

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer's Report

September 14, 2016

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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

No Reports

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.

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No. R9-2006-0065 expired in 2011, but remains in effect under an administrative extension until such time as it is superseded by the reissued NPDES permit.

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

The reissuance of the NPDES permit for the CDP is a high priority for the San Diego Water Board and the State Water Board. In the August 5, 2016 [Executive Officer's Report](#), staff provided an overview of the key issues that need to be resolved before the draft NPDES permit can be completed and scheduled for Board action.¹ The following activities have occurred since the August 5, 2016 update:

1. As the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the SDCWA prepared the [Final Supplement to the Precise Development Plan and Desalination Plant Project Final Environmental Impact Report](#)² (Final SEIR) for the CDP project³. On August 15, 2016, SDCWA notified the San Diego Water Board and the State Water Board (collectively referred to as Water Boards), of the availability of the

¹ Additional information regarding the CDP can be found in Executive Officer's Reports for [August 2016](#), [May 2016](#), [December 2015](#), [September 2015](#), and [June 2015](#).

² The FSEIR evaluates potential environmental impacts due to proposed modifications at the CDP. The proposed modifications include the planned transition from co-located and temporary stand-alone operations with the Encina Power Station to permanent stand-alone operations with a potential for increased water production.

³ The SDCWA's Final SEIR with response to comments is available on the SDCWA website at <http://www.sdcwa.org/supplement-precise-development-plan-eir-carlsbad-desal-plant-intake-facility>

Final SEIR which includes a response to the Water Boards' [joint comment letter dated May 27, 2016](#). SDCWA subsequently certified the Final SEIR at its August 25, 2016 Board of Directors meeting.

2. Poseidon submitted a ROWD Addendum to the San Diego Water Board on August 18, 2016, one week prior to the SDCWA certification of the Final SEIR on August 25. The ROWD Addendum contains 15 new or revised appendices addressing a variety of technical topics needed to develop the NPDES permit. The topics include but are not limited to the hydrodynamic modeling report, the brine mixing zone, the proposed fish return system, the potential diversion of a portion of the CDP effluent to the Encina Ocean Outfall, marine life entrapment, and an evaluation of alternative intake and discharge technologies.

[By letter dated August 24, 2016](#), the Executive Officer responded to the SDCWA's Final SEIR pointing out that meaningful review to determine whether the Final SEIR, response to comments, and the ROWD Addendum adequately satisfy the Water Boards' concerns was not practical to complete before the SDCWA's scheduled action to certify the Final SEIR. The letter also pointed out that regardless of the conclusions set forth in the Final SEIR, the San Diego Water Board may reach different conclusions as part of its analysis of feasible measures to minimize intake of and mortality to marine life in its permitting process, in compliance with Water Code section 13142.5(b).

San Diego Water Board staff is proceeding with review of the Final SEIR, response to comments, and the ROWD Addendum to verify that the information is adequate to complete the draft NPDES permit. The review is being conducted in consultation with State Water Board staff. The need for any additional information from Poseidon will be carefully decided so as not to unnecessarily delay permit development. Preparation of the draft NPDES permit is underway and portions of the draft have been completed where possible using available information. A tentative schedule for completion of the draft NPDES permit and scheduling the matter for Board action is provided in the table below. This schedule is subject to change based on the adequacy of Poseidon's submittal of requested information.

Tentative Schedule for San Diego Water Board Consideration of Adoption of the CDP NPDES Permit Reissuance

Task	Days to Complete
<p>Complete evaluation of the best available site, design, technology, and mitigation measures feasible to minimize the intake and mortality of all forms of marine life as required by Water Code section 13142.5(b).</p> <p>Complete preparation of the draft NPDES permit.</p> <p>This time period includes internal review, coordination with other regulatory agencies, and meetings to confer with Poseidon. This time period does not include holding a public workshop on the draft NPDES permit.</p>	160
Public comment period on draft NPDES permit and Water Code section 13142.5(b) determination.	30 - 45
<p>Complete analysis of public comments and prepare a response to comments document.</p> <p>Prepare agenda package for the San Diego Water Board public hearing to consider adoption of the draft NPDES permit and the Water Code 13142.5(b) determination.</p>	60-120
Conduct San Diego Water Board public hearing to consider adoption of draft NPDES permit	1

The San Diego Water Board has developed a dedicated website to inform the public about the NPDES permit reissuance for the CDP:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/regulatory/carlsbad_desalination.shtml

In addition, an email list is available for interested persons to subscribe to at this website:

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

2. Basin Plan Triennial Review 3rd Quarter Progress Reports

Staff Contacts: Chad Loflen, Melissa Valdovinos, Michelle Mata

Introduction

Periodic review of the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) is required by state and federal law. California Water Code section 13240 states that Basin Plans "...shall be periodically reviewed and may be revised." Federal Clean Water Act section

303(c)(1) states that the Water Boards "...shall from time to time (but at least once each three year period...) hold public hearings for the purpose of reviewing applicable water quality standards and, as appropriate, modifying and adopting standards." Because federal law requires that water quality standards be reviewed every three years, the periodic review of the Basin Plan is commonly referred to as the "triennial review."

The San Diego Water Board concluded its most recent Basin Plan Triennial Review in May 2015. The purpose of the review was to identify needed updates and revisions to water quality standards and other elements of the Basin Plan. The product of the review is a priority list of suggested projects, which may result in Basin Plan revisions, and that serve as the basis of a three-year work plan. The priority list was endorsed via [Resolution No. R9-2015-0043](#).

The Tier 1 priority Basin Plan review projects include:

1. Biological Objectives for Water Bodies in the San Diego Region
2. Chollas Creek Metals Site Specific Water Effect Ratio (WER)
3. Evaluation of Contact Water Recreation (REC-1) Water Quality Objectives and Methods for Quantifying Exceedances

Included below are progress reports for the Tier 1 projects. More information on the Basin Plan review process and results is available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/tri_review.shtml

ISSUE 1: BIOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES FOR WATER BODIES IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

I. ISSUE 1 PROJECT INFORMATION

Biological Objectives for Water Bodies in the San Diego Region		<i>Report Date</i>	September 1, 2016
		<i>Report Period</i>	May 2016-August 2016
		<i>Overall Status</i>	Project is on track
Project Coordinator	Chad Loflen	Project Contacts	Chad Loflen and Betty Fetscher
Supervisor	Jeremy Haas, Healthy Waters Branch		
Project Description	The purpose of this project is to develop biological water quality objectives for the attainment of beneficial uses of inland surface waters.		
Project Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote biological integrity of all surface waters. 2. To preserve high quality streams, including non-perennial streams. 3. To use biological integrity to assess the condition of surface waters where the science is already developed and to add types of waters as science is developed. 4. To better protect and restore altered streams from predictable hydrologic or physical stressors. 5. To prevent further biological degradation of streams that have suffered from large scale hydrologic and physical stressors. 		

Triennial Review Commitments	Basin Plan Amendment should:		
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incorporate a narrative biological objective for water bodies in the San Diego Region. 2. Establish numerical measures by which to interpret the narrative objective. 		
Key Milestones	Action	Date	Notes
	Public informational meeting	Fall 2015	Combined with CEQA scoping meeting
	Draft Technical Reports complete	July-Sept 2016	Delayed to December 2016
	Public Workshop	Summer 2016	Project CEQA Scoping Meeting held July 28, 2016
	Public and Peer Review Submission	Oct-Dec 2016	Delayed to Jan 2017
	Board Hearing	2017	
Project web site	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/bio_objectives/index.shtml Lyris list: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg9_subscribe.shtml		

II. ISSUE 1 PROGRESS REPORT: Biological Objectives

Reporting Period Events	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Held first public meeting on the project (CEQA Scoping on July 28, 2016) • Analysis of results from non-perennial streams surveys • Included bioassessment using the California Stream Conditions Index in the draft Clean Water Act Integrated Report for the San Diego Region. • Public Workshop on draft Clean Water Act sections 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Report • Presentation to the State Clean Water Act section 401 Certification Roundtable on use and applicability of bioassessment
Collaboration during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project leads are in regular communication with State Water Board staff working on a statewide Implementation Plan for Assessing Biological Integrity in Surface Waters • Project leads are in regular communication with State Water Board staff on inclusion of biological data in the California 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Report

Activities planned, but not completed	None
Key issues during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project team has been focused on using and presenting bioassessment data in the Integrated Report in a meaningful way Project team continues to pursue potential approaches for conducting economic considerations to satisfy Water Code section 13241 and CEQA
Looking Forward	
Activities planned for next reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to coordinate with State Water Board Continue public participation process Work on draft Basin Plan amendments, including technical report and Substitute Environmental Document
Key issues on the horizon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External resources may be required to complete economic consideration assessment Demands on staff time for the Clean Water Act Integrated Report (non-bioassessment data) threaten to delay the schedule

Issue 2: CHOLLAS CREEK METALS SITE SPECIFIC WATER EFFECT RATIO

I. ISSUE 2 PROJECT INFORMATION

Chollas Creek Metals Site Specific Water Effect Ratio (WER)		<i>Report Date</i>	September 1, 2016
		<i>Report Period</i>	May-August 2016
		<i>Overall Status</i>	Project is on track
Project Coordinator	Melissa Valdovinos	Project Contact	Melissa Valdovinos
Supervisor	Cynthia Gorham, Restoration and Protection Planning Unit		
Project Description	The purpose of this project is to Revise the Basin Plan based upon the results of completed water effects ratios (WERs) for Chollas Creek dissolved copper and dissolved zinc prepared by the City of San Diego.		
Project Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use site-specific data to revise total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for dissolved copper and dissolved zinc in Chollas Creek. Protect beneficial uses of Chollas Creek and downstream waters. 		

Triennial Review Commitments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amend the Basin Plan to establish site-specific and chemical-specific WERs to be incorporated into the water quality objectives for toxic pollutants in Chollas Creek, and to revise the dissolved copper and zinc WERs in the Chollas Creek Metals TMDLs. 2. The Basin Plan should also be amended to clarify the application of WERs in the California Toxics Rule (CTR) when developing numeric water quality objectives for toxic pollutants. 		
Key Milestones	Action	Planned Date	Notes
	Hold CEQA scoping meeting	Held September 2015	Approximately 20 attendees
	Submit documents for peer review	Completed June 2016	Two external peer reviewers
	Receive peer review comments	September 2016	
	Finalize staff/technical report	October 2016	
	Board hearing	December 2016	
Project web site	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/basinplan_wer.shtml		

II. ISSUE 2 PROGRESS REPORT: Chollas Creek WER

Reporting Period Events	
Accomplishments during period	Submitted materials to peer reviewers in June 2016.
Collaboration during period	None
Activities planned, but not completed	n/a
Key issues during period	None
Looking Forward	
Activities planned for next reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide any clarification that peer reviewers may need. • Completion of peer review in September 2016. • Respond to external peer review comments. • Make documents available for public review following completion of peer review.
Key issues on the horizon	None

ISSUE 3: EVALUATION OF CONTACT WATER RECREATION (REC-1) WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES AND METHODS FOR QUANTIFYING EXCEEDANCES

I. ISSUE 3 PROJECT INFORMATION

Evaluation of Contact Water Recreation (REC-1) Water Quality Objectives and the Methods for Quantifying Exceedances		<i>Report Date</i>	September 1, 2016
		<i>Report Period</i>	May 2016-August 2016
		<i>Overall Status</i>	Project is moving forward
Project Coordinator	Michelle Mata	Project Contacts	Michelle Mata and Cynthia Gorham
Supervisor	Cynthia Gorham, Restoration and Protection Planning Unit		
Project Description	The project purpose is to determine whether and to what extent data supports amending the REC-1 objectives, implementation provisions for applicable TMDLs, or the TMDLs themselves. Then, as appropriate, to develop recommendations for carrying out such amendments. Results of the evaluation may include Basin Plan amendments to water quality objectives or the Bacteria TMDLs, and/or other Board actions.		
Project Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To protect REC-1 beneficial uses; To adopt new and/or updated regulations based upon the latest technical findings and scientific understanding; To facilitate effective use of resources by regulated parties; and To ensure judicious use of San Diego Water Board resources. 		
Triennial Review Commitments	<p>Staff commitments to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continue participating on related technical, scientific, and regulatory advisory groups. Conduct a public workshop during fiscal year 2015-16 following community outreach on applicable science, particularly in relation to selection of indicators and compliance with objectives in wet weather. Seek a third-party cost-benefit analysis regarding compliance with regulations of the San Diego Water Board, with a specific focus on the infeasibility of meeting wet-weather TMDL water quality objectives. 		
Key Milestones	Action	Planned Date	Notes
	MOU with MS4 Copermittee working group	November 2015	Drafted, likely to be finalized by July 2016.
	Cost-benefit study public scoping meeting	August 2015	Held September 16, 2015
	REC-1 public workshop	Spring 2016	Postponed to December 2016
	Cost Benefit Study Draft Work Plan Public Meeting	August 31, 2016	Held August 31, 2016
	Cost-benefit analysis completed	Spring 2017	

	Technical reports completed	May 2017	
	Board hearing for any recommended changes	2018	May require CEQA and peer review processes.
Project web site	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/issue3.shtml		

II. ISSUE 3 PROGRESS REPORT: REC-1 Water Quality Objectives

Reporting Period Events	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County of San Diego, with support from the County of Orange and the City of San Diego, has concluded a public bidding process to select a contractor for the cost-benefit analysis. A technical advisory committee has been established to provide technical advice and/or guidance on the cost benefit analysis as it is being developed. Posted on-line all meeting agendas and minutes from the workgroup and the Cost-Benefit Analysis steering committee meetings.
Collaboration during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff is actively participating in a TMDL stakeholder working group and continues to participate and track various technical studies that are currently underway that can inform the selection of pathogen indicators and objectives. Three REC-1 TMDL stakeholder meetings and four Cost-Benefit Analysis steering committee meetings were held during the period. Staff is working on a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the San Diego Water Board and the County of San Diego, County of Orange, and the City of San Diego. The purpose of the MOU is to memorialize commitments between the parties including, but not limited to, using the best available science and information to facilitate potential updates. The Cost-Benefit Analysis technical advisory committee (TAC) reviewed the draft work plan and provided comments to the working group. The TAC was asked to comment on whether the methods being used are appropriate to the goals of the study and whether other methods may be more appropriate. Overall, the TAC agreed with the methodology being used but cautioned the group about the amount of scenarios being considered and the ambitious time frame. Staff provided an update to the State Water Board's Beach Water Quality Workgroup in August 2016 on the current efforts to collaboratively evaluate REC-1 Water Quality Objectives.
Activities planned, but not completed	The MOU was not finalized. It is now expected in October 2016.
Key issues during period	none
Looking Forward	

<p>Activities planned for next reporting period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MOU between the San Diego Water Board and the County of San Diego, County of Orange, and the City of San Diego should be finalized in October 2016. • The draft work plan for the cost-benefit analysis was released for public review in August 2016. • The Surfer Health Study report is expected to be completed in Fall 2016. • The State Water Board plans to release a draft staff report on statewide Bacteria Objectives in Fall 2016 or Spring 2017.
<p>Key issues on the horizon</p>	<p>A public workshop will be scheduled for December 2016.</p>

3. Department of Water Resources Releases List of Draft Approved Basin Boundary Modifications (*Attachment B-3*)

Staff Contact: Julie Chan

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) recently released its *List of Draft Approved Basin Boundary Modifications*⁴ as part of the process to implement the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA). The SGMA established a process for local agencies, prior to forming Sustainable Groundwater Management Agencies, to request that DWR revise the official boundaries of groundwater basins or sub-basins, or establish new sub-basins. Groundwater basin boundaries are defined by DWR in Bulletin 118 – *Ground Water Basins in California*.

During the submission period of January 1 through March 31, 2016, DWR received 54 basin boundary modification requests from local agencies, including two from within the San Diego Region. Both of these requests were approved with modifications by DWR. Following a series of public meetings in July, DWR presented the public comments to the California Water Commission and received feedback. DWR must now make final changes to the list and publish it. In accordance with the SGMA, DWR will prioritize the new basins, reevaluate the priorities of modified basins, and document any boundary modifications in the interim update of Bulletin 118 expected later this year.

The City of San Diego Public Utilities Department proposed a modification to the boundaries of the Sweetwater Valley, Otay Valley, and Tijuana Valley groundwater basins to facilitate management of the San Diego Formation aquifer which underlies all three areas. The proposed modification will consolidate the three basins into one, and expand the boundaries to include the whole of the underlying San Diego Formation aquifer (*Attachment B-3*). The proposed modification is consistent with the intent of Bulletin 118 to define basins based on scientifically-recognized hydrogeologic boundaries to facilitate better and more coordinated management of the State's water resources.

The City of Oceanside, in conjunction with the County of San Diego, proposed two boundary modifications to the San Luis Rey Valley Groundwater Basin. The request would essentially

⁴ http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/sgm/pdfs/Draft_Boundary_Modifications.pdf

divide the basin based on the different water rights classifications of groundwater in the two basins. The water rights classification can affect how the basin is prioritized for management under SGMA. The first modification would divide the medium priority San Luis Rey Valley Groundwater Basin into two basins. The upper portion of the basin would be designated as the "Pauma Valley Groundwater Basin." The State Water Board classified the groundwater within the Pauma Valley Basin as "percolating groundwater." As such, the groundwater is not subject to the State Water Board's water rights permitting process. The portion of the groundwater basin below the Pauma Valley would be designated as the "San Luis Rey Valley Groundwater Basin" and would consist of the remainder of the alluvial aquifer where the State Water Board has classified the groundwater as a subterranean stream flowing through a known and definite channel. Under State water rights law, only groundwater classified as a subterranean stream flowing through a known and definite channel is subject the State Water Board's water rights permitting process.⁵ A groundwater basin's classification as a subterranean stream could receive a lower priority for the purposes of the SGMA because groundwater use from these types of basins is already subject to State Water Board water rights program regulation and monitoring. While subterranean stream groundwater basins may receive a lower SGMA priority, both types of groundwater basins are subject to SGMA.

If DWR determines that the revised San Luis Rey Valley Groundwater Basin should remain a medium-priority basin for the purposes of the SGMA, a second revision was requested to establish the Mission Sub-basin and the Bonsall-Pala Sub-basin. The Mission Sub-basin would comprise the portion of the San Luis Rey Valley Groundwater Basin that underlies the City of Oceanside's water service area and Camp Pendleton. The Bonsall-Pala Sub-basin would comprise the portion of the San Luis Rey Valley Groundwater Basin located between the Mission Sub-Basin and Pauma Valley Groundwater Basin.

4. Final Record of Decision for Installation Restoration Site 2/4, Naval Amphibious Base Coronado



Staff Contact: Sherrie Komeylian

The Executive Officer has approved the *Final Record of Decision for Installation Restoration Site 2/4, Naval Amphibious Base Coronado* which presents the selected remedy to address potential risks associated with contamination at Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) Coronado Installation Restoration (IR) Site 2/4. IR Site 2/4 is located in the southeast portion of NAB Coronado, adjacent to San Diego

⁵The terms "percolating groundwater" and "subterranean stream flowing through a known and definite channel" are legal terms rooted in nineteenth century California case law, and are based on the understanding of groundwater flow from that time. Water Code section 1200 limits the State's ability to issue water rights permits for groundwater appropriations to "subterranean streams flowing through known and definite channels." Groundwater that is not a subterranean stream is designated as "percolating groundwater," and can be appropriated for reasonable beneficial use without a permit.

Bay, and bordered by the City of Coronado to the north and Silver Strand State Beach to the south.

IR Site 2 was a burn and disposal area from the late 1940s to the early 1970s. IR Site 4 was a disposal area for sandblast grit and paint wastes from the early 1960s until 1981. Based on site assessment information, the Navy selected a "No Action" remedy for the site because the effected groundwater, soil vapor, and sediments pose an acceptable risk to human health and the environment, and the contaminated soil is sequestered beneath an asphalt parking lot. The Final Record of Decision (ROD) commits the Navy to implementing institutional controls to keep land uses the same and minimize the potential for human exposure to contaminated soil left at the site. The Navy must review the remedy every five years to ensure that the institutional controls remain effective. The five-year review of the controls is especially important at this site in light of sea level rise and the site's proximity to San Diego Bay. The Navy, Department of Toxic Substances Control, and San Diego Water Board actively participated in the investigation process, reviewed the ROD and supporting information, and concur with the selected remedy.

5. County of San Diego Closed and Inactive Landfill Annual Fee Reduction

Staff Contacts: Kelly Dorsey and Sue Pease

The San Diego Water Board Executive Officer has reclassified the Threat to Water Quality (TTWQ) and Complexity (CPLX) ratings for eight closed San Diego County (County) landfills. The Executive Officer has also recommended reclassifying the TTWQ and CPLX rating for the San Marcos II Landfill through amendment to the landfill's waste discharge requirements (WDRs). These reclassification actions were made in response to a request from the County and will result lower the annual fees. In total, the County's annual landfill fees could be reduced by as much as \$293,000 per year. These changes are solely related to the determination of annual landfill fees and will not affect the level of water quality protection at the landfills.

Annual fees for the County's landfills are based on the TTWQ and CPLX ratings for the discharge.⁶ Regional Boards determine the TTWQ and CPLX of discharges using the category definitions provided in the California Code of Regulations. The TTWQ rating considers how much of a threat the discharge is to water quality and beneficial uses in a particular watershed or groundwater basin. There are three categories for TTWQ:

1. Those discharges of waste that could cause the long-term loss of a designated beneficial use of the receiving water;
2. Those discharges of waste that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water, cause short-term violations of water quality objectives, cause secondary drinking water standards to be violated, or cause a nuisance; and
3. Those discharges of waste that could degrade water quality without violating water quality objectives, or could cause a minor impairment of designated beneficial uses as compared with Category 1 and Category 2.

⁶ California Code of Regulations title 23, division 3, chapter 9, Waste Discharge Reports and Requirements, article 1, section 2200.

The CPLX rating considers the type of discharge at a site. There are three categories for CLPX:

- A. Any discharge of toxic wastes; any small volume discharge containing toxic waste; any facility having numerous discharge points and groundwater monitoring; or any Class 1 landfills;
- B. Any discharger not included in Category A that has physical, chemical, or biological treatment systems (except for septic systems with subsurface disposal), or any Class 2 or Class 3 landfills; and
- C. Any discharger for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed pursuant to section 13263 of the Water Code not included in Category A or Category B as described above. Included are discharges having no waste treatment systems or that must comply with best management practices, discharges having passive treatment and disposal systems, or discharges having waste storage systems with land disposal.

The County's closed or inactive landfills were previously rated category 1 TTWQ and B CPLX. Based on monitoring reports and the information provided by the County, San Diego Water Board staff determined that nine of the County's 11 closed or inactive landfills met the definition of a category 2 TTWQ rating. These nine landfills, however, will remain in the category B CPLX because they operated as Class 3 landfills.

The Executive Officer informed the County of the reclassification of the TTWQ and CPLX ratings for the Bonsall, Encinitas II, Gillespie, Hillsborough, Jamacha, Palomar Airport, Valley Center, and Viejas landfills in a letter dated July 12, 2016. Fee changes for these landfills went into effect retroactively on July 1, 2016. Because the WDR order for the San Marcos II Landfill established the TTWQ and CPLX rating, the rating can only be changed through an amendment to the order. Staff will keep the Board informed as the amendment process moves forward.

6. Enforcement Actions for July 2016 (Attachment B-6)

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the month of July, the San Diego Water Board issued 16 written enforcement actions as follows; 1 Administrative Civil Liability Complaint, 2 Investigative Orders, 3 Notices of Violation, and 9 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each enforcement action taken is provided in the attached Table (Attachment B-6). The State Water Board's [Enforcement Policy](#) contains a brief description of the kinds of enforcement actions the Water Boards can take.

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

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/.

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS):

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml.

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

7. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – June 2016 (Attachment B-7)

Staff Contacts: Dat Quach and Joann Lim

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

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

Sewage Collection System SSO Spills	Private Lateral SSO Spills	Transboundary Flows from Mexico
7 spills reported, totaling 2,580 gallons (no spills reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain). These spills did not cause any closures of beaches or other recreational areas	10 spills reported, totaling 1,500 gallons (895 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain). These spills did not cause any closures of beaches or other recreational areas.	1 dry weather transboundary flow event of 440,000 gallons was reported (440,000 gallons reached surface water). This spill did not cause any closures of beaches or other recreational areas. No wet weather transboundary flow events were reported.

Sanitary Sewage Overflows (SSOs)

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report SSO spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS)*. These spill reports are required under the [Statewide General SSO Order](#)⁷, the [San Diego Region-wide SSO Order](#)⁸, and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities⁹ report this

⁷ 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*.

⁸ San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

⁹ Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot is not required to report sewage spills but does so voluntarily. The U.S. Navy is not required to report sewage spills but does voluntarily fax in its sewage spill reports. This report does not include sewage spills from U.S. Navy sewage collection systems because this information is not available through CIWQS.

information voluntarily. The SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the following State Water Board webpage:

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

Details on the reported SSOs are provided in the following attached tables (Attachment B-7) titled:

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

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/ss0/index.shtml.

Transboundary Flows

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

Details on the reported transboundary flows are provided in the attached table (Attachment B-7) titled:

- Table 3: June 2016 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region.

According to the 1944 *Water Treaty for the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande* and stipulations established in [IBWC Minute No. 283](#), the USIBWC and the Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas (CILA)¹⁰ share responsibility for addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. The USIBWC and/or CILA have constructed and are operating several pump stations and treatment plants to reduce the frequency, volume, and pollutant levels of transboundary flows. This infrastructure includes but is not limited to the following:

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

The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA divert dry weather flows from the Tijuana River at a point just south of the international border to the Pacific Ocean, at a point approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather flows and any flows over 1000 liters per second (lps).

¹⁰ The Mexican section of the IBWC.

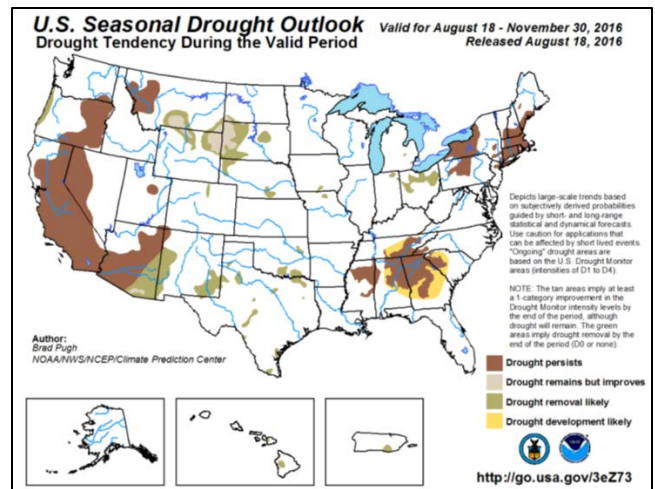
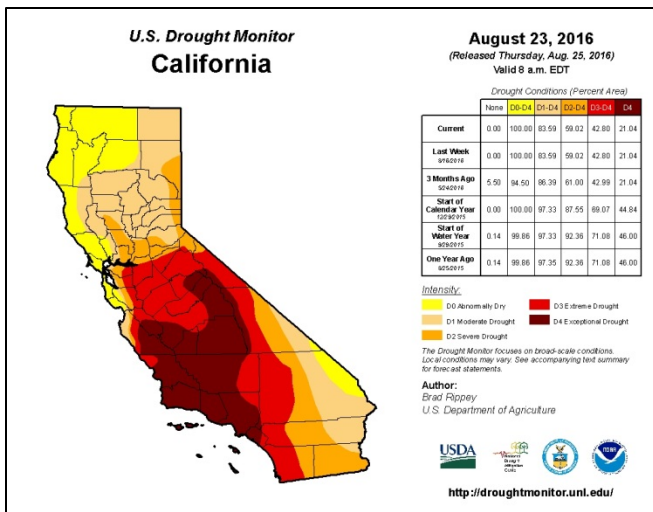
Part C – Statewide Issues of Importance to the San Diego Region

1. Status of California's Drought and Its Influence on Staff Activities

Staff Contact: *Jeremy Haas*

Continued Drought Conditions and Possible La Niña Event

California continues to experience a serious drought. The [U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook](#), prepared by NOAA's Climate Prediction Center, forecasts drought conditions for most of California through at least November 2016, and the [USDA's Drought Monitor](#) index currently places 59 percent of the State in severe or worse drought conditions, with the San Diego Region in the "extreme drought" category. In addition, the pending rainy season is expected to produce below-normal precipitation, with NOAA projections currently estimating about a 55-60 percent chance of [La Niña conditions](#) during the fall and winter 2016-17. A weak La Niña would increase the chance of further drought conditions, particularly in southern California.



Drought Effects on Surface Water Quality, Beneficial Uses, and Monitoring

The drought has had an impact on observed stream flows. Monitoring and assessment staff have documented reduced flows, for example, at historic stream bioassessment reference sites. For instance, Cedar and Boulder creeks in the San Diego River watershed were historically sampled from late May through early October, but have dried out by early summer during the past two years of drought.

Similarly a main challenge this year for staff's research study on the transport of cyanotoxins through watersheds has been locating freshwater sampling sites that sustain flows throughout the summer. However, staff have also observed that Cyanobacteria blooms have been happening earlier than usual (e.g., May) in some reservoirs/lakes, and the duration and spatial extents of the blooms have increased.

On a positive note, reduced water waste in many urban areas has resulted in a reduction in urban runoff reaching streams during dry weather. This has been credited with improved beach water quality during dry weather, as less fecal indicator bacteria are transported to swimming beaches. In addition, those perennial nuisance flows are typically very high in nutrients and responsible for algal blooms that trigger eutrophic conditions in streams and coastal estuaries. Furthermore, those perennial nuisance flows support non-native species that alter ecosystems, such as *Arundo donax* (giant reed), bullfrogs and African clawed frogs, and New Zealand mudsnails. Thus, restoration of a more natural dry-weather flow regime can have a positive impact on water quality and native species that are adapted to flow variability associated with southern California's weather cycles.

The Drought Is Influencing Water Board Workloads

The persistent drought has had a major influence on staff workload and will continue to do so as the region prepares for long-term water supply and ecosystem challenges. Consistent with our [Practical Vision](#) chapters on Sustainable Local Water Supply and Recovery of Streams, Wetlands and Riparian Systems, staff has adjusted workload to meet the challenges of a long-term drought, particularly in the following areas:

- Recycled water production, distribution, and use. With funding available from Proposition 1, many recycled water agencies have expanded, or are planning to expand their production facilities. Each expansion requires an update to the facility's waste discharge requirements adding to the workload of the Land Discharge team. In direct response to the mandatory water conservation targets imposed by the governor in 2015, the Land Discharge team worked with recycled water agencies and the Division of Drinking Water to permit eight recycled water fill stations in the region. The NPDES and Land Discharge teams also continued to provide guidance to agencies planning direct and indirect potable use projects.
- Ocean desalination. Efforts to establish meaningful, protective requirements for the production of desalinated ocean water and disposal of its waste stream continue to require substantial resources from the NPDES program.
- Over-irrigation prohibitions. The municipal storm water and compliance assurance teams have focused efforts on ensuring municipalities are effectively prohibiting over-irrigation consistent with requirements of the Regional Municipal Storm Water Permit.
- Wetland and riparian dredge and fill projects. Most compensatory mitigation for proposed destruction or alteration of stream and wetland areas requires significant irrigation to establish and "normal" precipitation to survive after irrigation ceases. The lack of certainty for either has required increased scrutiny of project applications and post-project monitoring.

State Water Board Eases Conservation Standards, Moves to Make Some Restrictions Permanent

The State Water Board's recently updated emergency water conservation regulations give urban water agencies the ability to set their own conservation standards based on a "stress test" of supply reliability. Water suppliers must demonstrate that they have sufficient supplies to withstand three years of continuous drought or take additional measures that include mandatory

conservation targets. The regulation is in effect through January 2017. (See the [Regulations](#) and a [Press Release](#).)

Although new regulations that took effect in June give local water suppliers more autonomy to set their own conservation goals based on local supply conditions, the State Water Board has maintained since mid-2014 that it expects suppliers to continue emphasizing water conservation to their customers as a top priority.

The State Water Board regulation also continues the statewide ban on specific wasteful uses, such as hosing off sidewalks, driveways and other hardscapes; washing cars with hoses not equipped with a shut-off nozzle; and watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff. Prohibitions also remain against homeowners associations or local governments taking action against homeowners who reduce or stop watering lawns. As directed by the executive order, the State Water Board will be making these prohibitions permanent.

The recently adopted regulation is part of a wider effort to build on short-term, emergency water restrictions to establish permanent conservation measures that improve long-term drought preparedness and eliminate the worst water-wasting practices.

Local Water Suppliers Have Relaxed Drought Restrictions

In response to the State Water Board's revised Emergency Regulations, water suppliers in the San Diego Region have generally eased restrictions on irrigation, though in various ways affecting how often and during which hours. Some restrictions remain mandatory, others have become voluntary.

For example, in San Diego County the [Voice of San Diego](#) reported the following earlier this month:

- In Poway, customers [are only allowed](#) to water their lawns 10 minutes a day; only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; and only before 8 a.m. and after 8 p.m.
- In the city of San Diego, [customers are urged](#) to only water their lawns only three days a week. However, there [is a mandate](#) that any watering take place before 10 a.m. or after 6 p.m.
- In National City, Bonita and parts of Chula Vista, customers [are encouraged](#) to water their lawns only three days a week and only before 9 a.m. and after 6 p.m.

The Association of California Water Agencies has links to most public water suppliers [here](#). And, the San Diego County Water Authority has links to its member agencies' restrictions [here](#).

Additional Resources

- To learn about all the actions the state has taken to manage our water system and cope with the impacts of the drought, visit www.drought.ca.gov
- Every Californian should take steps to conserve water. Find out how at SaveOurWater.com.

- While saving water, it is important to properly water trees. Find out how at www.saveourwater.com/trees.

In addition to many effective local programs, state-funded turf removal and toilet replacement rebates are also available. Information and rebate applications can be found at: www.saveourwaterrebates.com/.

2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Designates New Health Advisory for Perfluorinated Compounds

Staff Contact: Beatrice Griffey

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has established a new drinking water health advisory limit for perfluorooctanic acid (PFOA), and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). PFOA and PFOS are fluorinated compounds used in the manufacture of hundreds of domestic and commercial products.

The health advisory limit, established in May 2016, is a non-enforceable and non-regulatory limit that offers a margin of protection from adverse human health effects associated with ingestion of the contaminants in drinking water for the lifetime of the most sensitive receptor, which for this advisory limit are children. The new drinking water health advisory limit is a combined PFAO/PFOS concentration of 70 parts per trillion, or 0.07 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$). This new limit is a significantly lower than the individual PFOA and PFOS drinking water health advisory limits of 0.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 0.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$ established in 2009. The health advisory limit is based on best available peer reviewed studies on PFOA and PFOS effects on laboratory animals and on human epidemiological studies. Adverse health effects associated with PFOA/PFOS exposure include developmental effects in fetuses during pregnancy and to breast fed infants; cancer; liver, immune system, and thyroid effects; as well as other effects.

PFOA and PFOS production commenced in 1960 and was used in the manufacture of hundreds of products such as Teflon; Scotchgard for oil, stain, grease, and water repellency for carpets, textiles, and fabrics; paper packaging for food; firefighting foam; building and construction materials; shampoo; dental floss; and denture cleaners. Additionally, these compounds are used in numerous industrial, aerospace, medical, chemical processing, electronics, and automotive applications. PFOS is no longer manufactured in the United States and PFOA production in the United States will be eliminated in the near future. Production of these compounds, however, is increasing in other countries such as China.

PFOA and PFOS are chemicals of emerging concern because they are widespread globally due to their resistance to degradation, long-range transport, and persistence in the environment. The compounds are present in air, soil, sediment, surface water (both fresh and salt water), rain, and groundwater world-wide, including high latitude regions and remote locations. The compounds bioaccumulate in, are poorly eliminated by, and are not metabolized by animals and humans. They have been detected in terrestrial and aquatic wildlife blood, organ, and tissue samples; and in human blood, breast milk, liver, umbilical cord blood, and seminal plasma world-wide.

PFOA and PFOS have been detected in approximately 200 of California's drinking water systems. Of those 200, five California drinking water systems have PFOA and PFOS detections

that exceed the new health advisory limit. Two drinking water systems within the San Diego Region reported detections of PFOA and PFOS, one at Camp Pendleton and the other in the City of San Juan Capistrano. Concentrations in both affected wells were below the new health advisory limit, ranging from 0.021 to 0.062 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

September 14, 2016

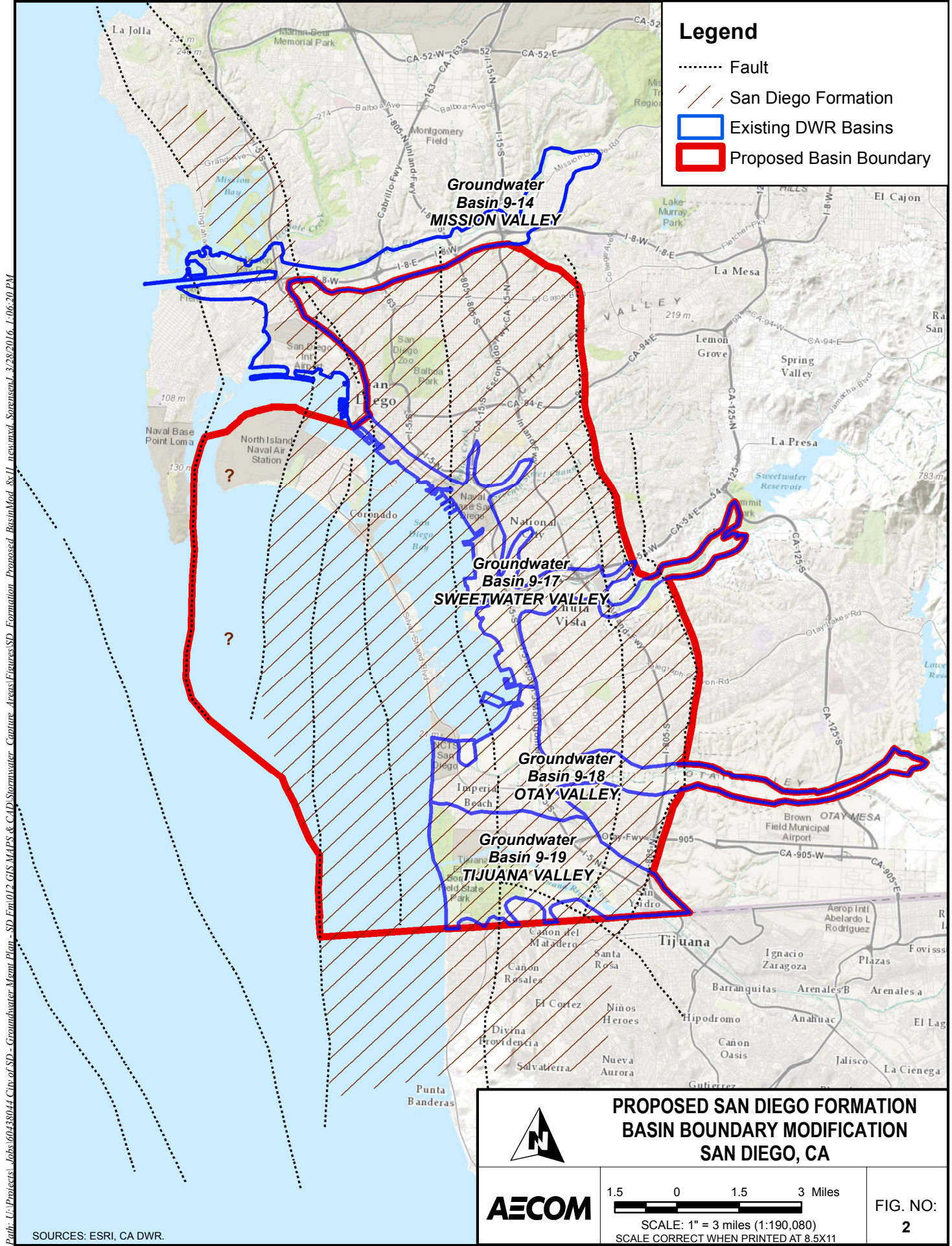
APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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
October 12, 2016				
<i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Mission Avenue Landfill (<i>Mitchell</i>)	WDR Rescission	100%	19-Sep-2016	Yes
Lilac Oaks Campground, the Rowland Residence, and the Leuthe Residence Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems, San Diego County (<i>Osibodu</i>)	WDR Rescission	100%	15-Aug-16	Yes
Update on the Status of San Diego Bay Beneficial Uses (<i>Clemente</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Update on the Outreach Efforts by the San Diego Water Board to Engage Disadvantaged Communities (<i>Jayne</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Planning Discussion for upcoming Water Quality Coordinating Committee Meeting in Late October (<i>Gibson</i>)	Discussion Item	NA	NA	NA
Resolution Adopting the 2012 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) and 305(b) Integrated Report (<i>Yu</i>)	Tentative Resolution	99%	12-Aug-2016	No
November 9, 2016				
<i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
An Order Rescinding Waste Discharge Requirements, Order No. 94-127, Waste Discharge Requirements for Mr. William Vander Woude, Valley View Dairy, San Diego County (<i>Mitchell</i>)	WDR Rescission	100%	29-Sep-2016	Yes
San Luis Rey Wastewater Treatment Plant, City of Oceanside, San Diego County (<i>Cali</i>)	Master Recycling Permit Reissuance	10%	TBD	TBD
City of Carlsbad Tertiary Wastewater Treatment Facility, San Diego County (<i>Osibodu</i>)	Master Recycling Permit Reissuance	50%	TBD	Yes
Consideration of Resolution Certifying Negative Declaration for General Waste Discharge Requirements for Commercial Agricultural Operations (<i>Pulver</i>)	Resolution	95%	29-Jul-2016	No
General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers not Participating in a Third Party Group (<i>Pulver</i>)	New WDR	70%	29-Jul-2016	No
General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Third Party Groups and Members (<i>Pulver</i>)	New WDR	70%	29-Jul-2016	No
Hearing on the Proposed Administrative Civil Liability Complaint, R9-2016-0092, against KB Home (<i>Thotakura</i>)	Hearing	95%	Complete	No
December 14, 2016				
<i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Update on Restoration of Lake San Marcos (<i>Mearon</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Tentative Resolution Adopting a List of Supplemental Environmental Projects (<i>Clemente</i>)	Tentative Resolution	10%	TBD	Maybe
NPDES Permit Renewal for NASSCO (<i>Schwall</i>)	NPDES Permit Reissuance	75%	TBD	Maybe
Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance and Monitoring at Forester Canyon Landfill, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County (<i>Grove</i>)	New WDRs	99%	TBD	Maybe
NPDES Permit Reissuance for the Point Loma Waste Water Treatment Plant (<i>Lim</i>)	NPDES Permit Reissuance	90%	TBD	No
New Water Effects Ratio for Copper and Zinc in Chollas Creek (<i>Valdovinos</i>)	Basin Plan Amendment	70%	TBD	?

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Workshop on low dissolved oxygen conditions in the San Diego River	Strawn	
Information Item regarding high levels of naturally occurring elements in groundwater when they interact with other issues.	Olson	
August 12, 2015		
Information item regarding data supporting Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives	Olson	
September 9, 2015		
Tour of USN laboratory	Olson	Rescheduling
December 16, 2015		
San Diego River restoration and land acquisition workshop	Strawn	
Environmental Justice Outreach Update	Morales	
August 10, 2016		
SCCWRP Flow Recovery Project Update	Strawn	



Enforcement Actions for July 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
07/18/2016	Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Complaint No. R9-2016-0155	City of San Diego Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), San Diego	ACL Complaint in the amount of \$4.6 million for failure to implement an effective construction oversight program that resulted in discharges of sediment not reduced to the maximum extent practical.	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Order No. R9-2007-0001
07/07/2016	Notice of Violation (NOV) and Investigative Order No. R9-2016-0131	SFT Realty Galway Downs Composting Operation, Temecula	Failure to submit a Report of Waste Discharge and enroll in the Statewide Compost General Order.	Water Code sections 13260 and 13264, Basin Plan prohibitions, and General Order 2015-0121-DWQ.
07/11/2016	NOV and Investigative Order No. R9-2016-0067	Republic Services (former Allied Waste), Inc., Otay Annex Sanitary, Landfill, Chula Vista	NOV for failure to implement and maintain erosion control best management practices (BMPs); and Investigative Order (pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267) requesting slope stability evaluation for southeast corner of landfill and additional information about excess leachate production.	Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 90-09, Order No. 2014-0067-DWQ, and California Code of Regulations title 27 section 20365(f)

Enforcement Actions for July 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
07/07/2016	NOV Order No. R9-2016-0132	Campus of Life, LP and ColRich California, LLC, San Diego	Unauthorized fill to waters of the State and/or United States.	Clean Water Act (CWA) section 401, and California Water Code sections 13260, 13265, 13350, 13376.
07/07/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Diego County Dept. of Public Works, Tijuana River Valley Regional Parks Trails and Habitat Enhancement Project, San Diego	Delinquent reporting for 2015 and 2016 Annual Self-Monitoring Reports.	CWA 401 Certification Order No. R9-2014-0100
07/12/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Taylor Morrison of California LLC, The Elms and The Ivy, San Diego	Delinquent reporting for 2016 Annual Self-Monitoring Report.	CWA 401 Certification Order No. R9-2014-0056
07/15/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	South Bay Boiler Repair Inc., National City	Noted multiple areas lacking adequate housekeeping BMPs and secondary containment BMPs. Unable to provide 2015 or 2016 training records or visual observations records.	NPDES Industrial General Permit (IGP) Order No. 2015-0057-DWQ
07/21/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Diego State University, San Diego	SDSU has not included Adobe Falls in its facility map and therefore has not conducted required monitoring.	NPDES Permit Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ

Enforcement Actions for July 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
07/22/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	North County Transit District, San Diego County	Failure to implement minimum control measures in its Storm Water Management Plan.	NPDES Permit Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ
07/25/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Bonsall Group LLC, Lilac Del Cielo Project, Bonsall	Delinquent reporting for 2016 Annual Self-Monitoring Report.	CWA 401 Certification Order No. R9-2014-0015
07/27/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	CWV La Costa 49 LLC, La Costa 49 Preserve Rehabilitation, Carlsbad	Delinquent reporting for 2016 Annual Self-Monitoring Report.	CWA 401 Certification Order No. R9-2014-0048
07/27/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Tierra Del Rey Inv. LLC, Tierra Del Rey Residential Development Project, French Valley	Delinquent reporting for 2016 Annual Self-Monitoring Report.	CWA 401 Certification Order No R9-2014-0126

Enforcement Actions for July 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
07/28/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Hawkes- Holdings, LLC a.k.a. Hawkes Osido 1 LLC, El Camino Executive Center, Oceanside	Delinquent reporting for 2016 Annual Self-Monitoring Report.	CWA 401 Certification Order No. 07C- 033

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

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume* (Gallons)	Total Recovered* (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	10	10	0	100%	0%		9.0	86.0	18,000
		575	0	0	0%	0%	1*			
		20	20	0	100%	0%				
		475	200	0	42%	0%	2*			
National City	City Of National City CS	900	900	0	100%	0%		1.0	105.0	58,967
San Diego County Dept of Public Works	County of San Diego CS	450	350	0	78%	0%	3*	10.0	408.0	151,500
San Juan Capistrano City	City Of San Juan Capistrano CS	150	150	0	100%	0%		0.2	123.0	37,500
	Totals for Public Spills	2,580	1,630	0						
	Totals for Federal Spills	0	0	0						

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

1* All 575 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

2* 475 gallons were discharged to land. 200 gallons were recovered, and 275 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

3* 450 gallons were discharged to land. 350 gallons were recovered, and 100 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

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

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume*	Total Recovered*	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(%)	(%)			
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	1	1	0	100%	0%		69,420	22,000
		29	29	0	100%	0%			
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	20	20	0	100%	0%		256,780	49,532
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo OO CS	75	50	25	67%	33%		142,000	53,848
		30	30	0	100%	0%			
National City	City Of National City CS	30	0	30	0%	100%		58,967	8,000
Rancho California Water District	Santa Rosa WRF-Recycled Wtr CS	100	0	0	0%	0%	1*	14,487	4,829
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	195	195	0	100%	0%		2,186,810	267,237
		120	30	90	25%	75%			
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	900	150	750	17%	83%		42,000	14,762
	Totals	1,500	505	895					

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

1* All 100 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 3: June 2016 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region

Location	Start Date	Total Volume	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters (%)	Additional Details
Tijuana River	6/30/2016	440,000	0	440,000	0	100	Mexico informed the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission that a water line break in southeast Tijuana, Mexico on June 29, 2016 resulted in flow past the CILA Pump Station early in the morning on June 30. The overflow was estimated by Mexico to be 300 liters per second for a duration of one hour. The CILA Pump Station continued to operate during this time. The Tijuana River gage, located just north of the U.S./Mexico border registered flow from midnight until 1:00 am on June 30 (1 hour). The transboundary flow did not reach the Dairy Mart Bridge, located about one mile downstream from the Tijuana River Gage, and did not cause any closures.
Total Dry Weather		440,000	0	440,000	0	100	
Wet Weather²							
Tijuana River	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No Transboundary Flows in June 2016 due to wet weather.
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.