

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer's Report

September 16, 2013

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The September report for the Tentative Schedule of Significant NPDES Permits, WDRs, and Actions, and the attachments noted on page 1 are included at the end of the report.

Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Personnel Report

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

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

Recent Hires

Alex Cali, a Water Resource Control Engineer, began working in the Northern Cleanup Unit on August 7, 2013. Mr. Cali received his Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Engineering in December 2012 from San Diego State University. He worked as a Student Assistant Engineer for the San Diego Water Board in 2012.

Kimberly McMurray-Cathcart, Associate Governmental Program Analyst, will begin work on October 1, 2013, in the Mission Support Services Unit. Ms. McMurray-Cathcart has a Bachelor of Administration degree in Political Science, a Master of Law degree in Environmental Law, and a Juris Doctor from Pepperdine University, School of Law. She has volunteered her time working in the Northern Watershed Unit since February.

Recruitment

Recruitment is ongoing for a Sr. Water Resource Control Engineer, an Engineering Student Assistant, and a Scientific Aid. We have begun the process to recruit for a Staff Services Analyst.

2. File Records Requests

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

Per the California Public Records Act, when a member of the public requests to inspect a public record or obtain a copy of a public record, each agency shall, within 10 days, determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in the possession of the agency and shall promptly notify the person making the request of the determination and the reasons therefor.

Once the requested records are ready for review, the records coordinator schedules a date and time for the requestor to review the files.

The San Diego Water Board receives most of their requests by email (rb9_records@waterboards.ca.gov) and some by fax. The records coordinator received 55 records requests during the month of August 2013.

3. San Diego Water Board Office Relocation

Staff Contact: James Smith

Effective September 30, 2013, the offices of the San Diego Water Board will be located at 2375 Northside Drive, San Diego, California. The new offices are in the heart of the Mission Valley area of San Diego, next door to Qualcomm Stadium. On November 13, 2013, directly following the Board meeting, there will be an open house for stakeholders and the public, which will include presentations about the Board's programs and strategic plan. The move also requires entirely new phone numbers for the San Diego Water Board. Please visit our website for the latest information as it becomes available:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about_us/phonelist.pdf.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. San Diego Bay Shipyards Cleanup Community Meeting (*Attachment B-1*)

Staff Contact: Julie Chan

The San Diego Bay Environmental Restoration Trust¹ held its first public meeting to inform the community in the Shipyards neighborhood about the Shipyard Sediment Site cleanup, dubbed the San Diego Clean Bay Project. The lightly attended meeting took place on the evening of September 10 at the Barrio Station Theater in Barrio Logan. Print information in both English and Spanish was available at the meeting which briefly explained the project's purpose, schedule, and air quality and traffic mitigation approaches (Attachment B-1). The meeting also provided an opportunity for the community to talk to representatives from several project contractors, there to explain dredging and construction methods, traffic routing, monitoring methods, and the community relations plan. The San Diego Water Board was represented by Julie Chan and David Barker.

¹The San Diego Bay Environmental Restoration Trust North and South currently have BAE Systems San Diego Ship Repair and National Steel and Shipbuilding Company, respectively, as the only signatories. As funding issues are resolved all parties named as a "Discharger" in the Shipyards CAO are anticipated to be signatory to the trust.



The Dischargers named in the Cleanup and Abatement Order for the site are required to initiate dredging activities to remove contaminated sediment from San Diego Bay on September 17, 2013. The print material was clear that the dredging start-up date of September 17 was contingent on all responsible parties agreeing to pay their share of the cleanup. At the meeting, a representative of the Trust informed the attendees that these necessary agreements were not yet in place, and that the start of dredging might be delayed as a result.

Information on the project can be found year round by visiting www.sdcleanbay.com , by calling the project hotline at (855) 817-4397, or by emailing to info@sdcleanbay.com .

2. 2012 Crop Statistics for San Diego County

Staff Contact: Julie Chan

In 2012, the value of agriculture in San Diego County totaled over \$1.7 billion, according to the San Diego County Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures.² This represents a four percent increase over the 2011 value. The overall acreage devoted to commercial agriculture increased by 1 percent in 2012 to a total of 303,983 acres.

² As reported in the *2012 Crop Statistics and Annual Report*. The report can be accessed at http://www.sdcountry.ca.gov/reusable_components/images/awm/Docs/2012_Crop_Report.pdf

The highest value crop was indoor flowering and foliage plants, valued at \$479,000 per acre, the highest per-acre value of any county in California. San Diego County ranks number one in both California and the nation in the production value of nurseries, floriculture, and avocados.

With 6,687 farms, San Diego County still has the most farms of any county in the United States. Sixty-eight percent of those farms are small, only one to nine acres. The median size farm is just four acres. Because the number of small farms is so high, staff has had great difficulty identifying and contacting the owners and operators of these small farms concerning compliance with the Region's waiver of waste discharge requirements for agricultural and nursery operations. Farming operations currently enrolled in the agricultural waiver account for only 35,557 acres in San Diego County, and 42,057 acres region wide. The 303,983 acres of commercial agriculture in San Diego County may not all be within Region 9 since the eastern one third of the County is in Region 7. Nonetheless, the acreage figures suggest that a significant portion of the area farmed in the San Diego Region is not enrolled in the agricultural waiver.

The San Diego Water Board is continuing its efforts to enroll all eligible agricultural operations in the waiver. Staff's outreach effort has resulted in 17 new enrollments since January 1, 2013. Furthermore, 55 monitoring group members who let their memberships expire, have rejoined their local groups. To further this effort, during the week of September 23, staff plans to conduct over 40 targeted compliance inspections of agricultural operations in the Region.

3. WateReuse Association Meeting (Regulatory Panel Discussion)

Staff Contact: Fisayo Osibodu

The San Diego Chapter of the WateReuse Association³ hosted a panel discussion on regulation of recycled water on August 14, 2013. The meeting was held at the office of Encina Wastewater Authority in Carlsbad and the event was attended by representatives from regulatory agencies, water supply and recycled water agencies, and engineering consulting firms. Fisayo Osibodu of the Board's Land Discharge Unit participated as a panel member, and provided the audience with information on renewal of the Conditional Waiver for Discharges of Recycled Water to Land (Recycled Water Waiver), and on the on-going salt and nutrient management planning process. Staff from the California Department of Public Health and the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health also gave updates of their agencies' activities related to regulating recycled water projects. Mr. Osibodu's participation in the panel provided an opportunity for a valuable exchange of information, and for the stakeholders to learn more about the San Diego Water Board's recycled water program.

The San Diego Water Board plans to renew the Recycled Water Waiver in 2014 and is currently soliciting informal stakeholder comments on the draft waiver. Renewing the Recycled Water Waiver allows the San Diego Water Board to continue to waive requirements for Dischargers to

³ Additional information available on-line at: <http://www.watereuse.org/sections/california/sandiego>

file a report of waste discharge and be issued waste discharge requirements for proposed short-term discharges of recycled water to land that meet the waiver conditions. Short-term recycled water projects without permanent water delivery and /or distribution systems, such as dust control projects, and permanent recycled water projects, such as landscape irrigation projects, that have not yet received waste discharge requirements from the San Diego Water Board are eligible for this waiver. The Recycled Water Waiver also limits the duration of coverage for eligible recycled water discharges to less than 365 days.

Mr. Osibodu also briefly discussed the elements of the salt and nutrient management planning process and updated the audience on the status of salt and nutrient management planning efforts in the San Diego Region. All of the agencies that are developing salt and nutrient management plans in the San Diego Region are scheduled to complete their plans before May 2014. Staff continues to encourage agencies in basins without a planning effort underway to begin the process as soon as possible.

4. Public Notice for Settlement of Complaint against Enniss, Inc.

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

On September 13, 2013, the San Diego Water Board released Tentative Order No. R9-2013-0135 (Tentative Order), a Draft Settlement Order and Stipulation for Entry addressing mandatory penalties against Chad Enniss and Enniss Inc., for violations resulting from Enniss Inc.'s failure to submit the Fiscal Year 2010-2011 annual monitoring report, as required by the Statewide Industrial Storm Water Permit, Order No. 97-03-DWQ, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*.

On June 14, 2013, the Prosecution Staff issued Complaint No. R9-2013-0051 to Enniss Inc. in the amount of \$5,950. After expressing the desire to engage in settlement discussions, on August 8, 2013 the parties came to a tentative settlement agreement based on a revised staff cost calculation, for a total liability of \$4,251.

The Tentative Order is available for a 30-day public comment period at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/compliance/acl_complaints.shtml. The Board is tentatively scheduled to consider adoption of the Tentative Order at its November 13, 2013 Board Meeting. Questions and comments on the Tentative Order should be directed to Christopher Means at 858-637-5581 or via email at cmeans@waterboards.ca.gov.

5. Enforcement Actions for July 2013

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the month of July 2013, the San Diego Water Board issued the following enforcement actions:

July 2013 Enforcement Actions	Number
Cleanup and Abatement Order Amendment	1
Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Order	1
Notice of Violation	1
Notices of Noncompliance with Storm Water Enforcement Act of 1998	2
Staff Enforcement Letters	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>6</i>

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

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:
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/>.

Cleanup and Abatement Order

[BAE Systems, San Marcos](#)

On July 16, 2013, the San Diego Water Board issued Addendum No. 2 to Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. 88-89. The CAO was originally issued to Singer Corporation Electronic Systems Division and BAE Systems Information and Electronic Systems Integration, Inc. for remediation of the former BAE Systems Aerospace Facility at 1370 San Marcos Boulevard. Addendum No. 2 updates the cleanup levels for vinyl chloride in groundwater and for metals in soil.

Expedited Payment Letters

[City of Oceanside](#)

On July 12, 2013, the Executive Officer accepted Expedited Payment Letter (EPL) No. R9-2013-0107, with the City of Oceanside, in settlement of liability totaling \$3,000 of mandatory minimum penalties pursuant to Water Code 13385(n)(1) for one violation of effluent limitations in NPDES Order No. R9-2011-0016; *Waste Discharge Requirements for the City of Oceanside, San Luis Rey Water Reclamation Facility, La Salina Wastewater Treatment Plant and Mission Basin Desalting Facility Discharges to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*.

Notices of Violation

[Temecula Recycling and Promethian Biofuels, Temecula](#)

Notice of Violation No. R9-2013-0121 was issued to Temecula Recycling and Promethian Biofuels on July 9, 2013 for failure to implement structural and non-structural best management practices in accordance with NPDES Order No. 97-03-DWQ, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*.

Notices of Noncompliance with Storm Water Enforcement Act of 1998

[Eritrean Leasing Cab Company, San Diego](#)

A Notice of Noncompliance was sent to Eritrean Leasing Cab Company in San Diego on July 3, 2013 for failure to enroll in NPDES Order No. 97-03-DWQ, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*. This Notice was the first to inform the discharger that, pursuant to Water Code section 13399.30(a), failure to enroll is subject to mandatory penalties. If a Notice of Intent to enroll is not submitted within 60 days of the first Notice, the violation will be subject to a mandatory penalty of not less than \$5,000 per year of noncompliance plus staff costs pursuant to Water Code section 13399.33.

[GM Materials, San Diego](#)

A Second Notice of Noncompliance was sent to GM Materials in San Diego on July 2, 2013 for failure to enroll in NPDES Order No. 97-03-DWQ, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*. Pursuant to Water Code section 13399.30(a), if a Notice of Intent to enroll is not submitted by August 2, 2013, the violation will be subject to a mandatory penalty of not less than \$5,000 per year of noncompliance plus staff costs pursuant to Water Code section 13399.33. To date, GM Materials has not submitted their Notice of Intent.

Staff Enforcement Letters (SEL)

[BAE Systems, San Diego Ship Repair](#)

An SEL was issued to BAE Systems, San Diego Ship Repair on July 3, 2013 for late reporting, incomplete monitoring, unauthorized discharges, and effluent violations for copper and acute toxicity, in accordance with NPDES Order No. R9-2009-0080. The effluent violations are subject to mandatory minimum penalties pursuant to California Water Code Section 13385.

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

1. Statewide Health Advisory and Guidelines for Eating Fish from California's Lakes and Reservoirs without Site Specific Advice

Staff Contact: Charles Cheng

On August 1, 2013, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) released the above statewide advisory and guidelines for sport fish taken from California lakes and reservoirs that do not currently have fish consumption advisories (aka no-advisory lakes).⁴ Fish consumers can use this statewide advice to make decisions about which fish species to eat from these lakes and how often. These guidelines, when followed, will help consumers lower the risk and increase the benefits from eating sport fish caught in California lakes. For fish from lakes with advisories, consumers should follow OEHHA's established site-specific advice.⁵ There are currently no advisories specific for individual lakes or reservoirs in the San Diego region.

The need for a statewide advisory

In the past, OEHHA has developed site-specific fish consumption advisories for individual water bodies based on available chemical data from multiple fish species. Water bodies with OEHHA's site-specific advisories are localized mainly in areas of historical mercury or gold mining operations in Northern California where contaminant levels are expected to be higher and contaminant data are more readily available.

OEHHA used available data to develop this statewide advisory. There are thousands of inland fishing lakes and reservoirs in California, however, which have not been evaluated.

Developing an advisory for an individual water body requires adequate chemical data for multiple fish species and is very resource intensive.

Summary of statewide advisory

Because of age-related toxicity of methylmercury, OEHHA developed advice for two population groups. One is for women ages 18-45 years (the child-bearing period) and children up to age 17 as the sensitive population group, and the second is for women over 45 years and men. The advisory shows the maximum number of servings to eat each week for the selected fish species. OEHHA encourages people to eat fish such as rainbow trout and brown trout (at or less than 16 inches) that have low mercury levels and high levels of omega-3 fatty acids.

OEHHA recommends that women ages 18 to 45 and children ages 1 to 17 not eat fish such as bass, carp, and large brown trout (over 16 inches) because they have higher mercury levels. Women over 45 years and men can eat one serving a week of these fish.

⁴ The new advisory can be found at <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/pdf/CALakeResAdvisory080113.pdf>

⁵ OEHHA's fish advisories can be found at http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/so_cal/index.html

Development of the statewide advisory

OEHHA developed this statewide advisory based on exposure of fish-consumers to mercury. OEHHA evaluated data in fish samples taken from no-advisory lakes from several statewide and regional studies.⁶ Mercury is a trace metal that occurs naturally in the environment. In water bodies, mercury changes to the more toxic organic form methylmercury, which builds up in fish and other organisms. Methylmercury can cause harm to the nervous system. Unborn babies and children are particularly susceptible to this effect because their nervous systems are still developing.

The new statewide advisory is more protective than existing water body-specific advisories. OEHHA took this conservative approach in part due to the fact that in the statewide survey, there are some lakes with high fish tissue mercury and some lakes with no mercury data. For specific information on how the advisory was developed, please see <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/fish/pdf/CALakeResAdvisory080113.pdf>.

Future advisories

OEHHA will coordinate with Regional Water Board(s) and other entities to plan further sampling and analysis of mercury and other common chemicals in fish. OEHHA will develop advice for eating fish from specific lakes and reservoirs as data become available.

2. U.S. EPA Updated Ammonia Criteria and Pesticides Benchmarks

Staff Contact: Helen Yu

A. Freshwater Criteria for Ammonia are Finalized

In accordance with section 304(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), U.S. EPA has recently published final recommended water quality criteria for ammonia in freshwater. These nationwide criteria, expressed as Total Ammonia Nitrogen, are specifically designed to protect aquatic life from the toxic effects of ammonia in freshwater. The 2013 updated ammonia criteria reflect new data on sensitive freshwater mussels and snails, incorporate scientific views U.S. EPA received on its draft 2009 criteria, and supersede U.S. EPA's previously recommended 1999 ammonia criteria.

The Acute (1-hour average) Criterion has changed from 19 (proposed in 2009) to 17 mg/L of Total Ammonia Nitrogen in 2013. The Chronic Criterion has changed from 0.91 (proposed in 2009) to 1.9 mg/L of Total Ammonia Nitrogen in 2013. Previous recommended criteria were variable based on pH and temperature of the water body.

⁶ These include the SWRCB Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP), the SWRCB Toxic Substances Monitoring Program (TSMP), the Fish Mercury Project (FMP), and studies conducted by Regional Water Boards and the United State Geological Survey (USGS).

Ammonia is considered one of the most important pollutants in the aquatic environment not only because of its highly toxic nature, but also its ubiquity in surface water systems. Ammonia is a type of nitrogen pollution that can enter water bodies via municipal wastewater discharges, animal waste runoff, air deposition, and runoff from agricultural lands. When ammonia is present in water at high enough concentrations, aquatic organisms cannot sufficiently excrete it, leading to toxic buildup in their internal tissues and blood, and potentially death.

Background

CWA section 304(a) aquatic life criteria serve as recommendations to states and tribes in defining ambient water concentrations that will protect against adverse ecological effects to aquatic life resulting from exposure to a pollutant found in water from direct contact or ingestion of contaminated water and/or food (i.e., in establishing water quality objectives). Aquatic life criteria address the CWA goals of providing for the protection and propagation of fish and shellfish. Under section 304(a), U.S. EPA is required to develop, and when needed, update criteria for water quality that accurately reflect the latest scientific knowledge. These criteria are based solely on data and best professional scientific judgments on toxicological effects.

Once section 304(a) water quality criteria are finalized, states may adopt the criteria into their water quality standards to protect designated uses of water bodies. In addition to the criteria document, U.S. EPA also publishes the supporting information to assist states considering adoption of the newly recommended criteria.

Applicability

If the State and Regional Water Boards choose to, they may subsequently adopt U.S. EPA's newly recommended criteria as statewide and/or region wide water quality objectives for Total Ammonia Nitrogen, superseding previous ammonia objectives. Once adopted into the Water Quality Control Plans, they are implemented by the Water Boards as enforceable water quality objectives through the issuance of NPDES permits, waste discharge requirements, enforcement orders, etc. Existing permits/orders will not likely be affected until renewed or rescinded.

Additional information about the 2013 ammonia criteria is at:

<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/aqlife/ammonia/index.cfm>.

B. Human Health Benchmarks for Pesticides are Updated

U.S. EPA has updated its list of human health benchmarks for pesticides (HHBP). U.S. EPA develops these benchmarks for use by states and water systems in determining whether the detection of a pesticide in drinking water, or source waters for drinking water, may indicate a potential human health risk. A total of 363 HHBPs are now available for pesticides that are currently registered for use on food crops.

The updated benchmarks are for pesticides for which Health Advisories or enforceable National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (e.g., maximum contaminant levels) have not yet been

developed. This year, U.S. EPA added 11 new HHBP to this list, revised 10 of the HHBPs published in 2012 to reflect new scientific information, and added cancer-effect benchmarks for 40 of the pesticides.

Background and Applicability

HHBPs are advisory or reference values only and are not legally enforceable federal standards. Advanced testing methods now allow pesticides to be detected in water at very low levels. The U.S. EPA has developed HHBPs to enable states, water systems, and the public to better determine whether the detection of a pesticide in drinking water may indicate a potential human health risk. They are also intended to help states prioritize monitoring efforts and to support internal decision-making. HHBPs reflect the latest scientific information and are set at levels in water at or below which adverse health effects are not anticipated.

The State and Regional Water Boards may consider using these benchmarks when assessing a water body's eligibility (i.e., degree of impairment) for designation on the CWA section 303(d) list of impaired waters although they are not currently used for the listing process. In the future, the State and Regional Water Boards may also consider these benchmarks when developing pesticide risk-based water quality objectives designed to protect humans from consumption or ingestion of pesticide-contaminated water. To the extent the benchmarks are adopted as statewide or region-wide water quality objectives, they would be enforceable and used by the Water Boards in the issuance of various new and renewal permits, order, and plans. Existing permits/orders will not likely be affected until renewed or rescinded.

Additional information on the revised list of human health benchmarks for pesticides is at www.epa.gov/pesticides/hhbp.

3. State Water Board Executive Director Adopts Amended Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems

Staff Contact: Christopher Means

In 2006, the State Water Board adopted Order No. [2006-0003-DWQ](#), "Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems" (SSS WDRs) to establish the framework for the statewide Sanitary System Overflow (SSO) Reduction Program and provide a consistent statewide approach for reducing sewage spills. The San Diego Water Board subsequently adopted Order No. [R9-2007-0005](#) to update its existing regional requirements (formerly [Order No. 96-04](#)) to supplement the statewide SSS WDRs.

The SSS WDRs also contain a Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), which includes SSO notification, reporting, record keeping, and spill monitoring requirements to facilitate compliance

and enforcement. At any time, the Executive Director of the State Water Board may make revisions to this MRP, including a reduction or increase in monitoring and/or reporting.

Nearly 100 million gallons of raw sewage have been reported by SSO WDR enrollees to have impacted surface waters statewide since January 2007,⁷ which supports the need for continuing and strengthening regulatory controls.

Following a January 24, 2012 workshop on the review and update of the SSS WDRs, the State Water Board decided to leave the WDRs intact and directed staff to review and evaluate the existing MRP. The State Water Board solicited comments on the Draft MRP in January and March of 2013 and worked with stakeholders to address concerns with MRP revisions. San Diego Water Board Staff participated in this process as part of the State Water Board Office of Enforcement's SSO Enforceability Workgroup. The workgroup looked for ways to enhance the MRP requirements to (1) better aid the collection of data for assessing the impacts to Beneficial Uses of surface waters resulting from sewage spills; and (2) provide the Water Boards with more timely responses from dischargers in the event of high volume SSOs.

Based on over six years of implementation of the SSS WDRs, the State Water Board concluded that the existing MRP was no longer adequate to advance the Sanitary Sewer Overflow Reduction Program objectives, assess compliance, or enforce the requirements of the SSS WDRs. The existing MRP contained only vague language requiring a Discharger to perform water quality monitoring in the event of a high volume sewage spill. The lack of specificity hampered Water Boards from getting timely information on potential impacts associated with a spill. Additionally, the existing MRP contained overly redundant spill notification requirements, necessitating three notification calls to various agencies in the event of a spill.

On July 30, 2013 the Executive Director of the State Water Board approved the final revised MRP, Order No. [WQ 2013-0058-EXEC](#).⁸ The table below contains a summary of the major revisions to the MRP, including revised spill category definitions, notifications, reporting, record keeping, and water quality monitoring requirements.

⁷ Based on enrollee reported data in the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) SSO Online Database.

⁸ A copy of the Revised MRP WQ 2013-0058-Exec and fact sheet is available at: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ssso/index.shtml

Summary of major revisions to the MRP for Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ		
MRP Element	New Requirement	Method
Redefined Spill Categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category 1: Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater of any volume that reaches surface waters or enters a MS4 system that is not fully recovered. • Category 2: Discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater of 1,000 gallons or greater that do not reach surface waters, or are fully recovered from the MS4. • Category 3: All other discharges of untreated or partially treated wastewater resulting from a collection system failure. 	na
Notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 2 hours of becoming aware of a Category 1 SSO greater than or equal to 1,000 gallons, notify California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) 	Call Cal EMA at (800) 852-7550
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category 1 SSO: Submit draft report within 3 business days of becoming aware of the spill and a certified report within 15 days of spill discovery. • Category 2 SSO: Submit draft report within 3 business days of becoming aware of the spill and certified report within 15 days of spill discovery. • Category 3 SSO: Submit certified report within 30 days of the end of the month in which the spill occurred. • SSO Technical Report: Submit within 45 calendar days after the end date of any Category 1 SSO in which 50,000 gallons or greater of sewage is spilled to a surface water. • “No SSO” Monthly Report: Certify that no SSOs occurred within 30 calendar days of the end of the month. 	Enter data into the CIWQS SSO Online Database (where required), certified by Legally Responsible Official.

Summary of major revisions to the MRP for Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ		
MRP Element	New Requirement	Method
Water Quality Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct water quality monitoring within 48 hours after initial SSO notification for Category 1 SSOs in which 50,000 gallons or greater is not recovered from waters of the State. Regional Boards are not precluded from requiring more detailed analyses than the requirements in the MRP. 	An SSO Technical Report is required to be uploaded into CIWQS for any Category 1 SSO in which 50,000 gallons or greater are spilled into surface waters within 45 calendar days.
Record Keeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SSO Event Records • Records documenting Sanitary Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP) implementation and changes/updates to the SSMP. • Records to document water quality monitoring for SSOs of 50,000 gallons or greater spilled to surface waters. • Collection system telemetry records if relied upon to document and/or estimate SSO Volume. 	Self-maintained records shall be available during inspections or upon request.

Adoption of the new MRP makes it necessary for the San Diego Water Board to revise the requirements contained in its regional SSO WDR, Order No. R9-2007-0005. This revision will be needed to ensure consistency with the State's revised SSO notification and reporting requirements contained in the MRP, the revised spill category definitions, and will likely add enhancements to the high volume spill water quality monitoring requirements.

Reliance by the San Diego Water Board on the Statewide WDRs and MRP as the exclusive regulatory vehicle for compliance in the San Diego Region is not recommended. Doing so would eliminate important requirements of existing regional WDRs and forgo future protections that the region-specific WDRs provide in three major areas:

1. The existing regional SSO WDR contains a strict discharge prohibition on all sewage discharges from a collection system up-gradient of the treatment plant,
2. The existing regional SSO WDR requires mandatory reporting of all known private lateral sewage discharges (PLSD),
3. The water quality monitoring requirements in the new State Board MRP will not provide data comparable to that on which staff and the San Diego Water Board currently rely to assess impacts from large spills. Therefore, staff intends to develop

regional monitoring requirements, including stream bioassessment and beneficial uses impact analyses, for high volume sanitary sewer overflows in revised regional WDRs.

There is not yet a timeframe for the development of revised regional WDRs. Information regarding development will be provided in future Executive Officer reports.

More information on the Statewide SSD WDR update is available at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/sso/.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

September 16, 2013

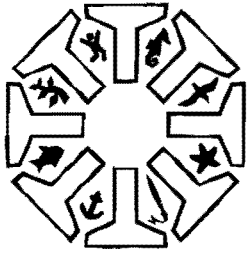
APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

DATE OF REPORT
September 13, 2013

**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 2013				
<i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
November 13, 2013				
<i>San Diego Water Board Office*</i>				
Tentative Resolution Endorsing the San Diego Water Board Practical Vision (<i>Gibson</i>)	Tentative Resolution	50%	NA	NA
Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Teritary Treatment Plant, Order No. R9-2013-0112 (<i>Lim</i>)	NPDES Reissuance	85%	7-Oct-13	Maybe
Assessment of Civil Liability for Eniss, Inc, San Diego County (<i>Rodriguez</i>)	Administrative Civil Liability	100%	TBD	Yes
December 11, 2013				
<i>San Diego Water Board Office*</i>				
Revision to WDRs for Former Omar Rendering Class I Landfill Order No. 97-40 (<i>Tamaki</i>)	WDR Addendum	0%	TBD	No
Administrative Civil Liability against the City of La Mesa, Sanitary Sewer Overflows to San Diego Bay via Chollas Creek, and to the Pacific Ocean via Alvarado Creek and the San Diego River (<i>Griffey</i>)	Administrative Civil Liability	50%	TBD	No

**As of September 30, 2013, the San Diego Water Board will be located at 2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92108 and our new main phone number will be 619.516.1990.*



San Diego Clean Bay Project

↓ For More Information:



EMAIL info@sdcleanbay.com

WEB sdcleanbay.com

TOLL-FREE
HOTLINE (855) 817-4397

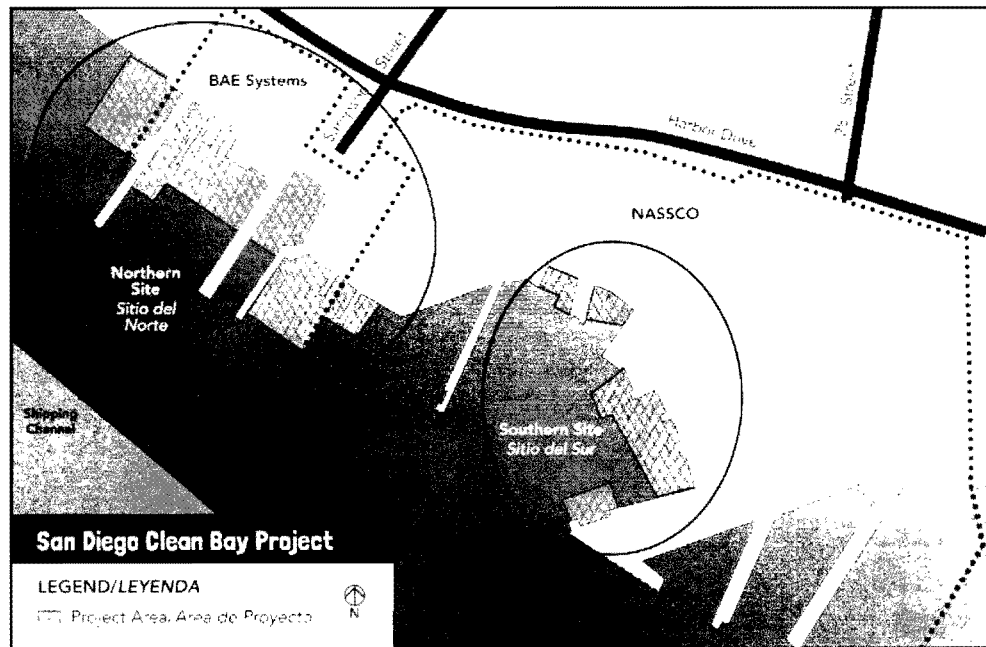
What is the San Diego Clean Bay Project?

In March 2012, the San Diego Regional Water Control Board (Water Board) issued a cleanup and abatement order (CAO No. R9-2012-0024) for San Diego Bay waters adjacent to the local shipyards in Barrio Logan. Scheduled to start in September 2013, the San Diego Bay Environmental Restoration Trust will begin a three-year construction project removing sediment from the area and improving the quality of San Diego Bay. A complete list of the parties involved with the Bay Cleanup can be found on Water Board's website at www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego.

The San Diego Bay Environmental Restoration Trust will remove sediment from the Bay floor that will help improve the quality of the Bay. In recognition of the foraging habits of the California Least Tern bird, dredging is primarily focused between the months of September and March.

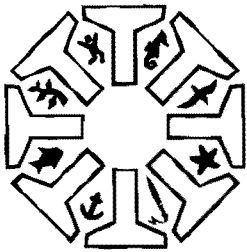
Cleanup Area

As seen in the map below, the cleanup areas will be located in the Bay directly adjacent to General Dynamics NASSCO and BAE Systems.



Project Timeline

2012 ↓	2013 ↓	2014 ↓	2015 ↓	2016 ↓
March Cleanup and abatement order is issued	August Project newsletter is distributed	March First dredging season ends	March Second dredging season ends	March Third dredging season ends
November Approval of the Remedial Action Plan	September First community meeting	April Project newsletter is distributed	April Project newsletter is distributed	April Project newsletter is distributed
	September First dredging season starts	August Project newsletter is distributed	August Project newsletter is distributed	July Final cleanup and abatement completion report
		September Second community meeting	September Third community meeting	July TBD
		September Second dredging season starts	September Third dredging season starts	July Post remedial monitoring



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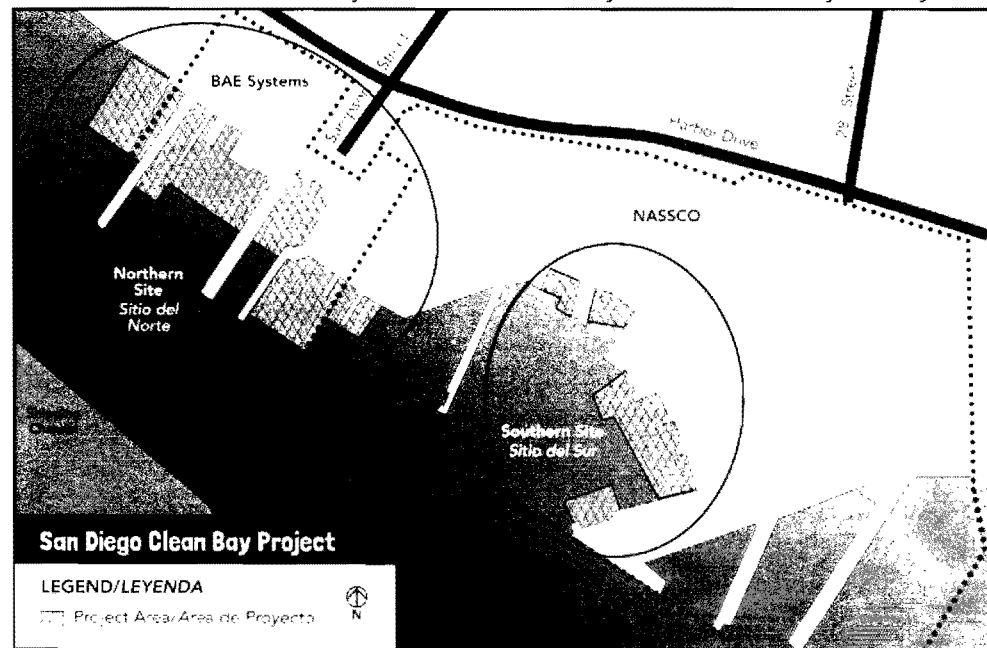
¿Qué es el Proyecto San Diego Clean Bay?

En marzo del 2012, la Junta Regional para el Control de la Calidad del Agua en San Diego (la Junta del Agua) emitió una orden de limpieza y remediación (CAO No. R9-2012-0024) para las aguas de la Bahía de San Diego adyacentes a los astilleros locales en Barrio Logan. A partir de septiembre del 2013, el Fideicomiso para la Restauración Ambiental de la Bahía de San Diego iniciará un proyecto de construcción de tres años de duración que removerá el sedimento de la zona y mejorará la calidad de la Bahía de San Diego. Puede encontrar una lista completa de las partes que participarán en la limpieza de la Bahía en el sitio web de la Junta www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego.

El Fideicomiso para la Restauración Ambiental de la Bahía de San Diego removerá el sedimento del fondo de la Bahía y ayudará a mejorar la calidad de la Bahía. Debido a los hábitos alimenticios del charrancito americano (California Least Tern), se estará dragando principalmente entre los meses de septiembre y marzo.

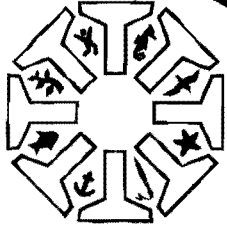
Zona de Limpieza

Como muestra el mapa que aparece abajo, las zonas de limpieza estarán ubicadas en la Bahía, directamente adyacentes a General Dynamics NASSCO y BAE Systems.

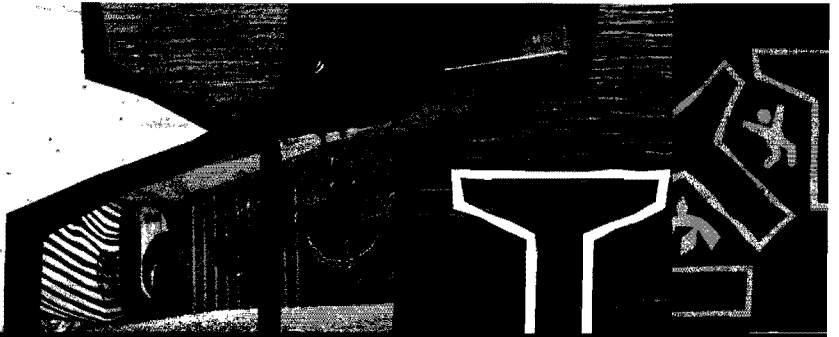


Cronograma del Proyecto

2012 ↓	2013 ↓	2014 ↓	2015 ↓	2016 ↓
Marzo Emisión de la orden de limpieza y remediación	Agosto Distribución del boletín del proyecto	Marzo Termina primera temporada de dragado	Marzo Termina segunda temporada de dragado	Marzo Termina tercera temporada de dragado
Noviembre Aprobación del Plan de Medidas Correctivas	Septiembre Primera reunión comunitaria	Abril Distribución del boletín del proyecto	Abril Distribución del boletín del proyecto	Abril Distribución del boletín del proyecto
	Septiembre Inicia primera temporada de dragado	Agosto Distribución del boletín del proyecto	Agosto Distribución del boletín del proyecto	Julio Limpieza final y publicación del informe final de remediación
		Septiembre Segunda reunión comunitaria	Septiembre Tercera reunión comunitaria	Julio Por determinar
		Septiembre Inicia segunda temporada de dragado	Septiembre Inicia tercera temporada de dragado	Monitoreo post remediación



San Diego Bay Cleanup



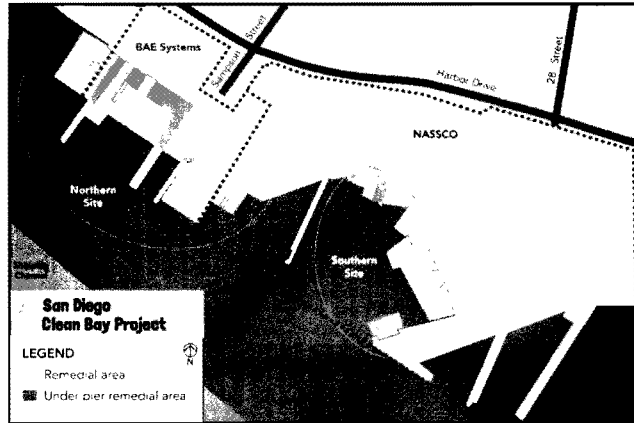
August 29, 2013

www.sdcleanbay.com

About the Cleanup Effort

In March 2012, the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) issued a cleanup and abatement order (CAO No. R9- 2012-0024) for San Diego Bay waters adjacent to the local shipyards in Barrio Logan. The project will include the removal of sediment near and around the NASSCO and BAE Systems shipyards. As work is set to begin in September, the project team at the Shipyard Sediment Site would like to ensure that the community is informed. As part of that effort, a project newsletter will be sent out twice a year at the beginning and end of each dredge season.

Additional information can be found year round by visiting our website at www.sdcleanbay.com. Additionally, if you have any questions about the project, please direct them to our project hotline at (855) 817-4397 or email us at info@sdcleanbay.com.



Upcoming Community Meeting

The San Diego Bay Environmental Restoration Trust would like to invite you to participate in a public meeting on September 10, 2013, from 6-8 p.m. The meeting will be held at:

The Barrio Station Theater
2175 Newton Ave.
San Diego, CA 92113

IMPORTANT Project Schedule Update

Work is scheduled to begin September 17, 2013. However, this date is contingent on all responsible parties agreeing to pay their share of the cleanup. As of the time of printing of this newsletter this had not occurred.

San Diego Bay
Environmental Restoration Trust
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Understanding the Project

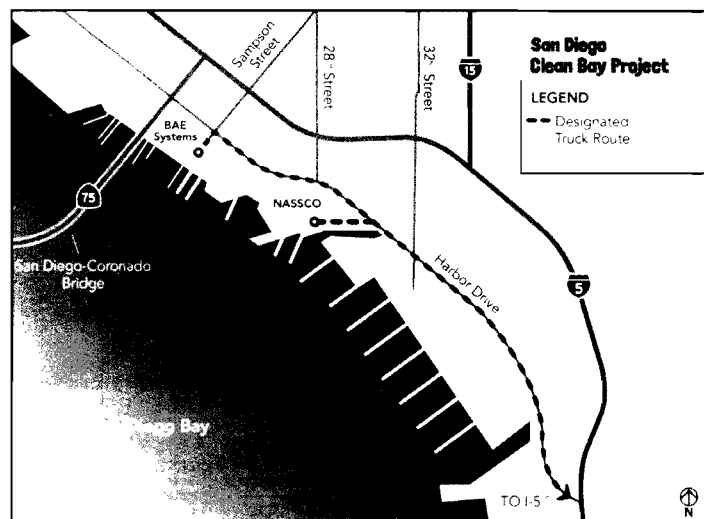
During construction, sediment within the project area will be dredged from the bay floor using a clamshell bucket. To prevent the contaminated sediment from spreading throughout the bay, a double silt curtain will be placed around the project area. Once the sediment is dredged from the bay floor, it will be mixed with cement to further reduce water content and then the material will be transported to a landfill.

Additionally, during and after the cleanup, water quality will be monitored to ensure the project's ongoing success. The contractor will have monitoring stations 250 and 500 feet from the dredge site with a reference station located 1,000 feet from the site in order to provide baseline readings.

To further its environmental goals, the San Diego Bay Environmental Restoration Trust will implement transportation controls that will reduce the noise and air pollution from project vehicles transporting the sediment away from the site.

Designated Truck Route

Sediment will be transported south on Harbor Drive to Interstate 5, then to a local landfill. The truck route has been designed to avoid and limit impact on residential neighborhoods.



Dredging Process Summary

- STEP 1:** Identified sediment is dredged by clamshell bucket and placed on floating barges
- STEP 2:** Excess water is drained from sediment
- STEP 3:** Barge is moved next to land or pier for offloading
- STEP 4:** Sediment is mixed with cement to further reduce water content
- STEP 5:** Sediment is offloaded from barge to truck with liner
- STEP 6:** Trucks are washed and inspected before leaving site
- STEP 7:** Sediment is transported to landfill via the approved truck route
- STEP 8:** Sediment is disposed at landfill
- STEP 9:** Truck returns to site for additional load(s) as needed (See step 5)

Project Schedule

Starting September 2013, it is anticipated that the San Diego Bay Environmental Restoration Trust will begin a three-year construction project removing sediment from the bay floor and improving the quality of San Diego Bay. In recognition of the foraging habits of the California Least Tern bird, dredging is primarily focused between the months of September and March.

MORE ON TIMING OF CLEANUP

Regarding the south site, some of the responsible parties have committed to funding their share of future remediation costs, while others have refused to provide the necessary funding. Until all of the named dischargers in the south site commit to implementing the cleanup, it may not proceed on schedule.