

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board**

**San Diego Region**

**David Gibson, Executive Officer**



**Executive Officer’s Report**

**September 13, 2017**

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

#### Recruitment

The recruitment process has begun to fill a Student Assistant Engineer vacancy and a Water Resource Control Engineer vacancy in the Source Control Regulation Unit, an Environmental Scientist vacancy in the Site Restoration & Agricultural Program Unit, and a Senior Water Resource Control Engineer Specialist vacancy in the Healthy Waters Branch.

### 2. San Diego Water Board Co-Hosts Water Reliability Summit

*Staff Contact: Fisayo Osibodu*

The San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision identifies the need to develop a sustainable local water supply for the region, and to engage in proactive outreach and communication with stakeholders. In line with these priorities, the San Diego Water Board and the Santa Margarita Water District co-hosted the Water Reliability Summit (Summit) in Mission Viejo, Orange County on August 15, 2017. Representatives from water and wastewater agencies in South Orange County, environmental groups, State Water Board Division of Drinking Water staff, and other interested stakeholders attended the Summit. San Diego Water Board Chair, Dr. Henry Abarbanel, gave opening and closing remarks at the Summit. Board Member, Dr. Betty Olson, also attended.

Representatives from Santa Margarita Water District (SMWD) and South Coast Water District (SCWD) gave presentations on proposed projects to increase local sources of water in their service areas to reduce reliance on imported water:

- **San Juan Watershed Project:** SMWD is proposing to construct rubber dams within San Juan Creek and the Arroyo Trabuco to increase storm water recharge and provide future instream recharge sites for recycled water. SMWD is also proposing to construct recycled water recharge and recovery facilities to enable it to recharge the San Juan Groundwater Basin with recycled water.
- **Doheny Desalination Project:** SCWD is proposing to construct desalination and subsurface water intake facilities for the purpose of treating and extracting ocean water to produce an alternative source of potable water.

In addition, Mr. Paul Cook of Irvine Ranch Water District gave a presentation on factors to consider in implementing potable reuse projects.<sup>1</sup>

The Summit also featured two question and answer panel sessions. Mr. Roger Mitchell of the Storm Water Management Unit represented the San Diego Water Board during the first panel session and answered questions from the audience on regulatory challenges to implementing

<sup>1</sup> Potable reuse collectively refers to indirect and direct potable reuse.

watershed/storm water recharge projects. Ms. Brandi Outwin-Beals of the Source Control Regulation Unit and Mr. Fisayo Osibodu of the Groundwater Protection Unit participated in the second panel discussion and fielded questions on regulatory challenges to implementing potable reuse projects. Mr. David Gibson, San Diego Water Board Executive Officer, served as the moderator for both panel sessions. San Diego Water Board staff also provided feedback on the San Juan Watershed and Doheny Desalination Projects during the panel sessions.

The Summit highlights the San Diego Water Board's commitment to engaging in proactive outreach and communication with the regulated community and the public, and its commitment to helping promote development of sustainable local water supplies in the San Diego Region.

### **3. International Conference on Water Reclamation and Reuse (July 24-26, 2017)**

*Staff Contact: Fisayo Osibodu*

What is on the international horizon for recycled water? Mr. Fisayo Osibodu of the Groundwater Protection Unit attended the International Water Association International Conference on Water Reclamation and Reuse, July 24 to 26, 2017 in Long Beach, California.<sup>2</sup> Representatives from engineering and environmental consulting firms, water and wastewater districts, universities, regulatory agencies and government agencies across the world also attended the conference.

The conference featured several speakers from outside California who provided perspectives on water recycling and potable reuse projects<sup>3</sup> in other states and countries. For example, representatives from Singapore's National Water Agency spoke on Singapore's diversified water strategy, which includes indirect potable reuse (IPR), maximizing rainwater harvesting, and desalination.<sup>4</sup> The conference also featured technical sessions on topics such as innovative advanced treatment technologies for potable reuse; results of demonstration studies of ongoing IPR projects across the state; quantitative microbial risk assessment for water reuse; treatment and reuse of industrial wastewater; and economic, environmental, and social issues related to water reuse. Speakers at the conference also provided information on available guidance documents related to potable reuse of recycled water.

One of the highlights of the conference was the technical sessions on the Direct Potable Reuse (DPR) projects in Big Springs and Wichita Falls, Texas, which are the first DPR projects to be implemented in the United States. Presenters in this session provided information on the case-by-case regulatory approach used by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality in regulating both projects. The conference also included technical sessions on the effectiveness of utilizing alternative treatment processes such as ozone, biologically activated carbon, and biofiltration for indirect potable reuse in lieu of reverse osmosis.

Mr. Brian Bernados of the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water spoke on the *Expert Panel Report to the Legislature on the Feasibility of Developing Uniform Water Recycling*

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<sup>2</sup> Information on the conference is available at: <http://iwareuse2017.org/>

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<sup>3</sup> Potable reuse is used collectively to refer to indirect and direct potable reuse.

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<sup>4</sup> Information on Singapore's water supply strategy is available at: <https://www.pub.gov.sg/watersupply>

*Criteria for Direct Potable Reuse* (Expert Panel Report).<sup>5</sup> The 12-member Expert Panel consists of scientists and engineers charged with investigating key areas needed to develop criteria for the implementation of DPR projects in California. Mr. Bernados discussed critical factors for implementing DPR, including the reliability of treatment technologies needed to protect public health, use of multiple treatment barriers, monitoring needed to protect public health, and available information on health effects. The Expert Panel Report also identified key knowledge gaps and key research recommendations that must be addressed to facilitate development of DPR criteria in California. Ms. Laura McLellan of the State Water Board Division of Water Quality spoke on the Board's recent Resolution to update its *Recycled Water Policy*.<sup>6</sup> The Resolution reaffirms the Board's support for local stakeholders to develop salt and nutrient management plans to allow for basin wide management of salts and nutrients in groundwater basins across the State, and identifies elements to be considered in updating the *Recycled Water Policy*.

The conference provided staff with an opportunity to learn about treatment processes and monitoring methods being used in potable reuse projects around the world, and provided an opportunity for staff to learn about approaches being taken to regulate these projects. This information exchange will be important as potable reuse projects become an increasingly important part of fulfilling the San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision for achieving a sustainable local water supply in the San Diego Region.

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

### **1. Status of Claude “Bud” Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant NPDES Permit Reissuance**

*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. 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<sup>7</sup>:

1. Poseidon has developed a preliminary design for a new intake alternative known as Alternative 21 that locates wedge-wire screens below the surface of the water within the Agua Hedionda Lagoon, with heavy-duty screens suspended from floating booms surrounding the wedge-wire screens to reduce debris clogging the screens. While some

<sup>5</sup> The Expert Panel Report is available at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking\\_water/certlic/drinkingwater/rw\\_dpr\\_criteria.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/rw_dpr_criteria.shtml)

<sup>6</sup>Resolution No. 2016-0061 is available online at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2016/rs2016\\_0061.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2016/rs2016_0061.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> Additional information regarding the CDP can be found in Executive Officer Reports for [August 2017](#), [June 2017](#), [April 2017](#), [February 2017](#), [December 2016](#), [November 2016](#), [October 2016](#), [September 2016](#), [August 2016](#), [May 2016](#), [December 2015](#), [September 2015](#), and [June 2015](#).

disruption of the lagoon floor's habitat will occur during construction, the preliminary design indicated that the long-term impacts of Alternative 21 might be favorable for the lagoon. The San Diego Water Board asked that Poseidon provide additional information for Alternative 21, including the construction and maintenance costs, the impacts to marine life, and the construction timeframe.

2. The San Diego Water Board is working with the California Coastal Commission to convene an independent scientific advisory panel to address several technical issues related to 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 the reissued NPDES permit supersedes it.

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 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](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](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg9_subscribe.shtml).

## **2. Publication on Microcystin Prevalence throughout Lentic Water Bodies in Coastal Southern California**

*Staff Contact: Carey Nagoda*

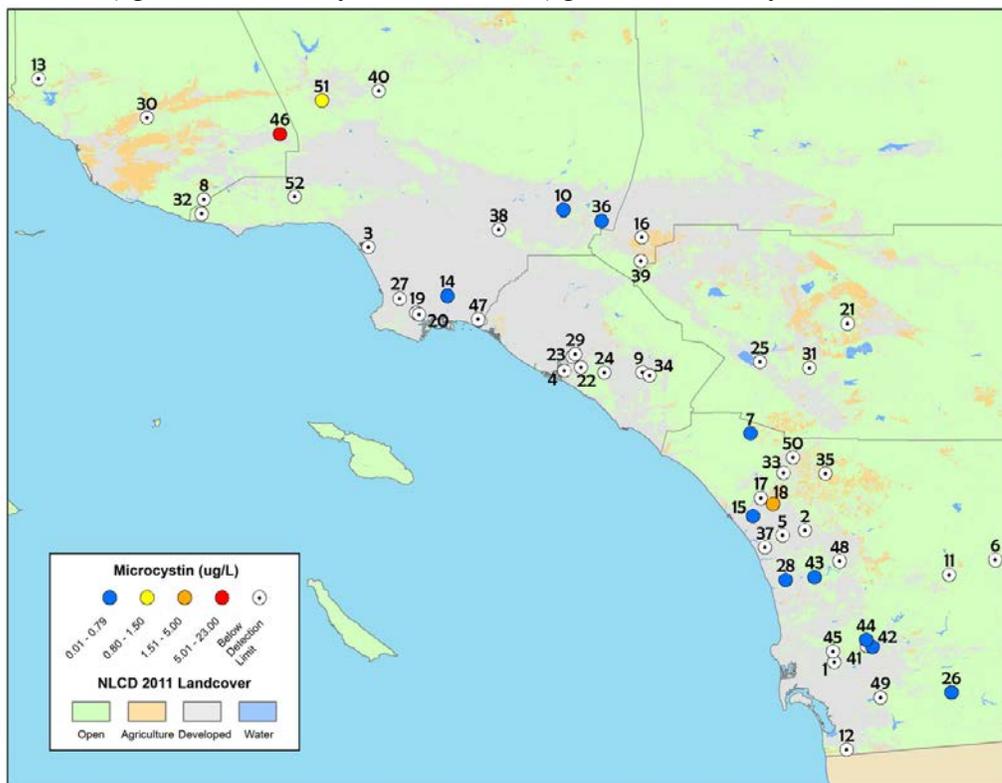
San Diego Water Board staff Carey Nagoda and former staff Lilian Busse are two co-authors of the recently published article "*Microcystin Prevalence throughout Lentic Waterbodies in Coastal Southern California*." It appears in the *Journal Toxins* and was featured in the USEPA July 2017 Freshwater Harmful Algal Blooms Newsletter.<sup>8</sup> Microcystins are toxins that can be produced by certain freshwater cyanobacteria, primarily *Microcystis* species, but several other genera can produce it as well. The toxins are released into the environment when cyanobacteria cells burst or die. Specifically, they pose risks to humans, livestock, pets and wildlife, causing illnesses or mortality from exposure (e.g. swimming, ingestion).

As part of a collaboration with the Southern California Coastal Waters Research Project (SCCWRP), University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC) and University of Southern California

<sup>8</sup> The full-text article is available at: <http://www.mdpi.com/2072-6651/9/7/231/pdf>, and the USEPA newsletter is available at: [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-07/documents/habs-newsletter-jul-2017.pdf?utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_source=govdelivery](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2017-07/documents/habs-newsletter-jul-2017.pdf?utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery)

(USC), San Diego Water Board staff conducted multiple screening studies over several years, which were partially funded by Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) funds and provided an initial investigation of the presence of microcystins in the Region's water bodies and insight into cyanotoxin sampling techniques (e.g., passive samplers for determining the dissolved fraction of toxins vs. grab samples used for determining total or particulate, cell-bound, fraction of toxins). Staff conducted these studies because cyanobacteria blooms and subsequent toxic events are becoming more frequent and geographically widespread as a result of climate change and other stressors, and cyanotoxins were suspected of negatively affecting many beneficial uses of our local waters.

The San Diego Water Board focused on depressional wetlands in 2012, lakes/reservoirs and coastal wetlands in 2013, and completed an ad hoc bloom response survey in 2014.<sup>9</sup> Microcystins were found to be widespread throughout the San Diego region in the various water body types each year (e.g., Figure 1), mostly below the California recreational health thresholds, which are  $0.8 \mu\text{g/L}$  total microcystins<sup>10</sup> and  $1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$  total microcystins.<sup>11</sup>



**Figure 1.** Map of particulate microcystin concentrations detected from discrete samples in the spring depressional wetlands assessment, 2011-2013.

<sup>9</sup> The monitoring plan for the San Diego Water Board lakes/reservoirs and coastal wetlands cyanotoxin screening study is available at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/swamp/docs/workplans/r9\\_cmplan1213.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/workplans/r9_cmplan1213.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> OEHA, 2012, <https://oehha.ca.gov/media/downloads/fish/document/cyanotoxins053112.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.mywaterquality.ca.gov/monitoring\\_council/cyanohab\\_network/docs/triggers.pdf](http://www.mywaterquality.ca.gov/monitoring_council/cyanohab_network/docs/triggers.pdf)

During the 2013 study, two sites in the San Diego region exceeded the recreational action thresholds for California. Morena Reservoir had 23.6 µg/L of microcystins detected, indicating the Tier II, *Danger* threshold (Figure 2). Vail Lake had 2.1 µg/L, indicating the *Caution* trigger threshold.



**Figure 2.** A cyanobacteria bloom (of *Microcystis* and *Aphanizomenon*), exhibiting the common resemblance to spilled paint or pea soup, at Morena Reservoir on September 18, 2013, when recreational action thresholds were exceeded.

Following these studies, the California State Water Resources Control Board developed Phase 1 of the [California Freshwater Harmful Algal Blooms Assessment and Support Strategy](#), which has produced, among other things, a system for tracking and identifying cyanobacteria blooms via satellite imagery and guidance on event response that is now being used by the San Diego Water Board. Additionally, the USEPA released [draft recreational water quality criteria](#) for two cyanotoxins (microcystins and cylindrospermopsin) in December 2016.

Additional information on the status of harmful algal blooms in California is available from the following online sources:

California Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) Portal  
<http://www.mywaterquality.ca.gov/habs/index.html>

Executive Officer's Report, December 14, 2016, Part C.1  
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/publications\\_forms/publications/docs/executive\\_officer\\_reports/2016/EOR\\_12-14-2016.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/publications_forms/publications/docs/executive_officer_reports/2016/EOR_12-14-2016.pdf)

### **3. Enforcement Actions for July 2017 (Attachment B-3)**

*Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente*

During the month of July, the San Diego Water Board issued eight written enforcement actions as follows; one Expedited Settlement Offer of Administrative Civil Liability, one Notice of Violation, and six Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each enforcement action taken is provided in the attached Table (Attachment B-4). The State Water Board's [Enforcement Policy](#) contains a brief description of the kinds of enforcement actions the Water Boards can take.

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

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:

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

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS):

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

State Water Board GeoTracker database: <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>

#### **4. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – June 2017 (*Attachment B-4*)**

*Staff Contact: 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 **June 2017**:

<b>Sewage Collection System SSO Spills</b>	<b>Private Lateral SSO Spills</b>	<b>Transboundary Flows from Mexico</b>
<p>Eleven spills were reported, totaling 6,764 gallons (2,863 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain).</p> <p>San Diego Water Board staff is not aware of any closures of beaches or other recreational areas due to the reported spills.</p>	<p>Twelve spills were reported, totaling 6,946 gallons (600 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain).</p> <p>San Diego Water Board staff is not aware of any closures of beaches or other recreational areas due to the reported spills.</p>	<p>Five transboundary flow events were reported during dry weather, totaling 5,860,040 gallons (almost 100% reached surface waters).</p> <p>Three of the five events were caused by high flows in the Tijuana River exceeding the capacity of Pump Station CILA in Tijuana (260,040 total gallons, no reason provided for the high flows). San Diego Water Board staff is not aware of any closures of beaches or other recreational areas due to these three events.</p> <p>One of the five events was caused by a clogged sewage manhole in Tijuana (100,000 gallons). This event affected access to the Border Field State Park.</p> <p>The last event was caused by a broken water main in Tijuana (5,500,000 gallons). The flow exceeded the capacity of the Canyon Del Sol collector. The majority of the flow entered the Tijuana River, downstream of the Dairy Mart Road Bridge. San Diego Water Board staff is not aware of any closures of beaches or other recreational areas due to this event.</p>

### Sanitary Sewer 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](#),<sup>12</sup> the [Regional Water General SSO Order](#),<sup>13</sup> and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

<sup>12</sup> 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*.

<sup>13</sup> San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

permit requirements. Some federal entities<sup>14</sup> 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](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-4), titled:

- Table 1: June 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 2: June 2017 - 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](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) 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.

Details on the reported transboundary flows are provided in the attached table (Attachment B-4), titled:

- Table 3: June 2017 - 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 Límites y Aguas (CILA)<sup>15</sup> share responsibility for addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. Efforts on both sides of

<sup>14</sup> Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS. The U.S. Navy voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS.

<sup>15</sup> The Mexican section of the IBWC.

the border have led to the construction and ongoing operation of 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, 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 in Tijuana divert dry weather flows from the Tijuana River. The flows are diverted to a Pacific Ocean shoreline discharge point approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border, or can be diverted to SBIWTP or another wastewater treatment plant in Tijuana, depending on how Tijuana's public utility department (CESPT) configures the collection system. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather river flows and any river flows over 1,000 liters per second (35.3 cubic feet per second).

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

### **No Reports**

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

September 13, 2017

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Draft Complete	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
<b>October 11, 2017</b> <i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Rescission of Order Nos. 94-45 (Los Piños Conservation Camp), Orange County and 94-142 (Barrett Lake Mobile Home Park), San Diego County. Tentative Order No. R9-2017-0102 ( <i>Bushnell, Osibodu and Cali</i> )	WDR Rescission	95%	11-Sep-2017	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 94-104 (H.G. Fenton Material Company, Carroll Canyon Plant), San Diego County. Tentative Order No. R9-2017-0104 ( <i>Bushnell and Osibodu</i> )	WDR Rescission	95%	11-Sep-2017	Yes
Designation of Marine Corps Recruit Depot as a Phase II Storm Water Copermittee ( <i>Felix</i> )	Tentative Resolution	95%	5-Sep-17	Yes
Follow up on Environmental Justice Symposium and Identification of Projects for Inclusion in the Operational Plans for 2018 and 2019 ( <i>Jayne</i> )	Tentative Resolution	50%		No
Status Update on Restoration Efforts in Lake San Marcos and in San Marcos Creek ( <i>Mearon</i> )	Informational Item	NA	NA	NA
Cleanup Activities in the San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge ( <i>Samrad</i> )	Informational Item	NA	NA	NA
Presentation of an Alternative Analysis of Fish Consumption Data from San Diego Bay ( <i>Alo</i> )	Informational Item	NA	NA	NA
<b>November 8, 2017</b> <i>No Meeting</i>				
<b>December 13, 2017</b> <i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Resolution of Commitment to an Alternative Process for Achieving Water Quality Objectives for Biostimulatory Substances in Famosa Slough ( <i>Ebsen</i> )	TBD	50%	TBD	TBD
Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant, Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. Tentative Order No. R9-2017-0109 ( <i>Cali</i> )	Master Recycling Permit Reissuance	80%	TBD	TBD
Addendum to Master Recycling Permit Santa Rosa Water Reclamation Facility, Riverside County. Tentative Addendum 1 to Order No. 94-92. ( <i>Osibodu</i> )	Addendum to Master Recycling Permit	0%	TBD	TBD

**Agenda Items Requested by Board Members**

<b>Requested Agenda Item</b>	<b>Board Member</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>June 24, 2015</b>		
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	
<b>August 12, 2015</b>		
Information item regarding data supporting Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives	Olson	
<b>December 16, 2015</b>		
San Diego River restoration and land acquisition workshop	Strawn	
<b>August 10, 2016</b>		
SCCWRP Flow Recovery Project Update	Strawn	
<b>March 15, 2017</b>		
Update on Tijuana sewage spill into Imperial Beach	Abarbanel	
Information item regarding impacts of population dynamics on water quality	Olson	
Dynamics of Climate Science, perhaps with U.S.N. Climate Scientists	Abarbanel, Morales	
Revisit Lake San Marcos timeline	Abarbanel	December 2017 EOR
Clarify Operation of value for discharges into San Diego Bay.	Abarbanel	
<b>June 21, 2017</b>		
Follow up on results from Environmental Justice Symposium	Abarbanel	October 2017
Follow up on San Diego Unified Port District information item	Abarbanel	
<b>August 9, 2017</b>		
Update on Commercial Ag Program Enrollments	Abarbanel	September 2017
Threats to Beneficial Uses from Climate Change	Abarbanel	
Update on City of San Diego improvements to the construction management program	Abarbanel	May or June 2018 EOSR

### Enforcement Actions for July 2017

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
07/07/2017	Expedited Settlement Offer of <a href="#">Administrative Civil Liability, Order No. 2017-0095</a>	Harrison Trucking, Santee	Expedited Settlement Offer of \$19,059 in penalties for deficient implementation of best management practices (BMPs), and failure to develop and update a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), submit annual report, and pay annual fees	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
07/07/2017	<a href="#">Notice of Violation No. R9-2017-0108</a>	Sue Vinck, Palomar Cleaners, Lemon Grove	Failure to furnish an Indoor Air Sampling Plan	California Water Code Section 13267
07/07/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	King Concrete, El Cajon	Deficient BMP implementation and failure to submit documentation, monitoring data, and annual reports	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
07/07/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	Lilac Oaks Campground, Valley Center	Deficient monitoring	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) General Order No. 2014-0153-DWQ
07/10/2017	Staff Enforcement Letter	East County Ready Mix & Materials Corp., El Cajon	Deficient BMP implementation and failure to provide SWPPP documents	NPDES Industrial General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
07/17/2017	<a href="#">Staff Enforcement Letter</a>	San Diego County Department of Parks & Recreation, Dos Picos Park, Ramona	Deficient reporting	WDR Order No. 93-012

### Enforcement Actions for July 2017

<b>07/24/2017</b>	<a href="#"><u>Staff Enforcement Letter</u></a>	California Department of Forestry Warner Springs Calfire, Puerta La Cruz Conservation Camp, Warner Springs	Deficient monitoring and reporting	WDR Order No. 93-012
<b>07/24/2017</b>	<a href="#"><u>Staff Enforcement Letter</u></a>	Kim Eggleston, Rancho Corrido Trailer Park, Pauma Valley	Failure to submit Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) prior to upgrades to facility	WDR Order No. 94-150

**Table 1: June 2017 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region**

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume <sup>1</sup>	Total Recovered <sup>2</sup>	Total Reaching Surface Waters <sup>3</sup>	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered <sup>4</sup>	Total Discharged to Land <sup>5</sup>	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered	Percent Discharged to Land	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	117	117	0	117	0	100%	0%	100%	0%	3.4	503.0	265,070
		30	30	0	0	30	100%	0%	0%	100%			
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	225	25	0	0	225	11%	0%	0%	100%	9.0	86.0	18,000
		30	30	0	0	30	100%	0%	0%	100%			
National City	City of National City CS	5,500	0	2,800	0	2,700	0%	51%	0%	49%	1.0	105.0	58,967
Poway City	City of Poway CS	9	9	0	6	3	100%	0%	67%	33%	3.5	185.0	44,507
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	90	0	0	0	90	0%	0%	0%	100%	145.0	3,032.0	2,207,591
		63	0	63	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%			
UC San Diego	University of California, San Diego CS	100	0	0	0	100	0%	0%	0%	100%	0.5	25.0	57,000
US Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	USMC Base, Camp Pendleton CS	100	0	0	0	100	0%	0%	0%	100%	35.0	122.0	85,000
	Totals for Public Spills	6,664	711	2,863	123	3,678							
	Totals for Federal Spills	100	0	0	0	100							

<sup>1</sup>Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>2</sup>Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>3</sup>Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

<sup>4</sup>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

<sup>5</sup>Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

**Table 2: June 2017 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region**

Responsible Agency	Collection System	(Gallons)				(%)			Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		Total Volume <sup>1</sup>	Total Recovered <sup>2</sup>	Total Reaching Surface Waters <sup>3</sup>	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land <sup>4</sup>	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land		
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	4	4	0	4	100%	0%	100%	69,420	22,000
		10	10	0	10	100%	0%	100%		
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	100	0	0	100	0%	0%	100%	103,091	16,675
		5	5	0	5	100%	0%	100%		
National City	City of National City CS	200	200	0	200	100%	0%	100%	58,967	8,000
		500	500	0	500	100%	0%	100%		
Oceanside City	City of Oceanside Collection System, La Salina WWTP	1,200	600	600	600	50%	50%	50%	171,455	41,750
San Diego City (City Attorney's Office at Civic Center Plaza)	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	66	66	0	66	100%	0%	100%	2,207,591	267,237
		91	50	0	91	55%	0%	100%		
		4,290	4,290	0	4,290	100%	0%	100%		
		240	240	0	240	100%	0%	100%		
		240	240	0	240	100%	0%	100%		
	Totals	6,946	6,205	600	6,346					

<sup>1</sup>Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>2</sup>Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

<sup>3</sup>Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

<sup>4</sup>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and/or total amount reaching land.

**Table 3: June 2017 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region**

Location	Start Date	Total Volume	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Dry Weather <sup>1</sup>		Additional Details
					Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	
Tijuana River	6/9/2017	42,800	0	42,800	0%	100%	On June 9, 10, and 12, 2017, high flows in the Tijuana River exceeded the intake capacity of Pump Station CLA and flowed into the U.S. No reason was provided for the high flows.
Tijuana River	6/10/2017	161,670	0	161,670	0%	100%	
Tijuana River	6/12/2017	55,570	0	55,570	0%	100%	
Yogurt Canyon	6/20/2017	100,000	3,000	97,000	3%	97%	Due to a clogged sewage manhole in Playas de Tijuana, Mexico, sewage overflowed the collection system and entered the U.S. through Yogurt Canyon. Approximately 3,000 gallons from the Border Field State Park access road was recovered using a vactor truck and discharged to the headworks of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant in the U.S.
Canyon Del Sol	6/27/2017	5,500,000	0	5,500,000	0%	100%	Due to a broken water main in Tijuana, Mexico, transboundary flow entered the U.S. through Canyon Del Sol. The large flow volume (36 cubic feet per second) exceeded the capacity of the Canyon Del Sol Collector. Thus, a portion of the flow entered the Tijuana River, downstream of the Dairy Mart Bridge.
Total Dry Weather		5,860,040	0	5,857,040			
Wet Weather <sup>2</sup>							
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
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.