threats to streams?
3) What are potential means for preventing caffeine and associated contaminants from entering the streams?

For more information, please see Busse and Nagoda, 2015
(http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/Caffeine_FINAL_22Dec2015.pdf)

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/14/2016	Investigative Order No. R9-2016-0212	Sunranch Capital Partners LLC & LS OC Portola LLC, Portola Center South	Request for technical reports regarding unauthorized discharge of storm water runoff	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ
11/02/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Carlsbad Municipal Water District (MWD), Carlsbad Water Recycling Facility (WRF), Carlsbad	Exceedance of effluent limit for total coliform bacteria	Master Reclamation Permit Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R9-2001-0352
11/02/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), South Bay International Water Treatment Plant (WTP), San Diego	Late and deficient monitoring reports, exceedance of Chronic Toxicity maximum daily effluent limit, and unauthorized discharges of untreated sewage	NPDES Order No. R9-2014-0009
11/03/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (MCBCP), Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant (TTP), Camp Pendleton	Deficient monitoring reports and exceedance of total coliform bacteria effluent limit	Master Reclamation Permit WDR Order No. R9-2009-0021
11/04/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Pacific Maritime Freight doing business as Pacific Tugboat Services, San Diego	Facility does not meet criteria for "No Exposure Certification" and failed to file a Notice of Intent for enrollment	NPDES Industrial General Permit (IGP) Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/08/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Diana's Recycling, Jamul	Facility does not meet criteria for "No Exposure Certification" and failed to file a Notice of Intent for enrollment	NPDES IGP Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
11/10/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	West Coast Air Conditioning Co., El Cajon	Deficient Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)	NPDES IGP Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
11/16/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Fallbrook Public Utility District, Fallbrook Public Water District Plant 1, Fallbrook	Deficient monitoring report and exceedance of turbidity effluent limit	WDR Order No. 91-039
11/16/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	MCBCP, Northern Regional TTP, Camp Pendleton	Deficient monitoring reports	Master Reclamation Permit WDR Order No. R9-2014-006
11/16/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Pio Pico Preserve, Jamul	Exceedance of Basin Plan nitrogen standards	WDR Order No. 84-006
11/21/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	South Orange County Water District, Santa Margarita Water District, Recycled Water Use in Orange County	Deficient monitoring report and multiple exceedances of manganese, total dissolved solids, and total coliform bacteria effluent limits	WDR Order No. 97-052

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/21/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District, Santa Fe Valley WTP, San Diego	Exceedances of total coliform bacteria effluent limit	WDR Order No. R9-2002-0013
11/28/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Oceanside, San Luis Rey Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Land Disposal, Oceanside	Exceedances of total coliform bacteria effluent limit	WDR Order No. 93-007
12/09/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Diego City Metropolitan Wastewater Dept., Point Loma WWTP & Ocean Outfall, San Diego	Deficient monitoring report	NPDES Order No. R9-2009-0001
12/09/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Padre Dam Municipal Water District, Ray Stoyer WRF, Santee	Inadequate quality assurance procedures for laboratory data and effluent chronic toxicity results exceeded average monthly effluent limitation	NPDES Order No. R9-2015-0002
12/09/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	BAE Systems San Diego Ship Repair Inc., San Diego	Unauthorized discharges, deficient monitoring reports, and storm water discharge exceeded maximum daily effluent limitation for chronic toxicity	NPDES Order No. R9-2015-0034

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
12/09/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Poseidon Resources LP, Carlsbad Desalination Plant, Carlsbad	Monitoring results for chronic toxicity exceeded the daily maximum effluent limitation on 19 occasions	NPDES Order No. R9-2006-0065
12/09/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Escondido City, HARRF discharge to Escondido Creek	Late submittal of self-monitoring report	NPDES Order No. R9-2015-0026
12/14/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Diego City, Point Loma WWTP	Deficient maintenance of Best Management Practices (BMPs).	NPDES IGP Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
12/16/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Mission Viejo, Mission Viejo Dog Park	Failure to submit annual reports	NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ
12/27/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Bernardo Cove LLC, Escondido	Deficient BMPs, deficient SWPPP, unauthorized discharge of sediment	NPDES CGP Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ
12/27/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Mr. Jade Work, Fallbrook Golf Course, Fallbrook	Failure to obtain permit coverage	NPDES CGP Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ

Table 1: October 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume *	Total Recovered *	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
		(Gallons)			(%)					
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside of CS	100	20	0	20%	0%	1*	4.6	76.8	23,000
		60	60	0	100%	0%				
Imperial Beach City	City of Imperial Beach CS	40	40	40	100%	100%	2*	4.4	39.5	26,337
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	150	50	0	33%	0%	3*	9.0	86.0	18,000
National City	City Of National City CS	3,600	100	0	3%	0%	4*	1	105	58,967
		3	3	0	100%	0%				
Ramona MWD	San Vicente Treatment Plant CS	600	600	0	100%	0%		1.0	40.0	15,000
		30	0	0	0%	0%	5*			
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	111	111	0	100%	0%		145.0	3,027.0	2,186,810
		1,650	1,200	450	73%	27%				
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	216	150	0	69%	0%	6*	3.0	138.0	42,000
US Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	USMC Base, Camp Pendleton CS	100	20	0	20%	0%	7*	35.0	122.0	85,000
		6,732	700	0	10%	0%	8*			
	Totals for Public Spills	6,560	2,334	490						
	Totals for Federal Spills	6,832	720	0						

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

1* 100 gallons were discharged to land. 20 gallons were recovered, and 80 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

2* All 40 gallons were discharged to surface water, and 40 gallons were recovered.

3* 150 gallons were discharged to land. 50 gallons were recovered, and 100 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

4* 3,600 gallons were discharged to land. 100 gallons were recovered, and 3,500 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

5* All 30 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

6* 216 gallons were discharged to land. 150 gallons were recovered, and 66 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

7* 100 gallons were discharged to land. 20 gallons were recovered, and 80 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

8* 6,732 gallons were discharged to land. 700 gallons were recovered, and 6,032 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 2: October 2016 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume*	Total Recovered*	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		(Gallons)			(%)				
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	106	106	0	100%	0%		69,420	22,000
		7	7	0	100%	0%			
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	2,600	100	2,500	4%	96%		102,211	16,675
		20	20	0	100%	0%			
Imperial Beach City	City of Imperial Beach CS	15	15	0	100%	0%		10,909	26,337
Poway City	City of Poway CS	475	475	0	100%	0%		12,205	43,930
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	180	180	0	100%	0%		2,186,810	267,237
		47	47	0	100%	0%			
		252	252	0	100%	0%			
		102	102	0	100%	0%			
		480	480	0	100%	0%			
		137	137	0	100%	0%			
		148	148	0	100%	0%			
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	30	30	0	100%	0%		42,000	14,762
Vista City	City of Vista CS	20	10	0	50%	0%	1*	90,000	16,483
	Totals	4,619	2,109	2,500					

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

1* 20 gallons were discharged to land. 10 gallons were recovered, and 10 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 3: November 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume *	Total Recovered *	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
		(Gallons)			(%)					
CSU San Diego	San Diego State University CS	70	10	10	14%	14%	1*	0.0	5.0	35,000
National City	City Of National City CS	600	550	0	92%	0%	2*	1.0	105.0	58,967
Oceanside City	City of Oceanside Collection System, La Salina WWTP	600	0	0	0%	0%	3*	35.6	439.7	171,455
Otay MWD	Otay Water District CS	19,500	0	0	0%	0%	4*	2.2	82.0	15,000
Poway City	City of Poway CS	8	5	0	63%	0%	5*	3.4	185.0	43,930
		102	102	0	100%	0%				
San Clemente City	City of San Clemente CS	1	1	0	100%	0%		3.7	174.6	65,399
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	216	216	0	100%	0%		145.0	3,027.0	2,186,810
		750	0	0	0%	0%	6*			
		1,375	1,375	0	100%	0%				
Vallecitos Water District	Meadowlark CS	210	0	0	0%	0%	7*	6.4	257.3	97,481
	Totals for Public Spills	23,432	2,259	10						
	Totals for Federal Spills	0	0	0						

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

1* 70 gallons were discharged to land. 10 gallons were recovered, 10 gallons reached surface water, and the rest seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

2* 600 gallons were discharged to land. 550 gallons were recovered, and 50 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated

3* All 600 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

4* All 19,500 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

5* Eight gallons were discharged to land. Five gallons were recovered, and three gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

6* All 750 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

7* All 210 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 4: November 2016 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume*	Total Recovered*	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		(Gallons)			(%)				
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	53	53	0	100%	0%		69,420	22,000
		720	0	0	0%	0%	1*		
		3	0	0	0%	0%	2*		
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	165	155	10	94%	6%		102,211	16,675
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	400	20	380	5%	95%		172,000	50,833
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	46	46	0	100%	0%			
		100	100	0	100%	0%		2,186,810	267,237
	Totals	1,487	374	390					

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

1* All 720 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

2* All three gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 5: October and November 2016 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region

Location	Start Date	Total Volume	Total Recovered	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details
		(Gallons)			(%)		
Dry Weather[1]							
Tijuana River	10/26/2016	920,000	45,000	875,000	4.9	95.1	On October 26, transboundary flow began to trickle into the United States through Yogurt Canyon. The transboundary flow flooded Monument Road. The flooding was one of the reasons that the November 6 public event, *Surf the Border Surf Contest* , was postponed. The transboundary flow was due to multiple sections of a 18-inch diameter sewer line in Tijuana collapsing or plugging up. As repairs were made to one section and other sections were being cleared, more sections were collapsing. On December 15, 2016, Mexico reported that the collapsed pipe had been repaired.
Tijuana River	11/29/2016	200,000	0	200,000	0	100	On November 29, at 12:45pm, a water main break in Tijuana resulted in transboundary flow into the United States through Goat Canyon. In the United States, the transboundary flow was confined to the Goat Canyon Diversion Structure and the upper Goat Canyon Sediment Basin. The transboundary flow ceased at 2:00 pm on the same day.
Total Dry Weather		1,120,000	45,000	1,075,000	4.2	95.8	
Wet Weather[2]							
Tijuana River	11/21/2016	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	From November 21 to December 7, Pump Station CILA was offline and there was transboundary flow into the United States in the Tijuana River, due to runoff in the Tijuana watershed from rain events on November 20-21 and November 26-27.
Total Wet Weather		n/a					

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

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