

SAN DIEGO REGIONAL
WATER QUALITY
CONTROL BOARD

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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT: ADDRESSING FLOATING MATERIAL IN CHOLLAS AND PALETA CREEKS

UPDATED:

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I. BACKGROUND

Pursuant to Section C.2 of the Municipal Storm Water Permit (California Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego Region, Order No. 2001-01), the City of San Diego is required to report twice a year on existing and planned Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent or reduce trash, debris, and other floating materials in Chollas and Paleta Creeks. The City of San Diego submitted the semi-annual report covering the activities conducted during the first half of fiscal year 2006 (July 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005) to the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) on March 15, 2006. This report is being submitted with additional street sweeping information not included in the March 15, 2006 report. Specifically, this report includes the following additional information: the Street Division staff removed 725.8 tons of debris from the Chollas Creek watershed and 212 tons of debris from Paleta Creek watershed through the Street Sweeping Program.

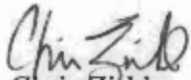
II. REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized according to the outline provided below, as requested in the letter from Mr. John H. Robertus (Executive Office for the Regional Board) dated December 18th, 2002. Subsequent reports will conform to this format.

1. Public Education and Outreach Efforts
 - 1.1 Volunteer Cleanups
2. Enforcement
3. Storm Drain System and Creek Maintenance and Cleaning Efforts
4. Best Management Practices (BMPs)
 - 4.1 Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs)
 - 4.2 Non - Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs)
 - 4.3 BMP Action Plan
5. Creek Refuse Assessment Program
6. Collaborative Efforts
7. Trash Measures Effectiveness Assessment

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based upon my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.


Chris Zinkle,
Deputy Director

1. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH EFFORTS

During this reporting period the City continued to identify behavior modification as the primary means to deal with trash as non-point source of pollution in our waterways. Because “midnight dumping” activities are relatively easy to conduct without consequences, educating citizens to prevent this from occurring in the first place is our best line of defense. As such, the focus of our education efforts is to raise public awareness and to foster behavior changes to ultimately reduce non-point source pollution, including trash and litter.

The fifth year of “Think Blue,” the city’s public education and outreach campaign, included continued airing of the “Don’t Trash Our Future” public service announcement (PSA) for television. The City aired the PSA approximately 150 times on five television stations. In addition, the City aired the “Don’t Trash Our Future” PSA a minimum of 12 times on the City’s public access television channel, CityTV.

The City expended a substantial amount of time and energy seeking funds to cover the costs of PSA development and airing, and the cost would be prohibitive from a fiscal perspective without the financial support of Caltrans (District 11) and the Port of San Diego.

In 2006, the City will begin production of two new PSAs, which are scheduled to begin airing in 2006. With funding from the Port of San Diego, the first PSA will be a television ad addressing waterbody protection (such as Chollas Creek). The second PSA will be a radio ad addressing integrated pest management (IPM).

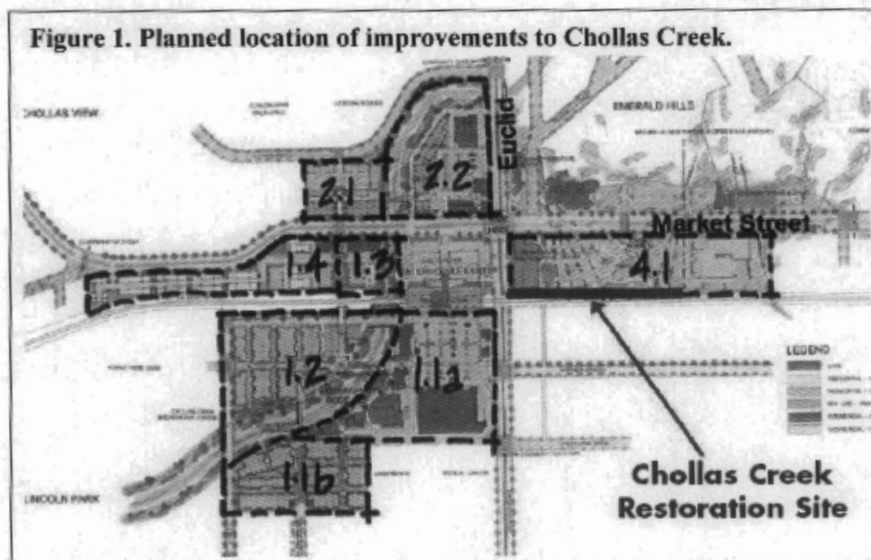
The results of our 2004 annual resident’s survey entitled “City of San Diego Storm Water Pollution Program 2004 Follow-up Survey of City Residents” indicated the city increased awareness of the program by another two percentage points to a three-year cumulative increase of 23 percent. Public awareness that the storm drain system is separate from the sewer system and flows directly to our creeks and bays remained essentially static between the 2002 and 2004 surveys, meeting but not exceeding expectations. With new PSAs having aired in FY 2004 through early FY 2006, we anticipate making additional progress in meeting our awareness and behavior modification goals in the upcoming year. The City’s Follow-up Survey, which was not completed in 2005, is scheduled to be completed again in 2006.

The City of San Diego and its project partners for the *Chollas Creek Water Quality Protection & Habitat Enhancement Project* (the Port of San Diego, Environmental Health Coalition, and San Diego Baykeeper, the Cities of La Mesa and Lemon Grove, San Diego Unified School District, and Southwester College), received a State Costa-Machado Act of 2000 (Proposition 13) grant in the amount of \$2,244,000 to implement portions of the *Chollas Creek Enhancement Program*, adopted by the San Diego City Council on May 14,

2002. Planned creek improvements as part of the grant project include: removal of concrete sections of the channel; widening of the floodplain; and, creation and restoration of wetland and transitional upland habitats. Improvements will be designed to re-establish the natural structure, dynamics and hydrologic functions within applicable creek segments and restore affected beneficial uses.

In concert with the planned improvements to Chollas Creek, the scope of work for the *Chollas Creek Water Quality Protection & Habitat Enhancement Project* details two related education and outreach campaigns that have begun implementation. First, the grant project developed and is implementing a broad education outreach campaign within the Chollas Creek watershed administered jointly between the City of San Diego Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division and the Environmental Health Coalition with support from San Diego Baykeeper, the Port of San Diego and the cities of Lemon Grove and La Mesa. The purpose of the education program is to increase awareness about non-point sources of pollution while encouraging residents of the watershed to adopt appropriate behaviors in every-day activities around the home and business. Second, the grant project is developing watershed protection and urban runoff principles by implementing new environmental curricula for 5th and 6th grade schoolchildren in the area. These new curricula will include anti-litter principles.

The agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board was approved on July 6, 2004, and project implementation is underway. As of the writing of this report, the City



prepared final design plans for restoring the creek segment immediately east of Euclid Avenue, and initiated public advertisement of the project's construction contract (see Figure 1). The City anticipates awarding the construction

contract by June 1, 2006. Construction is scheduled to begin in June 2006, and be completed by September 30, 2006.

The second Proposition 13 project proposal titled "*Water Quality Leaders*," mentioned in the February 14, 2003, Technical Report did not receive funding. This grant would have

consisted of a pilot study for existing developed areas and would focus on the commercial corridors in three different watersheds, including the Chollas Creek watershed. This project would involve working with area businesses to install catch basin inserts that would be maintained and monitored through a partnership with San Diego Baykeeper, participating businesses, and the City. Both structural and educational BMPs would be implemented and monitored to determine the appropriateness and effectiveness of each application. The City believes this proposal has substantial merit because project implementation would cost-effectively help protect San Diego water bodies and beneficial uses. As such, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division will continue to pursue grant funding for similar projects.

The City's already significant storm water educational challenges are compounded by the socio-economic make-up of the neighborhoods along Chollas and Paleta Creeks. The Mid-City community located in the Chollas Creek watershed is home to a large and diverse first generation immigrant population where environmental awareness as a community value is a new concept. It is estimated that there are approximately 75 dialects spoken within the area, representing a significant challenge in first, gaining access to these communities and secondly, achieving integration of environmental/storm water compliance behaviors.

A long term strategy for addressing water pollution and abatement of pollutants of concern in our recreational waters, including trash is to educate school-age children about San Diego's unique marine environment. An exciting development this past year is the joining together of the City of San Diego and the San Diego City School District to create K-12th grade science curricula to focus on San Diego watershed issues and characteristics, impact student behavior toward pollution prevention, link to and modify existing curricula, and serve as a model for schools county-wide. The curricula is entitled "Stewardship: Water Education for Lifelong Leadership," or Project SWELL. Project SWELL was launched in the Fall of 2003 and included in the curriculum of about half of all fifth grade classes. Project SWELL curricula is in the process of being written for three additional grades. The 6th grade curricula is scheduled to be implemented in Spring 2006. The City and San Diego Baykeeper are actively seeking grant funding from various state grant programs, including Proposition 13.

Educational efforts planned for the remainder of Fiscal Year 2006 include continuing the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division's Think Blue education efforts. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division is working to initiate the development of two new public service announcements before the end of the 2006 fiscal year. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division will also be conducting outreach to businesses in the Chollas Creek watershed as part of the Chollas Creek Water Quality Protection & Habitat Enhancement Project grant. Additionally, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division will work collaboratively with the City's Metropolitan Wastewater, Park and Recreation and Environmental Services departments and Caltrans District 11 in the Chollas Creek and surrounding areas to leverage multi-media buys and outreach efforts we are each pursuing.

1.1 VOLUNTEER CLEANUPS

The California Coastal Cleanup Day is considered the premier volunteer event focused on the marine environment in the country. It is estimated that since the program started in 1985, over 552,000 Californians have removed almost 8.5 million pounds of debris from our state's shorelines and coast. Beginning in 2002, the annual event was expanded to include inland sites, thus linking inland sites to the ocean.

Staff from the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division and other City departments led a clean up effort of 53 people in Chollas Creek at newly-restored creek segment west of 38th Street, north of Alpha Street on April 9, 2005. The cleanup effort removed over one ton of trash, including 30 shopping carts, a water heater and a sofa bed.

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division also participated in a second Chollas Creek cleanup on Coastal Cleanup Day on September 17, 2005. The cleanup was held in

Figure 2. September 17, 2005 Chollas Creek Cleanup.



Chollas Creek near the corner of 47th & Castana Streets. The cleanup effort collected approximately 500 pounds of trash and debris, including an oven, large car parts, and a shopping cart (See Figure 2).

In addition to participating in volunteer cleanups, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division began coordinating with I

Love A Clean San Diego to become a contributing sponsor to one trash cleanup site in each of the City's six watersheds, including San Diego Bay, during the 2006 Coastal Cleanup Day. Information from these cleanup sites will be provided in the next semi-annual report.

2. ENFORCEMENT

Illegal dumping is a difficult problem to control. In addition, studies show that approximately 60-70% of trash that ends up in waterways is due to leaves and vegetation. Wind then transports light debris (usually floatables) into low-lying areas such as channels. Littering and illegal dumping can thus make source identification a moving target. Due to

the difficulty in actually catching someone in the act of illegally dumping or proving the source of the trash, enforcement by means of imposing penalties or issuing Notices of Violation is rare. Therefore, most "enforcement" actions for gross pollutants consist of either requesting an owner to clean up his/her property or having the appropriate City department properly remove and dispose of trash from the public right-of-way after it has been dumped illegally.

As previously noted, the Environmental Services Department (Environmental Services) has had the primary responsibility for responding to waste/litter issues and operates under different sections of the San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC, Sections 54.0208, 54.0209 and 54.0210) than does the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division (SDMC, Section 43.03). Both programs have hotlines to which they respond. Environmental Services typically receives calls regarding litter or gross pollutants whereas Storm Water receives reports of liquid discharges into the storm drain system and/or receiving waters.

Environmental Services has a Code Compliance section that responds to reports and phone calls. Their process for enforcement includes a letter to the property owner notifying them of the time period in which the trash must be removed followed by a site visit to confirm compliance. Environmental Services also responds to calls from other City departments for illegal dumping on City property (which is the case for Chollas and Paleta Creeks). Therefore, based on historical records, each department within the City may have a budget for having Environmental Services pick up trash within another department's area of responsibility. Although Street Division is responsible for inspecting channels, it is from a flood control perspective; their crews would have to submit a request to Environmental Services to pick up smaller amounts of trash that are not causing a flooding hazard within the watercourse.

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division also has a Code Compliance section that responds to reports of illegal discharges. As previously mentioned, their focus is on liquid discharges that are generally more easily traced to the source than illegal dumping activities. Thus, illegal liquid discharge violations are often more easily enforceable. However, as a result of the September 27, 2001 letter distributed to the Copermittees by the Regional Board regarding litter, the Storm Water Code Compliance staff now considers trash in their enforcement actions. If they are unable to take enforcement action for trash, the issue is referred to Environmental Services. Within the Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division's code compliance officers have issued eight NOVs since December 2001, including one this reporting period.¹ Three new cases of illegal trash discharges were investigated in the Chollas and Paleta Creeks watersheds this reporting period.

¹ The number of NOVs issued in the Chollas and Paleta Creek watershed areas was estimated using zip codes.

An updated map depicting the locations of the Environmental Services Department's record of incidents of illegal dumping and litter problems between July 1, 2005 and December 31, 2005 is provided as an attachment to this report (Attachment 2). During this time, Environmental Services responded to 22 work requests from other departments, 319 calls for service involving minor litter, and 3,763 calls for service involving illegal dumps (4,104 total calls). The Environmental Services Department also held 22 Community Clean-Up events during the reporting period.

Staff from the Office of the City Attorney has also researched and identified state and local statutes that could be used to pursue further legal actions (beyond imposing penalties and/or issuing Notices of Violation), if necessary, against property owners or those responsible for illegal dumping activities. Further, staff from the Office of the City Attorney also conducted additional outreach efforts within City departments (reaching park rangers, lifeguards and police) to encourage City personnel to be especially diligent in regard to illegal dumping activities. As part of this outreach, City staff has also been reminded about how to report violations and how pertinent San Diego Municipal Code sections are enforced.

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The City of San Diego will continue to implement the enforcement programs described above.

3. STORM DRAIN SYSTEM AND CREEK MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING EFFORTS

The General Services Department's Street Division cleaned 364 drainage structures, 755 linear feet of drainage pipes, and 8,612 square feet of drainage channel, removing 147.15 tons of trash and debris from the Chollas Creek and Paleta Creek watersheds from July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005. Street Division staff also removed 725.8 tons of debris from the Chollas Creek watershed and 212 tons of debris from Paleta Creek watershed through the Street Sweeping Program.²

Chollas and Paleta Creeks are scheduled for annual inspection in March of each year. Should the inspection reveal the need for cleaning, the creeks are scheduled and cleaned as soon as possible. Additionally, during inclement weather the Street Division performs critical drain inspections. These inspections include known problem areas in the Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds. The Urban Runoff Management Plan's *Storm Water Conveyance System* Component (component 2.1.11) identifies the known problem areas and the objective of the cleaning. Additional cleaning efforts are based on identified problem areas. The City will continue to carry out its standard annual inspections within the Creeks as described above as well as continue to perform critical drain system inspections during inclement weather.

end of season

² Note: Street Division estimates the tons of waste removed from street sweeping based on estimates of what percentage of sweeping routes occur within the Chollas and Paleta Creek watershed areas.

The General Services Department's Street Division also maintains an agreement with the U.S. Navy to provide additional funding to clean trash and debris from Chollas Creek at the area where the Navy has installed a containment boom during the rainy season. No data has been reported from the Navy for this rainy season.

*cleaned
or not?*

Between July 1, 2005 and December 31, 2005, Environmental Services removed approximately 980.01 tons of vegetation, trash and debris from Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds from 22 community clean up events, 22 work requests from other departments, 319 calls for service involving minor litter, and 3,763 calls for service involving illegal trash dumping.

As previously reported, studies have shown that trash re-accumulates approximately 7-10 days after cleaning efforts, which would negate channel cleaning as an effective permanent solution. Large-scale (mechanical) trash removal is an inefficient, expensive and reactive strategy that does nothing to eliminate the source of the trash problem (unless trash removal is combined with education and outreach). To tackle the source of trash issues proactively, and in the most effective manner, the City continues to focus its efforts on continuing anti-litter education to facilitate the cultural shift needed to reduce the sources of trash pollution.

A summary of the estimated trash removed from the Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds is provided in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Estimated trash removed from Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds, July 1, 2005-December 31, 2005.

| Watershed: | Source of Trash Removal: | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Environmental Services | Streets Division | | Navy/City Trash Boom |
| | | Street Sweeping | Storm Drain Cleaning | |
| Chollas Creek | 980.01 | 725.8* | 147.15 | Unknown* |
| Paleta Creek | (both watersheds) | 212* | 0 | Unknown* |

7/1/05 to 12/31/05 Reporting Period Total (in tons): 2,065

*Note: The Navy did not submit trash boom collection data for the reporting period.

4. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

4.1 STRUCTURAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The City's Urban Runoff Management Plan identifies the need for a City-wide drainage master plan (Component 1.6, *Watershed Planning*). The master drainage plan and watershed studies would identify deficiencies in the storm drain system, identify appropriate areas for system upgrades and storm water BMPs, and recommend improvements. The City is currently studying the feasibility of pursuing a storm drain fee

increase for City of San Diego residents. A Citywide master drainage plans and corresponding storm drain and BMP capital improvement program are included in the storm drain fee analysis.

In addition, the City has pursued grant funding to implement BMPs. The City's *Water Quality Leaders* Proposition 13 grant proposal was not selected. Implementation of the *Water Quality Leaders* project would have provided the City with funding to implement structural BMPs and evaluate their effectiveness. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division will continue to pursue water quality grants, in partnership with other jurisdictions, agencies and organizations in the region, as a means of funding trash-abatement efforts.

In February 2006, the City applied for \$725,000 in State Water Resources Control Board Consolidated Grants Program funding to construct six storm water best management practices in parking lots, streets, and other locations that would treat nuisance and other low flows prior to entering the storm drain system in the Tijuana River, San Diego Bay, San Diego River, Mission Bay & La Jolla, Los Peñasquitos, and San Dieguito River watersheds (one best management practice would be installed per watershed). The best management practices would address bacteria, metals, nutrients, sediment, and trash, which have been identified as constituents of concern in those watersheds by their respective Watershed Urban Runoff Management Programs. Monitoring of the effectiveness and maintenance requirements of the six best management practices during the two-year life of the grant would allow for the development of recommendations for future use in the City of San Diego.

The City of San Diego also submitted an initial application for \$2,950,000 in Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program, (Proposition 50, Chapter 8, or "Prop 50") grant funding in Spring 2005 to implement another creek restoration project per the City-approved *Chollas Creek Enhancement Program*. The concept proposal was selected by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to submit a full grant proposal for consideration. In Fall 2005, the City turned the project concept over to Groundwork Chollas, a non-profit group working to restore habitat in the Chollas Creek watershed. During this reporting period, Groundwork Chollas, in coordination with several non-profit groups, continued preparations of a full grant proposal to restore a section of Chollas Creek near 47th Street and Castana Avenue. The groups anticipate submitting the full grant proposal during a future grant submission cycle.

Finally, as a measure to prevent trash and debris from entering Chollas Creek, NASSCO continues to maintain fencing in the parking lot along the sides of the Creek.

4.2 NON - STRUCTURAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

As previously reported, trash is removed from or discouraged from entering the storm drain system and receiving waters in the Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds due to the following non-structural activities:

- Education & Outreach, "Think Blue"
- Weekly residential trash pick up
- Trash pick up from public areas
- Recycling
- Household Hazardous Waste collection
- Storm Drain Stenciling
- Volunteer cleanups
- Drain and inlet cleaning
- Channel cleaning
- Street Sweeping
- Enforcement of the San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC)
- Enforcement of applicable state codes through court actions

Through these services, the City of San Diego is effectively preventing tons of trash from entering into our waterways. However, physical cleaning of the entire reaches of Chollas and Paleta Creeks by City crews is not an environmentally optimal option because it is an "end of pipe" solution that fails to eliminate the source of the problem (people's behaviors), and is therefore, inherently less effective than source controls (education). Studies have shown that trash re-accumulates approximately 7-10 days after cleaning efforts, which would negate channel cleaning as an effective permanent solution. Large-scale (mechanical) trash removal is an inefficient, expensive and reactive strategy that does nothing to eliminate the cause of the litter problem (unless trash removal is combined with education and outreach). In addition, property and environmental constraints may make regular creek cleaning difficult. Research into property boundaries in Chollas Creek reveal that private ownership extends into the creek bed in nearly all locations, and the City does not possess drainage easements in all of these privately-owned sections of the creek. In those locations, the City must request permission to access the property to perform maintenance. The same is true for volunteer cleanup events. Coordinating a cleanup event and securing all of the necessary approvals is often prohibitively time consuming and difficult. Additionally, restrictions on impacting native habitat may also reduce access to portions of the creeks.

Therefore, to tackle the source of trash issues proactively, and in the most cost-effective manner, the City continues to focus its efforts on continuing anti-litter education to facilitate the cultural shift needed to reduce the sources of trash pollution through the Think Blue program.

As reported previously in this report, the fifth year of the Think Blue campaign (FY 2006) includes airing the, "Don't Trash Our Future," PSA, which specifically addresses trash as a

pollutant of concern. In addition to the airtime, two radio stations previously published an anti-litter ad that repeats the final scene from the "Don't Trash Our Future" PSA. The ad was placed in CD inserts and calendars and cumulatively distributed to more than 50,000 San Diegans.

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division also joined together with the San Diego City School District to create and implement Project SWELL (Stewardship: Water Education for Lifelong Leadership) K-12th grade science curricula focusing on San Diego watershed issues and characteristics, impacting student behavior toward pollution prevention, and serving as a model for schools county-wide.

Also during this reporting period, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division continued to use the Think Blue anti-litter storm drain stencil (see Figure 3). The stencil is

Figure 3. City of San Diego Think Blue Storm Drain Stencil.



being used in City municipal yards and facilities, including the Chollas Yard located within the Chollas Creek watershed. Stencils were also distributed to I Love A Clean San Diego so that volunteers may

stencil storm drains throughout San Diego, including the Chollas and Paleta Creek watershed areas. The stencil specifications have been posted on the City's Think Blue website (thinkbluesd.org) so that contractors and environmental organizations can make their own stencils using the City standard. A similar concrete stamp is required on all new development projects which build new storm drain inlets.

The General Services Department's Street Division cleaned 364 drainage structures, 755 linear feet of drainage pipes, and 8,612 square feet of drainage channel, removing 147.15 tons of trash and debris from the Chollas Creek and Paleta Creek watersheds from July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005. Street Division staff also removed 725.8 tons of debris from the Chollas Creek watershed and 212 tons of debris from Paleta Creek watershed through the Street Sweeping Program.

During the reporting period, the Environmental Services Department also collected 525.24 tons of trash at 22 community clean up events. These events provide residents with an opportunity to properly dispose of wastes and reduce the likelihood of waste ending up in creeks and drainages including those within the Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds. In total, between July 1, 2005 and December 31, 2005, Environmental Services removed approximately 980.01 tons of vegetation, trash and debris from Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds from 22 community clean up events, 22 work requests from other departments, 319 calls for service involving minor litter, and 3,763 calls for service involving illegal trash dumping.

In order to prevent trash and debris from entering the creek bed from parking lots due to wind or storm water, NASSCO contracts with St. Madeleine's Sophie Center to conduct trash pick-ups twice a week.

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division plans to continue an aggressive education and outreach campaign targeted at litter abatement, continue the implementation of the *Chollas Creek Water Quality Protection and Habitat Enhancement Project*; consider implementation of a criminal prosecution process for the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division; and continue maintenance activities and participation in volunteer cleanup efforts. The Streets Division may implement additional trash awareness outreach and cleaning. In addition, Caltrans has recently initiated a statewide, multi-lingual anti-litter campaign that includes materials for students, flyers, and other handouts, which the City will distribute in the Chollas and Paleta Creeks Areas.

4.3 BMP ACTION PLAN

Table 2 below provides an update on the potential BMPs reported previously in the February 13, 2003 letter. Please note that to maintain consistency, we've kept all of the activities reported previously, even if they have been completed, delayed or postponed.

Table 2. Potential & actual BMPs implemented to address trash in the Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds.

| BMP | ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION DATE | COMMENTS |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| NON-STRUCTURAL BMPs: | | |
| <i>EDUCATION</i> | | |
| Public Service Announcements | Fall 2003 and ongoing | PSAs are in partnership with Caltrans – District 11 and the Port of San Diego. "Don't Trash Our Future" aired during reporting period. Two new PSAs scheduled to be developed and aired in 2006. |
| Materials with Trash Focus | As-Needed | During previous reporting periods, anti-litter messages were advertised in calendars and CD inserts. Other Think Blue materials will be created and updated as appropriate. In October 2003, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division conducted a number of Business Outreach workshops. In addition to informing business owners how to properly clean impervious surfaces, the workshops included other site best management practices including an anti-litter. |
| Tailored brochures | FY 2005 | Originally slated for FY2004, FY 2005, and FY 2006, postponed for FY2007. Caltrans provided "Don't Trash California" anti-litter campaign materials which will be used in Chollas Creek watershed. |
| District 4 Storm Water Outreach module | Originally FY2004 | Postponed. |

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| BMP | ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION DATE | COMMENTS |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Trash & Litter Impact Module for Watershed Display Boards | FY2006 | Delayed a third year to FY 2007 pending Copermittee agreement on WURMP education elements. Intend to add litter education module and materials to watershed display boards shared by Copermittees. |
| Project SWELL (Stewardship: Water Education for Lifelong Leadership) | Fall 2003 | New K-12 th grade education program. Began implementation in Fall 2003 school year in San Diego City Schools. 5 th Grade curricula completed and being implemented. 6 th grade curricula planned to begin implementation in Spring 2006. |
| Letters to Property Owners | Ongoing | Outreach to property owners done as part of September 2002 Clean-Up event. Activity to be carried out in conjunction with outreach to be implemented as part of the <i>Chollas Creek Water Quality Protection and Habitat Enhancement Project</i> beginning in 2004. |
| Letters with brochures to residents in Council District 4 | Completed | Council office distributed 200. |
| Letters to Copermittees | Completed | Reached all Copermittees within Chollas and Paleta Creeks watersheds via e-mail correspondence on 8/7/02. |
| Inter- and Intra-Agency Coordination | Ongoing | Outreach to other City departments has been done by the Office of the City Attorney as described in Section 3 "Enforcement" above. The City will continue discussions with Caltrans staff in order to identify opportunities for partnership between our agencies in order to abate trash concerns. As already noted, Caltrans is a valuable partner to the City providing financial support to the Think Blue PSAs. City's Street Division is re-entering into contract with U.S. Navy to operate a trash boom at the mouth of Chollas Creek. |
| <i>Chollas Creek Water Quality Protection and Habitat Enhancement Project-Prop 13</i> | 2004 | State agreement approved, and began implementation on July 6, 2004. Construction contract in public advertisement process. Scheduled to begin construction in June 2006. |
| <i>Water Quality Leaders</i> | N/A | Proposition 13 grant application denied. No longer pursuing funding. |
| <i>City of San Diego Watershed BMPs</i> | 2007-2008 | Submitted initial \$725,000 grant proposal to construct and monitor six structural BMPs (1 in each of the City's six watersheds). BMPs would be selected to maximize removal of pollutants of concern in each watershed, including trash. Monitoring program would evaluate BMP effectiveness and compare maintenance requirements to form recommendations for broader application City-wide. |
| <i>Chollas Creek Restoration Project (Prop 50)</i> | 2006 | Initial \$2,950,000 proposal submitted in Spring 2005. Project concept transferred to local non-profit groups in Fall 2005. Non-profit groups preparing to submit full grant proposal in future grant cycle. |
| ENFORCEMENT | | |
| Criminal Prosecution | Calendar Year 2005 | Currently under consideration. |
| Illegal Dumping Enforcement | Ongoing | |
| MAINTENANCE | | |

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| BMP | ESTIMATED IMPLEMENTATION DATE | COMMENTS |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| <u>Street Division</u> – Cleaning efforts | Ongoing | The General Services Department's Street Division cleaned 364 drainage structures, 755 linear feet of drainage pipes, and 8,612 square feet of drainage channel, removing 147.15 tons of trash and debris from the Chollas Creek and Paleta Creek watersheds from July 1, 2005 to December 31, 2005. Street Division staff also removed 725.8 tons of debris from the Chollas Creek watershed and 212 tons of debris from Paleta Creek watershed through the Street Sweeping Program. |
| <u>Street Division</u> – Additional trash awareness and cleaning efforts | Unknown | Postponed. |
| <u>Environmental Services:</u> Abatement of Illegal Dumping and Clean-Up & Recycling Events | Ongoing. | Between July 1, 2005 and December 31, 2005, Environmental Services removed approximately 980.01 tons of vegetation, trash and debris from Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds from 22 community clean up events, 22 work requests from other departments, 319 calls for service involving minor litter, and 3,763 calls for service involving illegal trash dumping. |
| Volunteer Clean-ups | Ongoing | City participated in cleanup in Chollas Creek on September 17, 2005 as part of the Creek to Bay Cleanup. The City is also partnering with I Love A Clean San Diego to sponsor six cleanup sites (one site in each of the City's six watersheds, including San Diego Bay) during the 2006 Coastal Cleanup Day. |
| Parking Lot Clean Up at Chollas mouth | Ongoing | Coordination with Port District, NASSCO. NASSCO parking lots were cleaned during the September 2003 Cleanup Event and implemented permanent good housekeeping practices to periodically clean the parking lot in combination with fencing and new trash cans. |
| Boom Cleaning | Ongoing | Collaborative agreement with the Navy. Contract for the 2006/07 rainy season currently being renewed. |
| <i>OTHER</i> | | |
| Pursue Grant Funding | Ongoing | The City will continue to research grant opportunities that may support implementation of structural and non-structural BMPs to address trash in intensely urbanized watersheds within the City of San Diego, including the Paleta and Chollas Creek watersheds. See <i>City of San Diego Watershed BMPs</i> grant proposal, above. |
| <i>STRUCTURAL BMPs:</i> | | |
| Master Drainage Plan | Unknown | To date, the City has not studied the feasibility of the use of structural BMPs within this watershed. City-wide master drainage plan and watershed studies would identify deficiencies in the storm drain system, identify appropriate areas for storm water BMPs, and recommend improvements. The City is exploring the possibility of placing a proposal for a storm drain fee increase on a future ballot. If approved, this fee could fund the preparation of a Master Drainage Plan. |
| Fencing at NASSCO Parking Lot | Ongoing | Fencing at NASSCO parking lot completed in September of 2002. Other opportunities for fencing as a trash BMP are currently being considered. |

5. CREEK REFUSE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division is implementing the Creek Refuse Assessment Program as part of our Dry Weather Monitoring activities in the Chollas and Paleta Creek watershed areas. A description of the assessment strategy follows.

The Dry Weather Monitoring component of the updated Municipal Storm Water Permit (Order No. 2001-01) expanded the physiochemical monitoring conducted under the

Figure 4. Dry Weather Storm Drain Field Monitoring Data Sheet.

| City of San Diego Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program Dry Weather Storm Drain Field Monitoring Data Sheet | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|---|----------------------|------------|----------------|------|
| ROUTINE / NON-ROUTINE | | | | | | | | | |
| SITE DESCRIPTION | | | | | Watershed GPS (NAD 83) | | | | |
| Observed Land Use | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Open | Site ID | | | | |
| Conveyance Type | Manhole | Grated | Open Channel | Storm | Site Description | | | | |
| Construction | Concrete | Steel | Plastic | Natural | TR Page | | | | |
| | | | | | Date/Time | | | | |
| | | | | | Field Staff | | | | |
| OBSERVATIONS (*** describe below) | | | | | | | | | |
| Physical | | | | | | | | | |
| Odor | None | Musty | Chemical | Sewerage | Light | Sunny | Overcast | Partly Cloudy | |
| Color | None | Brown (Silky) | White (Milky) | Gray | Leaf Rain | > 72 hours | < 72 hours | < 3 hours | |
| Clarity | Clear | Translucent | Slightly Cloudy | Opaque | Rainfall | | | | |
| Flowable | None | Trash | Bubbles/Foam | Sludge | | | | | |
| Debris | None | Debris | Particulates | Fuel/Motor | | | | | |
| Biological | | | | | | | | | |
| Fauna | None | Insects | Beetles/Insects | Fish | Bird | Mammal | | | |
| Flora | None | Weeds / Grass | Algae | Catfish | Wetland Area | | | | |
| DISCHARGE ESTIMATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Flowing Creek or Box Culvert* | | | | | Flowing Pipe* | | | | |
| Width | ft. | | | | Volume | cu ft. | | | |
| Depth | ft. | | | | Volume to Fill | cu ft. | | | |
| Velocity | ft/min | | | | Flow | gpm | | | |
| Flow | gpm | | | | Flow | gpm | | | |
| Flow Observed? Yes / No / Pooled | | | | | | | | | |
| Evidence of overflow flow near sampling site? Yes / No ***describe below | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER SAMPLING | | | | | | | | | |
| Field Sampling Sample Collected? Yes / No | | | | | Analytical Lab Sample Collected? Yes / No | | | | |
| Field Sampling | Temp | °C | Turbidity | mg/L | Field Sampling | Temp | °C | Turbidity | mg/L |
| Lab Sampling | pH | mg/L | DO | mg/L | Lab Sampling | pH | mg/L | DO | mg/L |
| Lab Sampling | Copper | mg/L | Lead | mg/L | Lab Sampling | Copper | mg/L | Lead | mg/L |
| Lab Sampling | Cadmium | mg/L | Zinc | mg/L | Lab Sampling | Cadmium | mg/L | Zinc | mg/L |
| Lab Sampling | Chromium | mg/L | Oil and Grease | mg/L | Lab Sampling | Chromium | mg/L | Oil and Grease | mg/L |
| Lab Sampling | Iron | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Iron | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Barium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Barium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Strontium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Strontium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Vanadium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Vanadium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Chloride | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Chloride | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Sulfate | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Sulfate | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Fluoride | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Fluoride | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Ammonia | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Ammonia | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Nitrate | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Nitrate | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Phosphate | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Phosphate | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Calcium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Calcium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Magnesium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Magnesium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Sodium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Sodium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Potassium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Potassium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Chlorophyll | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Chlorophyll | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Phytoplankton | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Phytoplankton | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Zooplankton | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Zooplankton | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Macroinvertebrates | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Macroinvertebrates | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Microinvertebrates | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Microinvertebrates | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Detritus | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Detritus | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Organic Matter | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Organic Matter | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Inorganic Matter | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Inorganic Matter | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Total Solids | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Total Solids | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Dissolved Solids | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Dissolved Solids | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Suspended Solids | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Suspended Solids | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Total Phosphorus | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Total Phosphorus | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Ammonia Nitrogen | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Ammonia Nitrogen | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Nitrate Nitrogen | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Nitrate Nitrogen | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Phosphate Phosphorus | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Phosphate Phosphorus | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Calcium Hydroxide | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Calcium Hydroxide | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Sulfur Dioxide | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Sulfur Dioxide | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Hydrogen Sulfide | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Hydrogen Sulfide | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Carbon Dioxide | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Carbon Dioxide | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Oxygen | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Oxygen | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Chlorine | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Chlorine | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Bromine | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Bromine | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Iodine | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Iodine | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Fluorine | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Fluorine | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Selenium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Selenium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Antimony | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Antimony | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Barium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Barium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Bismuth | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Bismuth | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Bohrium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Bohrium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Boron | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Boron | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Bromine | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Bromine | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Cadmium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Cadmium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Calcium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Calcium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Chlorine | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Chlorine | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Chromium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Chromium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Cobalt | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Cobalt | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Copper | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Copper | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Fluorine | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Fluorine | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Gold | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Gold | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Hydrogen | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Hydrogen | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Iodine | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Iodine | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Iron | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Iron | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Lithium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Lithium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Magnesium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Magnesium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Manganese | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Manganese | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Mercury | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Mercury | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Molybdenum | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Molybdenum | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Nickel | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Nickel | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Nitrogen | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Nitrogen | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Oxygen | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Oxygen | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Phosphorus | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Phosphorus | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Potassium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Potassium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Selenium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Selenium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Silver | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Silver | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Sulfur | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Sulfur | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Tellurium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Tellurium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Thallium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Thallium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Vanadium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Vanadium | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Zinc | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Zinc | mg/L | | |
| Lab Sampling | Zirconium | mg/L | | | Lab Sampling | Zirconium | mg/L | | |

previous Municipal Storm Water Permit. The City's standard procedure for evaluating and recording observations now includes trash observations, as shown on the Dry Weather Storm Drain Field Monitoring Data Sheet (see Figure 4). Monitoring staff identify trash characteristics in the storm drain's discharge "plume area" at storm drain outlets where they discharge into a large open conveyance channels or the natural drainages and creeks. We have defined the "plume area" as approximately 10-20 yards (30-60 feet) upstream and downstream of the storm drain outlet. Trash monitoring within open conveyance channels and manholes/catch basins uses similar criteria; staff notes

conditions within a 20-yard diameter of the monitoring point and in the visible areas within manholes/catch basins. To complete this assessment, our standard procedure for evaluating and recording observations has been expanded to include a photo documentation of the trash in these two creek watersheds.

The third year's report of the Creek Refuse Assessment Program are included with this report (Attachment 2).

Future assessments will assist in identifying sources and "hot spots" of trash from the tributary land uses and neighborhoods. In addition to trash, monitoring staff will continue to document unique deposition characteristics near outlets and monitoring sites looking for particulates that might identify sources of waste and trash. The Creek Refuse Assessment Program will provide the City and the Regional Board with quantifiable trash data that can

be used as a baseline and to evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs. We will review the Creek Refuse Assessment Program on an annual basis to determine if enhancements are needed.

6. COLLABORATIVE EFFORTS

During the reporting period, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division participated in implementation meetings for the San Diego Bay Watershed Urban Runoff Management Plan. This Plan fosters collaboration between Chollas Creek watershed Copermittees, businesses, interested public, and other stakeholders. In addition, the City continues to participate in other watershed efforts in the area, such as the "Groundwork Chollas" watershed meetings. This group consisting of a diverse group of agencies, residents, and activists, meets regularly with a goal of forming a watershed network focused on protecting and restoring Chollas Creek. In addition, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division participated in a November 17, 2005 Trash Focus Group meeting led by local environmental group members.

As detailed in this report, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division coordinated with the Port of San Diego, City of La Mesa, City of Lemon Grove, Environmental Health Coalition, San Diego Baykeeper, San Diego Unified School District, and Southwestern College to continue the implementation of the *Chollas Creek Water Quality Protection and Habitat Enhancement Project* grant; continued to coordinate with Caltrans and the Port of San Diego to create PSAs focused on trash issues; coordinated with San Diego Baykeeper, the San Diego City Schools to continue the implementation of the Project SWELL school curricula; coordinated with I Love A Clean San Diego to use their volunteers to stencil storm drain inlets and lead a second Chollas Creek cleanup event and sponsor six others throughout the City (including one in the San Diego Bay watershed), and coordinated with the U.S. Navy and Port of San Diego to continue to maintain trash booms in Chollas Creek.

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division and other City departments will continue to work collaboratively with other agencies, businesses and organizations to leverage additional energies towards cleaning our beaches and bays.

7. TRASH MEASURES EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT

While there is [?]no baseline data that would allow the City to assess effectiveness of measures taken to date to address trash issues within the Chollas and Paleta Creeks watersheds, and while there is no legal or functional standard for determining whether trash is impacting beneficial uses, the City believes that positive steps have been taken as measured by the amount of trash removed reported in this and previous reports. Additionally, we believe the groundwork has been established for the City to make a significant contribution towards the long-term health of these watersheds through the City's collaborative participation in annual California Coastal Clean-Up events. Seeds

Creek
refuse
assessment
provides
data

have been planted to allow the City to continue to participate in similar events in subsequent years, as evidenced by the City's participation in six locations for this year's California Coastal Clean Up Day.

The City implemented extensive measures to prevent trash from entering into our storm drain system and will continue to explore cost-effective and meaningful ways of reducing illegal dumping of gross pollutants. We recognize that littering and illegal dumping are the major causes of trash and debris in receiving waters and related exceedances of water quality standards. We also recognize that trash in the urban environment is not limited to Chollas and Paleta Creeks: it is an issue for every urban creek, river, and canyon in San Diego. As such, the City has chosen to incorporate litter prevention in our public education and outreach program, Think Blue. Our emphasis will continue to be on education via our Think Blue program and its mission, "to raise public awareness and to foster behavior changes to reduce non-point source pollution." Simply stated we want, and need, to reach as many people as possible of the City's 1.2 million residents and not limit our efforts to one geographic area.

Toward that end, in 2003 we began implementing the water quality-based school curricula called Project SWELL (Stewardship: Water Education for Lifelong Leadership) in San Diego City Schools in partnership with San Diego Baykeeper, the school district and others, and began airing a new Think Blue anti-litter public service announcement "Don't Trash Our Future." Our Think Blue program is highly acclaimed and has been selected as EPA's outreach model for large urban watersheds. Think Blue is making a difference by changing behaviors of people who live in the region.

Because the Chollas and Paleta Creeks watersheds are not entirely within the City of San Diego, we also recognize the importance of coordinating our efforts with those of other jurisdictions and organizations within these watersheds. The City has already ventured into a watershed approach to address trash by working with the United States Navy, Caltrans, the City of Lemon Grove, the Port District, and NASSCO, and we will continue to engage willing stakeholders in developing and implementing solutions to address excessive trash in our watersheds that may impact beneficial uses. The City will continue to address trash concerns through a comprehensive and cost-effective approach that focuses on pollution prevention and participatory decision-making.

In summary, the City will continue to work diligently to ameliorate the trash issues in the Chollas and Paleta Creek watersheds, in addition to other watersheds throughout the City. The City's Environmental Services Department, Street Division, and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Division continue to work to remove trash from Chollas and Paleta creeks, among other water bodies throughout the City. Clearly, support from our leadership, and professional skill and technical knowledge in water quality and urban runoff issues and solutions from City staff is not lacking. Investing our dollars in Think Blue or pollution prevention is currently the best use of City funding to reduce pollution at our beaches and bays. We offer that best management practices are not all created equal,

nor is dividing up one's resources between numerous best management practices always the best approach. By concentrating resources in Think Blue, or pollution prevention, we believe that we are realizing the greatest water quality benefit.

We believe that it is premature to state that the City's existing BMPs are ineffective. Rather, we need to explore additional alternatives for reducing illegal dumping of gross pollutants beyond what storm water programs can provide. It is evident that the City's current practices, are effective in ensuring proper disposal of trash, and thus preventing tons of trash from entering into our storm drain system and receiving waters.

Attachments:

1. City of San Diego Environmental Services Department's map of calls for service.
2. 2005 Creek Refuse Assessment Program Report, October 13, 2005.