

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



Executive Officer's Report
September 12, 2012

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Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Personnel Report

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

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

Departures

Amy Mecklenborg, an Environmental Scientist who has worked at the San Diego Water Board for the past 5 years, is separating from State service to launch her non-profit sustainable product company that donates to water quality related charities and to pursue a higher academic education. During her 5 years of State service, Amy worked on Basin Plan amendments, a 303(d) list of water quality limited water bodies, and a sediment investigative order. Along with the above highlights, Amy will always be grateful for and blessed by the wonderful experiences of working with the staff at the San Diego Water Board, as well as the community of San Diego.

Recruitment

We are currently in the process of filing seven positions; one Student Assistant Engineer, four Scientific Aids, and two Seasonal Clerks. These positions will replace the non-represented student assistants that we were required to eliminate effective August, 31, 2012.

Vacant positions for the State and Regional Boards are also posted on the State Board web page at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/employment/.

2. Compliance Assurance Unit Overview

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

The purpose of the Compliance Assurance Unit (CAU), as the name suggests, is to maximize compliance with the existing permits and regulations; not necessarily to administer punitive assessments for violations. Naturally, this assumes a fundamental knowledge of where violations are occurring; which is obtained mostly by discharge reports, third-party information or complaints, and/or inspections. Compliance assurance addresses violations identified with an “escalating scale of severity” where new dischargers and first-time violators are first informed of their responsibilities and given the opportunity to willingly and responsively obtain compliance. To be effective, compliance assurance relies on clear permit language and expectations, appropriate measurement of water quality data, consultation with the regulated community, and regular inspections. When there are violations, compliance assurance usually starts with informal enforcement such as verbal discussions, staff enforcement letters, or Notices of Violation (NOV). For more serious violations, or for nonresponsive dischargers, the enforcement can escalate to Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs), issuance of Administrative

Civil Liability (ACL), Cease and Desist Orders (CDOs), and/or referral to attorney general for possible criminal prosecution.

The San Diego Water Board's CAU consists of one supervisor and three staff positions. Together, they are responsible for ensuring consistency in all formal and informal enforcement actions for the San Diego Water Board and for administering select formal actions for the Board's consideration. Enforcement is not a program by itself, but rather an essential function of most of the Board's existing programs. As such, many of the Board's enforcement actions are processed by the program staff. In these cases, the supervisor of the CAU serves as an "Enforcement Coordinator" to ensure that all enforcement actions throughout the Board's multiple programs are being conducted in a fair, firm, and consistent manner according to the State's Enforcement Policy. This is done by reviewing outgoing enforcement documents, training staff, drafting enforcement templates, tracking and trending violations and enforcement actions, and providing a forum for management-level discussion and prioritization of pending enforcement actions.

This forum, referred to as the "Compliance Oversight Group" (COG), has served as a model for enforcement programs throughout the State's Regional Boards. The COG consists of the Assistant Executive Officer, Branch Managers, CAU staff, and any program staff actively seeking enforcement assistance. The group meets monthly to discuss emerging issues, active and pending enforcement cases, how they should be prioritized and developed for further enforcement actions, and whether they should be assigned to the CAU for processing. When prioritizing cases, the COG takes into consideration the magnitude and duration of factors such as:

- Whether there was a discharge that caused harm to the environment, and whether that harm occurred in an impaired or high-use water body;
- Whether violations trigger mandatory minimum penalties or defy an existing Board-adopted enforcement order;
- Recalcitrance/recidivism (i.e. repeat or non-responsive offenders);
- Purposeful falsification or intentional withholding of required information;
- Whether the enforcement action would result in water quality improvements or serve as a deterrent for like violations; and
- Other factors, including program priorities, environmental justice considerations, or other agency involvement.

Although advisory staff, including the Executive Officer, have participated in general discussions to develop the above priorities, due to separation of functions, the Board and its advisory staff are not included in case-specific discussions. And, settlement discussions are further bound by confidentiality agreements between the prosecutorial staff and the discharger.

Notwithstanding these communication limitations, it is important to keep the Board and the public aware of violations and enforcement actions as they develop and ensue. So, the CAU regularly reports to the Board and public through the Executive Officer's Report (EOR) and its website. On a monthly basis, the EOR summarizes the prior month's formal and informal

enforcement actions. On alternating months, the EOR summarizes sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) that have been reported and certified (i.e. validated) throughout the Region. Periodically, enforcement actions and violations, such as SSOs, are analyzed for trends, and those summaries are provided to the Board.

All enforcement and violation information is stored and searchable using the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) database. In an effort to maintain transparency and keep the public informed, CIWQS has developed a series of "canned" queries including a Mandatory Minimum Penalty Report and several Violation Reports (active, dismissed, or unenforced). All of these are available, in real time, at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml.

3. Engineers Without Borders Trip to Tacachia, Bolivia

Staff Contact: Cheryl Prowell

San Diego Water Board engineer Cheryl Prowell accompanied a student chapter of Engineers Without Borders USA (EWB) to Tacachia, Bolivia this summer, and served as the group's professional mentor. The student chapter of EWB is from the Missouri University of Science and Technology. The goal of the trip was to implement several water quality, water supply, erosion control, and sanitation related projects. Tacachia, Bolivia is an agricultural village of approximately 150 people, located 40 miles south of La Paz, Bolivia. Bolivia is the second poorest country in the western hemisphere, second only to Haiti. This was the fifth trip by EWB to this village. Prior to EWB assistance, the primary water source for the village was highly turbid, untreated river water distributed in a network of open, unlined, irrigation channels. On this trip, the team successfully:

- Repaired previously installed pumps used to transport raw water to a settling tank,
- Conducted bench scale tests of alternatives for flocculants to improve the functionality of the settling tank,
- Repaired and extended the piping system that distributes drinking water from the settling tank to individual houses,
- Checked on the status of previously installed slow-sand filters were still being used at individual houses to provide biological treatment of drinking water and verified that community members understood how to construct and maintain the filters,
- Investigated alternate water supply sources that may have less turbidity,
- Provided a temporary erosion control solution to protect farmland located along the banks of the river, and
- Evaluated the viability of various latrine technologies for public areas in the village.

EWB plans to continue traveling to Tacachia on an annual basis to verify that the installed systems are functioning as designed and are being adequately maintained by the community. EWB also plans to implement additional projects in coordination with the community. Ms. Prowell has been serving as a mentor for the past year as the students prepared for this trip. She

works directly with the latrines project and assists the other projects on an as needed basis. For more information visit <http://www.ewb-mst.org/>.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Freshwater Cyanotoxin Monitoring Workshop in Oakland, November 2012

Staff Contact: Lilian Busse

Harmful algal blooms associated with cyanobacteria have been causing problems in a number of water bodies in California, resulting in drinking water supply concerns, wildlife and domestic animal deaths, shellfish harvesting restrictions, and human health risks. Cyanobacteria (also known as blue-green algae) are photosynthetic bacteria that are found naturally in aquatic ecosystems throughout California. Under certain conditions cyanobacteria can produce toxins (cyanotoxins), which are typically released into the water column upon cell death. Exposure to cyanobacteria toxins can cause several severe symptoms in humans and animals.

A growing body of evidence indicates that cyanobacteria, especially *Microcystis aeruginosa*, are widespread and problematic in freshwater habitats. Cyanobacteria have been the focus of much concern in the Klamath River system. They have also been found in the Sacramento/San Joaquin watershed and Bay-Delta and in a number of lakes throughout California, including Crowley Lake, Clear Lake, Lake Isabella, Big Bear Lake, Lake Elsinore, Pinto Lake, Lake San Marcos (which is in the San Diego region) and others.

Recently, twenty-one sea otter deaths were confirmed from cyanotoxin intoxication. The most likely route of exposure for the sea otters was ingestion of invertebrate food items that picked up the cyanotoxin in coastal waters from an upstream freshwater source. Over a dozen dog deaths have been attributed to cyanobacteria toxicity in California in the last decade. In spite of these well-documented problems, no monitoring efforts are in place to routinely screen for cyanobacteria blooms or associated cyanotoxins in water or organisms in freshwater habitats.

The Bioaccumulation Oversight Group (BOG) of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) has identified a substantial gap in statewide monitoring efforts related to freshwater cyanotoxins. Therefore, the BOG is planning to host a 2-day workshop on November 28 and 29, 2012. Day one will be open to the public to gather information on the current state of knowledge on freshwater cyanotoxins and the current tools available for monitoring. Day 2 will be by invitation only to strategize an approach to developing a screening study and a monitoring program for freshwater cyanotoxins.

Dr. Lilian Busse, Staff Environmental Scientist at the San Diego Water Board, will attend both days of the workshop. She is on the workshop's organizational committee, and she is the coordinator of the algae program for SWAMP. The San Diego Water Board recently started a study with the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) on the occurrence of cyanotoxin in San Diego water resources.

2. 2011 Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) Achievement Report

Staff Contact: Lilian Busse

The Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) at the State Water Resources Control Board provides the information about surface water quality that is needed to make informed decisions about how to manage, restore, and allocate water resources. SWAMP is committed to providing crucial information about the health of California's surface waters. The program has focused on building a framework for accessible and scientifically defensible data and developing coordinated and comprehensive statewide and regional monitoring and assessment programs. SWAMP conducts monitoring directly and through collaborative partnerships; and provides numerous information products, all designed to support water resource management in California. The SWAMP strategy and SWAMP data will be the foundation for developing and implementing the new framework for monitoring and assessment in the San Diego region.

The SWAMP Achievement Reports have been developed since 2009, highlighting annual achievements of the statewide and regional SWAMP efforts. The Achievement Report is organized in the following sections: (1) Monitoring, (2) Assessment, (3) Communication, (4) Comparability, (5) Coordination, and (6) Management Decisions.

The recently-released 2011 Achievement Report includes the following projects for the San Diego region: (1) Monitoring of freshwater wetlands, (2) Monitoring of contaminants of emerging concern, (3) Monitoring of stream health through the Stormwater Monitoring Coalition, (4) Assessment of wildfire on stream health (Postfire study), (5) Trash assessment in streams, and (6) Development of a monitoring and assessment framework.

Dr. Lilian Busse, Staff Environmental Scientist at the San Diego Water Board, is the SWAMP coordinator for the regional efforts in the San Diego region. She is also coordinating the statewide bioassessment program with Dr. Pete Ode (Department of Fish and Game) and Tom Suk (Lahontan Regional Water Board). In addition, Dr. Busse is leading the statewide algae program for SWAMP, and participates in the Healthy Stream Initiative and the Bioaccumulation Oversight Group of SWAMP.

To access the 2011 SWAMP Achievement Report, please go here:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/achievements/.

3. Enforcement Actions for July 2012

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the month of July 2012, the San Diego Water Board initiated the following enforcement actions:

July 2012 Enforcement Actions	Number
Notices of Violation	2
Staff Enforcement Letters	16
<i>Total</i>	18

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

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage at:

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/>.

Notices of Violation (NOV)

San Diego Bay Shipyard Sediment Cleanup Site

NOV No. 2012-0051 was issued to 7 entities on July 10, 2012 for violations of Order No. R9-2012-0024. The entities involved were cited for failure to identify a party to receive and pay future invoices by April 13, 2012 and for failure to reimburse the State in the amount of \$168,173 by May 13, 2012. The NOV was issued to the following entities:

National Steel and Shipbuilding Company
 BAE Systems San Diego Ship Repair, Inc.
 City of San Diego
 Campbell Industries
 San Diego Gas and Electric
 United States Navy
 San Diego Unified Port District

Fallbrook Public Utility District Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1

An NOV was issued to Fallbrook Public Utility District on July 17, 2012 for violations of NPDES Order No. R9-2006-0002. The discharger was cited for multiple effluent violations of settleable solids, chlorine residual, and pH at Wastewater Treatment Plant No. 1, as well as reporting omissions and errors.

Staff Enforcement Letters (SELs)**Bradley Park Landfill, San Marcos**

An SEL was issued to the City of San Marcos on July 23, 2012 noting violations identified during a compliance inspection at Bradley Park Landfill on June 26, 2012.

Ketema A&E Facility, El Cajon

An SEL was issued to AMETEK, Inc. on July 13, 2012 because the Remedial Action Plan submitted for the former Ketema A&E Facility is incomplete and insufficient to meet the requirements of CAO R9-2009-0073. It did not address measures to be taken for the plume extending down-gradient of the former facility boundary.

Maxson Street Landfill, City of Oceanside

An SEL was issued to the City of Oceanside on July 20, 2012 noting violations identified during a June 26, 2012 compliance inspection at Maxson Street Landfill.

Mission Avenue Landfill, City of Oceanside

An SEL was issued to the City of Oceanside on July 20, 2012 noting violations identified during a June 26, 2012 compliance inspection at the Mission Avenue Landfill.

USMC Southern Region Tertiary Treatment Plant (SRTTP)

An SEL was issued to the United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton on July 23, 2012 for exceeding the daily maximum effluent limitations for chloride and percent sodium, as specified in WDR Order No. R9-2009-0021, at the Southern Region Tertiary Treatment Plant (SRTTP).

North City Water Reclamation Plant

An SEL was issued to the City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Division on July 27, 2012 for violating the 12-month running average effluent limitation for manganese at the North City Water Reclamation Plant during the months of February, March, April and May 2012, as specified in WDR Order No. 97-03.

South Bay Water Reclamation Plant

An SEL was issued to City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Division on July 30, 2012 for exceeding the 30-day average effluent limitation for chloride and manganese at the South Bay Water Reclamation Plant, as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2000-203.

Multiple Parties, Category 1 Sanitary Sewer Overflow Violations

SELs were issued to nine enrollees of State Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, who reported Category 1 violations between April 2012 and June 2012. Category 1 violations include any discharge of sewage resulting from a failure in the sanitary sewer system that (a) is at least 1000 gallons; (b) results in a discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water; or (c) results in a discharge to a storm drainpipe that is not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system. Private lateral

spills are not considered Category 1 spills. SELs were issued to the following collection system agencies:

Collection Systems:

1. City of La Mesa
2. City of Oceanside
3. City of Poway
4. City of San Clemente
5. City of San Diego
6. Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District
7. Moulton Niguel Water District
8. University of California, San Diego
9. Vallecitos Water District

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

1. Underground Storage Tank Case Low-Threat Closure Policy Update

Staff Contact: Julie Chan

The *Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure* (Policy) adopted by the State Water Board became effective August 17, 2012. Additional information regarding the Policy is available on the State Water Board's website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml.

Pursuant to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0016, each regulatory agency must review all UST cases by August 17, 2013 to determine if any of the cases can be closed under the Policy criteria. These case reviews must include the following:

- a. Determine whether each UST case meets the criteria in the Policy or is appropriate for closure based on a site-specific analysis.
- b. If the case does not meet the Policy criteria or is not low-risk based upon a site-specific analysis, then impediments to closure must be identified.
- c. Each case review must be made publicly available on the State Water Board's GeoTracker website.

The criteria of the Policy are summarized in a Checklist available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/docs/checklist.pdf.

Regulatory agencies will be able to use the Checklist in their evaluations of cases against the criteria in the Policy. The Checklist can also be used by claimants and responsible parties as an information and communication tool.

The State Water Board is converting the Checklist to a “Wizard” in GeoTracker to facilitate implementation of the requirements of performing case reviews, identifying impediments to closure, and making the reviews publicly available on GeoTracker. State Water Board staff anticipates that the Wizard will be available to regulators in early September 2012.

2. Electronic Submittal of Self-Monitoring Reports (eSMR)

Staff Contacts: Bob Morris and David Barker

The San Diego Water Board is in the process of implementing a new web-based system called eSMR that enables dischargers to electronically submit self-monitoring reports. These reports establish an ongoing record of the discharger's compliance and, where violations are detected, create a basis for any necessary enforcement actions. The self-monitoring reports contain key information needed to assess treatment efficiency, characterize the effluent being discharged, and characterize receiving water in the vicinity of the discharge. The reports have previously been submitted in paper copy form.

The eSMR system will significantly improve the San Diego Water Board's ability to access and use the information in the self-monitoring reports to respond to water quality events and trends. Under this system, dischargers will log on to the State Water Board database (California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS)) and upload monitoring report data electronically for direct access by the San Diego Water Board. The eSMR system will:

- Facilitate tracking of reports received;
- Reduce staff data entry requirements;
- Capture compliance and receiving water monitoring in a usable electronic format for further analysis; and
- Reduce the amount of paper needed to be managed by the San Diego Water Board.

At this time, the eSMR system is being implemented to receive monitoring report data from 53 discharger facilities in the San Diego Region subject to individual NPDES permits. Dischargers are now submitting monitoring report data for 39 of the 53 facilities electronically through the eSMR system. When work to obtain electronic submittal of monitoring report data from all 53 facilities is complete, staff efforts will be directed to enable the more than 100 discharger enrollees regulated under general NPDES permits to also submit monitoring report data electronically through the eSMR system.

Additional general information about eSMR may be found on the State Water Board website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/chc_npdes.shtml.

Monitoring report data in the eSMR system may be reviewed by the public at: <http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportEsmrAtGlanceServlet?inCommand=reset>.

Monitoring report data may be retrieved by various criteria including Facility Name, Agency Name, Report Type, Region, NPDES Permit Number or Reporting Year.

The eSMR system will compliment and augment the Water Boards existing electronic content management (ECM) system by collecting and storing monitoring data (e.g. effluent data and receiving water data) as data points that can be retrieved for further analysis. The ECM system is the Water Boards document management system for converting incoming and outgoing paper documents into fully secured and searchable electronic documents that are readily retrievable on all office computer desktop workstations for on-screen review. Work is planned to integrate the eSMR system into the ECM system to ensure that any monitoring report documents stored in eSMR are also retrievable on all office computer desktop workstations through ECM queries.

Summary of major proposed revisions to the MRP for Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ		
MRP Element	Requirement	Method
Notification (Category 1 SSOs only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 2 hours of becoming aware of a Category 1 SSO¹, notify California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) 	Call Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category 1 SSO: Submit Draft report within 3 days of becoming aware of the spill and certified report within 15 days. • Category 2 SSO: Submit Draft report within 3 days of becoming aware of the spill and certified report within 15 days of spill discovery. • Category 3 SSO: Submit Certified report within 30 days of the end of the month in which the spill occurred. • SSO Technical Report: If required, Certify within 30 days of SSO end time. • “No SSO” Monthly Report:² Certify by end of following month. • SSMP Program Audit: Conduct every 24 months. 	<p>Enter data into the CIWQS SSO Online Database (where required), certified by Legally Responsible Official.</p> <p>Self-maintained records shall be available during inspections or on request.</p>
Water Quality Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality sampling and initiation of an impact assessment within 48 hours after initial SSO notification for Category 1 SSOs at which 50,000 gallons or greater is not recovered from waters of the State. 	Self-maintained records shall be available during inspections or upon request.
Record	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records to document SSO response including 	

¹ Notification to Cal EMA is not required for SSOs less than 1,000 gallons from publicly owned sanitary sewer system laterals consistent with California Code of Regulations, Section 2250.

² Formerly referred to as the “No-Spill” certification.

Keeping	photographs of all SSOs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records to demonstrate compliance with subsections D.7 through D.9 of the SSS WDRs. • Records to document annual in-house training on the SSS WDRs, MRP, and SSMP for sewer crews, staff and management. • Records to document Water Quality Monitoring, SSMP Implementation, SSMP Program Audits, and Electronic Records. 	Self-maintained records shall be available during inspections or upon request.
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The State Water Board conducted two stakeholder meetings on August 28 and August 30, 2012 in Northern and Southern California, respectively, to discuss the proposed MRP revisions. San Diego Water Board staff participated in these meetings and will report on the outcome of the meetings and the status of proposed revisions in a subsequent Executive Officer Report.

Information about the SSO reduction program and update is available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/sso/review_update.shtml

3. Draft Amended Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems

Staff Contact: Christopher Means

Based on over six years of implementation of the Sanitary Sewer System (SSS) WDRs, statewide SSS program audits and spill investigations, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has concluded that the SSS WDRs Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) must be updated to better advance the Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Reduction Program objectives, assess compliance, and enforce the requirements of the SSS WDRs. In response, the State Water Board has proposed changes to monitoring, reporting, and record keeping in this MRP to improve compliance monitoring, enforceability, and data collection to address outstanding deficiencies.

In 2006, the State Water Board adopted Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, "Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems" to establish the framework for the statewide SSO Reduction Program and provide a consistent statewide approach for reducing spills. San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005 supplements the SSS WDRs. Nearly 100 million gallons of raw sewage have reportedly impacted surface waters Statewide since January 2007,³ which supports the need for continuing and strengthening regulatory controls.

The SSS WDRs also require a MRP, which includes specific SSO notification, reporting, and record keeping requirements to facilitate compliance monitoring and enforcement. At any time,

³ Based on enrollee reported data in the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) SSO Online Database.

the Executive Director of the State Water Board may make revisions to this MRP including a reduction or increase in monitoring and reporting.

On January 24, 2012 the State Water Board held a public workshop to discuss potential revisions to the SSS WDRs based on a review to ensure the SSS WDRs maintain consistency with current policies, regulations, and statutes. At the workshop, State Water Board staff presented proposed revisions to the SSS WDRs and the regulated community provided comments. The overwhelming consensus of the regulated community was that they had only been implementing the SSO reduction program required by the existing WDRs for a short time and, therefore, major revisions to the Order would be premature. As a result, the State Water Board decided not to revise the SSS WDRs, and it left the original order in place.

Shortly thereafter, at the request of the Director of the State Board Office of Enforcement (OE), a SSS WDR Enforceability Workgroup was convened, consisting of Regional Board, State Board, and OE staff. The workgroup's purpose was to develop recommendations for improvements to the MRP to enable the Water Boards to more effectively enforce the provisions of the SSS WDRs. The results of the workgroup's efforts resulted in a draft Amended MRP that proposes the following revisions:

- A) Implements changes to spill categories by adding a Category 3 spill type. This change will assist Water Board staff in evaluating high threat spills and assist enrollees in identifying spills that require Cal EMA notification. The categories are: (Category 1) all high threat spills to surface water, (Category 2) high volume spills that do not reach surface waters, and (Category 3) low volume spills that do not reach surface waters.
- B) Incorporates changes to monitoring, reporting, and record keeping in the MRP to improve compliance monitoring, enforceability, and data collection to address outstanding deficiencies.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

September 12, 2012

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

DATE OF REPORT
September 6, 2012

**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
October 10, 2012 <i>San Diego Water Board Office</i>				
San Dieguito Lagoon: Restoration, Fill Removal and Storm Water BMPs (<i>Dorsey</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Resolution in Support of the Regional Monitoring Framework (<i>Posthumus</i>)	Tentative Resolution	90%	NA	NA
Upcoming Water Quality Coordinating Committee Meeting (<i>Gibson</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
November 14, 2012 <i>San Diego Water Board Office</i>				
Waste Discharge Requirements for Harmony Grove Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego County Sanitation District (<i>Osibodu</i>)	New WDRs	100%	24-Sep-12	Yes
Mater Reclamation Permit for Rincon Del Diablo Water District (<i>Osibodu</i>)	New Master Reclamation Permit	100%	1-Oct-12	yes
Addendum to NPDES Permit for the City of Oceanside (<i>Lim</i>)	NPDES Addendum	95%	12-Oct-12	Yes
December 12, 2012 <i>San Diego Water Board Office</i>				
Addendum to WDRs, Order R9-1997-49, Addendum Modifying WDRs and Water Recycling Requirements for the Production and Purveyance of Recycled Water for Padre Dam Municipal Water District (<i>Osibodu</i>)	WDR Addendum	50%	TBD	Yes
Waste Discharge Requirements for Leuthe Residence Onsite Wastewater Treatment System, Escondido (<i>Osibodu</i>)	New WDRs	90%	TBD	Yes
Tentative Resolution Endorsing the San Diego Water Board Practical Vision (<i>Ebsen and Pulver</i>)	Tentative Resolution	50%	NA	NA
Resolution Endorsing the Strategy for Healthy Waters in San Diego Bay (<i>Carlisle</i>)	Tentative Resolution	11%	28-Sep-12	NA
New NPDES General Permit for the Application of Phoslock in the San Diego Region (<i>Morris</i>)	New NPDES Permit	75%	31-Oct-12	No