

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer's Report

November 18, 2015

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Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Drought Webpage

Staff Contact: Kimberly McMurray-Cathcart

In October 2015, a new link was added to the San Diego Water Board's home page entitled *Drought – Wasting Water*. Through this link, visitors can access information and obtain hyperlinks to:

- Report incidents of water waste to a water provider, a city, or the State;
- Understand State-wide drought prohibitions and local water restrictions;
- Learn about the benefits of water conservation and incentives to conserve; and
- Obtain contacts for emergency assistance in San Diego, Orange, or Riverside County when a private drinking water well goes dry.

Severe drought conditions in California prompted the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to undertake a number of actions to conserve water over the last 2 years.¹ Implementation of actions mandated by the State Water Board engaged approximately 45 local agencies in the water conservation and emergency assistance efforts in the San Diego Region, including water districts, counties, and cities. In addition to the State Water Board website, the local agencies maintain individual websites and many have implemented different restrictions, some of out of necessity following State mandated urban water use restrictions.² The San Diego Water Board's *Drought-Wasting Water* webpages supports these conservation actions and local efforts by consolidating a place where visitors can access links to multi-agency webpages quickly, within the context of the information sought.

The *Drought-Wasting Water* webpages underscore the connection between wasting water and the potential impacts on water quality, including links for visitors to find out more about local efforts to reuse and recycle our local water supply and minimize the San Diego Region's dependence on imported water.

Visit the San Diego Region's *Drought-Wasting Water* webpages at:
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/drought - wasting water/>

2. Status Update – Public Meeting at Magnolia Elementary School Adjacent to the Former Ametek Facility, El Cajon

Staff Contact: Sean McClain

The San Diego Water Board participated in a public meeting with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and San Diego County Public Health Department on September 24, 2015, at the Magnolia Elementary School in El Cajon. The meeting provided an update on the soil vapor and indoor air monitoring and planned vapor mitigation system at the school. San Diego Water

¹ The State Water Board drought year actions can be reviewed at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/drought/index.shtml.

² The State Water Board's adoption of emergency conservation regulations requiring reductions in urban water use can be found at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/conservation_portal/emergency_regulation.shtml.

Board staff provided information on the ongoing groundwater investigations and remediation efforts, which includes groundwater extraction and treatment. Approximately 100 people attended including parents, teachers, and representatives of the Magnolia Elementary School District.

The following action items were identified during the public meeting:

1. Ametek will work with stakeholders and expand the public outreach to improve communication;
2. Ametek will prepare a human health risk assessment for the mobile home parks downgradient of the site; and
3. The San Diego Water Board will participate in a public meeting planned for January 2016.

Ametek has continued to operate an on-site groundwater extraction and ultraviolet-oxidation treatment system. The system started operation in October 2012 and has extracted and treated approximately 800,000 gallons of groundwater polluted by chlorinated solvents. AMETEK augmented the groundwater remediation system in January 2015 by installing four additional groundwater extraction wells located along the northwestern boundary of the Magnolia Elementary School property. The objective of the off-site expansion is to remediate chlorinated solvents impacted groundwater emanating from the site.

In addition to the remediation started in October 2012, AMETEK began in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) injections in August 2015 to remediate the impacted groundwater beneath the site. The ISCO injections are currently being evaluated for effectiveness to remediate the onsite groundwater plume.



Former Ametek Facility and Magnolia School Location Map, El Cajon, CA.

3. 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

Erica Ryan began working as a Water Resource Control Engineer on October 1, 2015 in the Storm Water Management Unit. Her primary responsibilities are Waste Discharge & Water Recycling Requirements and Enforcement. Erica has a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering from U.C. San Diego. Erica joined the Water Board with 27 years of professional engineering experience.

Anayeli Picasso began working as a Scientific Aid on October 20, 2015 in the Central Cleanup Unit. Her primary duties are program support and data management. She received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Sciences from San Diego State University and is currently working towards a Master of Science degree also in Geological Sciences.

Faith Moore began working as a Scientific Aid on November 9, 2015 in the Source Control Regulation Unit. She is assisting with permits, monitoring, and data management activities.

Faith is a third year student at San Diego State University studying geology with an emphasis in hydrogeology.

Departures

Justin O'Brien, a Scientific Aid in the Source Control Regulation Unit, left State service on September 23, 2015. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Engineering from Clemson University. Justin moved to Hawaii to pursue a career.

Leah Anderson, a Scientific Aid in the Wetland and Riparian Protection Unit, left state service on October 9, 2015. Before being hired in April 2014, she worked as a volunteer. She recently graduated from San Diego State University with a Master's degree in Public Health and accepted a full-time position with the County of San Diego.

Recruitment

The recruitment process has begun to fill a Scientific Aid position in the Wetland and Riparian Protection Unit.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Recent Accomplishments in the Tijuana River Valley Watershed

Staff Contact: Melissa Valdovinos

Tijuana River Action Month (TRAM) 2015

TRAM is a series of education and stewardship events that has been hosted annually by the Tijuana River Action Network (TRAN) since 2010. TRAN consists of the Surfrider Foundation San Diego County Chapter, Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve, Tijuana Calidad de Vida, Wildcoast, and over 30 partners and supporters. For 2015, the following events were held on both sides of the border from September 12 to October 17:

- Trash clean-ups (nine events)
- Invasive plant removal (four events)
- Native vegetation plantings (two events)
- Trash repurposing workshops (two events)
- Community garden maintenance (one event)

TRAM's success is significant in protecting the watershed in preparation for the wet weather season. As an example, TRAM trash and tire removal accomplishments are summarized below. More information on TRAM is available at <http://www.tjriveraction.net/>.

Year	TRAM Volunteers	Trash Removed	Waste Tires Removed
2010	2,812	56 tons	3,000
2011	2,647	31 tons	350
2012	2,908	31 tons	687
2013	2,723	51 tons	185
2014	2,181	38 tons	106
2015*	>3,802	>21 tons	>210

*Summary for TRAM 2015 is not yet complete as totals for each event are still being gathered.

International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Minute 320

The IBWC signed Minute 320 on October 5, 2015 establishing an agreement between its U.S. and Mexico sections to address sediment, trash, and water quality problems in the Tijuana River Watershed. Executive Officer David Gibson spoke briefly at the signing ceremony, along with six other government representatives from both sides of the border. Minute 320 establishes a framework of binational cooperation through a Binational Core Group that will assess impacts, identify sources of pollution, propose solutions, and identify resources needed to address the sediment, trash, and water quality issues that plague the Tijuana River Watershed. The Binational Core Group will consist of representatives from the U.S. and Mexico IBWC sections; federal, state, and local governments from both sides of the border; and one nongovernmental organization. This action is a significant milestone toward accomplishing the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team's Strategy and its Five-Year Action Plan endorsed by the San Diego Water Board on February 8, 2012 and March 16, 2015, respectively. Minute 320 is available online at http://www.ibwc.state.gov/Files/Minutes/Minute_320.pdf.



IBWC Minute 320 signing ceremony on October 5, 2015

2. Reclamation of the Tijuana River Valley's Nelson Sloan Quarry

Staff Contact: Melissa Valdovinos

The Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team (TRVRT) is moving forward on one of its highest priority projects of the Five-Year Action Plan; reclamation of the Nelson Sloan quarry. The quarry site is 146.4 acres, of which approximately 46 acres were mined from 1982 to 2002. In 2003, the County of San Diego acquired the property with the condition of it being managed and operated in a manner consistent with the purposes of habitat protection/restoration and open space preservation. The County of San Diego recently hired a contractor to prepare a management and operations plan to evaluate alternatives and analyze costs for reclamation of the quarry using sediment excavated from other parts of the Tijuana River Valley, deposited by cross-border storm flows. Projected volumes of sediment from the cleanup excavations range from 2,570,000 to 4,780,000 cubic yards (cy) over the next 20 years.

The County provided a draft version of the Nelson Sloan quarry management and operations plan to stakeholder agencies on October 7, 2015 for a two-week review and comment period. The plan is an important step in achieving reclamation of the quarry using sediment excavated from other parts of the Tijuana River Valley. The draft plan takes into account three scenarios: total fill volumes of 100,000 cy, 1,000,000 cy, and 2,300,000 cy. For each scenario, the plan analyzes costs and various logistics, including sediment characterization, erosion control and best management practices, revegetation/restoration, and biological monitoring and maintenance. Such an evaluation is essential before the County and other stakeholder agencies can proceed with funding, design plans, environmental impact analysis, and permitting associated with reclaiming the quarry.

Information on the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team and its Five-Year Action Plan is available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/tijuana_river_valley_strategy/



Location of Nelson Sloan quarry

3. Basin Plan Triennial Review 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. PROJECT INFORMATION

Biological Objectives for Water Bodies in the San Diego Region		<i>Report Date</i>	November 1, 2015
		<i>Report Period</i>	July-October 2015
		<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	Delayed to Winter 2015/2016
	Draft Technical Reports complete	July-Sept 2016	
	Public Workshop	Summer 2016	
	Public and Peer Review Submission	Oct-Dec 2016	
	Board Hearing	2017	
Project web site	<i>Currently under development</i>		

II. PROGRESS REPORT

Reporting Period Events	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project team established from Monitoring, Assessment & Research Unit, the Restoration and Protection Planning Unit, and the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program. Project charter developed. Field data on non-perennial streams acquired and assessed.
Collaboration during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project team members met with City of San Diego in September 2015 to exchange information. 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 team members attended the California Aquatic Bioassessment Workgroup meeting in Davis in October 2015. Chad Loflen presented regional data at the meeting. The meeting showcased recent research and results of bioassessment monitoring and the use of stream biological monitoring data throughout the State.
Activities planned, but not completed	n/a
Key issues during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project team has been focused on assessing the capability and potential uses of the California Stream Condition Index for surface waters in the San Diego region. Project team has been considering 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"> Project team will continue to refine its approach for biological objectives. Continue to coordinate with State Water Board. Prepare public participation process Outline various materials for 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.

Issue 2: Chollas Creek Metals Site Specific Water Effect Ratio

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

Chollas Creek Metals Site Specific Water Effect Ratio (WER)	<i>Report Date</i>	November 1, 2015
	<i>Report Period</i>	July-October 2015
	<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"> 1. Use site specific data to revise total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for dissolved copper and dissolved zinc in Chollas Creek. 2. 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
	CEQA scoping meeting	August 2015	Held September 23, 2015
	Submit documents for public and peer review	December 2015	
	Board hearing	Summer 2016	
Project web site	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/basinplan_wer.shtml		

II. PROGRESS REPORT

Reporting Period Events	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEQA scoping meeting held September 23, 2015 in the Chollas Creek watershed. Approximately 20 people attended the meeting. It was held adjacent to Chollas Creek at the Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation to be convenient for stakeholders located within the watershed.
Collaboration during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CEQA scoping meeting included presentations of the WER data from the City of San Diego and its consultants.
Activities planned, but not completed	n/a
Key issues during period	Public comments received include a concern for potential effects to downstream waters, particularly the mouth of Chollas Creek in San Diego Bay.
Looking Forward	

Activities planned for next reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of public comments. • Submission of proposed Basin Plan amendment and CEQA Substitute Environmental Documents for public review. • Submission of proposed Basin Plan amendment scientific support documents to peer review.
Key issues on the horizon	None



Dr. Jerry Diamond of Tetra Tech, Inc. discussing WER study results at the September 24, 2015 CEQA scoping meeting.

Issue 3: Evaluation of Contact Water Recreation (REC-1) Water Quality Objectives and Methods for Quantifying Exceedances

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

<p>Evaluation of Contact Water Recreation (REC-1) Water Quality Objectives and the Methods for Quantifying Exceedances</p>	<p><i>Report Date</i></p>	<p>November 1, 2015</p>	
	<p><i>Report Period</i></p>	<p>July-October 2015</p>	
	<p><i>Overall Status</i></p>	<p>Project is on track</p>	
<p>Project Coordinator</p>	<p>Michelle Mata</p>	<p>Project Contacts</p>	<p>Michelle Mata and Cynthia Gorham</p>
<p>Supervisor</p>	<p>Cynthia Gorham, Restoration and Protection Planning Unit</p>		
<p>Project Description</p>	<p>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.</p>		

Project Objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect REC-1 beneficial uses; 2. To adopt new and/or updated regulations based upon the latest technical findings and scientific understanding; 3. To facilitate effective use of resources by regulated parties; and 4. To ensure judicious use of San Diego Water Board resources. 		
Triennial Review Commitments	<p>Staff commitments to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue participating on related technical, scientific, and regulatory advisory groups. 2. 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. 3. 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 in December 2015.
	Cost-benefit study public scoping meeting	August 2015	Held September 16, 2015
	Rec-1 public workshop	Spring 2016	
	Cost-benefit analysis completed	Fall 2016	
	Technical reports completed	November 2016	
	Board hearing for any recommended changes	2017	May require CEQA and peer review processes.
Project web site	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/issue3.shtml		

II. PROGRESS REPORT

Reporting Period Events	
Accomplishments during period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cost-benefit analysis steering committee was formed with representatives from the Water Board, City of San Diego, Counties of Orange and San Diego, the USEPA, San Diego Taxpayers Association, and the San Diego River Park Foundation. • Staff held a public workshop on September 16, 2015 to discuss the development of a cost-benefit analysis. The purpose of the meeting was to inform and consult the public on issues that should be considered in the analysis, including relevant costs, consequences, and alternatives. • The County of San Diego, with support from the County of Orange and the City of San Diego, has begun a public bidding process to select a contractor for the cost-benefit analysis.
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. • 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.
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"> • It is anticipated that various ongoing technical studies will be completed by December 2015. Once results from all studies are received, staff will evaluate and analyze the data. • 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 December 2015. • The cost-benefit contractor will be selected in early January 2016.
Key issues on the horizon	A public workshop will be scheduled for Spring 2016.

4. Eight Local Water Agencies Open Recycled Water Fill Stations

Staff Contact: John Odermatt

As of October 8, eight local water agencies have opened recycled water fill stations for residential and commercial uses. The eight agencies are Olivenhain Municipal Water District, the City of Del Mar, Padre Dam Municipal Water District, Fallbrook Public Utility District, Carlsbad Municipal Water District, the City of San Clemente, South Orange County Water Agency, and the City of Oceanside. San Diego Water Board staff expects to receive more applications from water suppliers for the operation of recycled water fill stations in the near future. Waste discharge requirements for the fill stations are being provided through enrollment of the stations in the statewide general order for recycled water use. As reported in August, staff worked with the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water and local agencies to develop requirements for the safe transport and use of recycled water from the fill stations. Operation of recycled water fill stations will facilitate water conservation during the ongoing drought by providing recycled water to replace potable water for various non-potable uses.

5. Over Irrigation Audits

Staff Contact: Frank Melbourn

In an effort to support the Governor-mandated water conservation measures, while simultaneously assessing compliance with municipal storm water permit requirements, the San Diego Water Board staff recently audited three municipal storm water copermittees (the Cities of Laguna Beach, Oceanside, and Temecula) to determine whether they were effectively prohibiting over irrigation discharges in accordance with their municipal storm water permit requirements. Pursuant to these requirements copermittees must have ordinances that prohibit over irrigation discharges to their municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) and must implement an Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge program to identify and eliminate such unauthorized discharges. A description of what each copermittee does to comply with the requirements of the municipal storm water permit is included in each of their Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plans (JRMP).

The audits included a review of the JRMP and relevant ordinance(s), along with site visits to each of the cities. Generally, the audit identified illicit discharges in each of the cities and found that all three cities have ordinances in place that prohibit over irrigation discharges. Each of the cities includes the following measures in their JRMP:

1. Public education focused on eliminating and reducing over irrigation discharges
2. Hotlines to receive over irrigation complaints
3. Employee training to recognize over irrigation discharges
4. Complaint tracking in a city database
5. Complaint referral to water districts for initial investigation³

However, the audit concluded that at least one city was not implementing its established jurisdictional programs with respect to over irrigation. Specifically, the City of Temecula relies

³ Excluding the City of Oceanside because it provides water to residents and enforcement is done by the City's code compliance department.

solely on its water supplier, Rancho California Water District (RCWD), to conduct over irrigation investigations without any coordination on the follow up or resolution. The City reported that there were no over irrigation complaints last summer, whereas RCWD reported 311 complaints related to over irrigation and indicated that this information was never requested by, or provided to, the City of Temecula. Although the municipal storm water permit does not prohibit other parties (e.g. water purveyors) from assisting with copermittees' compliance efforts, it is necessary for copermittess to be constantly aware of these efforts in order to assess their compliance with municipal storm water permit requirements and effectively implement their JRMP. At this point, the City has been made aware of the audit findings, but has not yet had the opportunity to evaluate the written results of the audit.

By contrast, the audit found that the Cities of Laguna Beach and Oceanside coordinated with their water supplier and followed up on over irrigation complaints. Their staff implemented a progressive enforcement strategy; starting off with education materials, warnings, and if necessary administrative citations. Furthermore, the Cities of Laguna Beach and Oceanside implemented a database to track and ensure complaints were followed up on and resolved.

Reducing over irrigation is a critical element of the municipal storm water permit; not only does it minimize water waste and reduce our reliance on imported water, but it also prevents water pollution from occurring in the first place. Over irrigation discharges can carry pathogens, nutrients, and fertilizers to the receiving waters. For this reason, San Diego Water Board staff will continue to focus on these requirements through oversight of the copermittees' Water Quality Improvement Plans, irrespective of current water supply conditions.

For more information on over-irrigation and the drought, see our drought web page at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/drought_-_wasting_water/index.shtml

6. Enforcement Actions for August and September 2015 (*Attachment B-6*)

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the months of August and September, the San Diego Water Board issued 17 written enforcement actions as follows; 4 Notice of Violation and 13 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each enforcement action taken is provided in the Table below. 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. Underground Storage Tank Program – Annual Agency Status Report, Fiscal Year 2014/2015

Staff Contact: Lalitha Thotakura

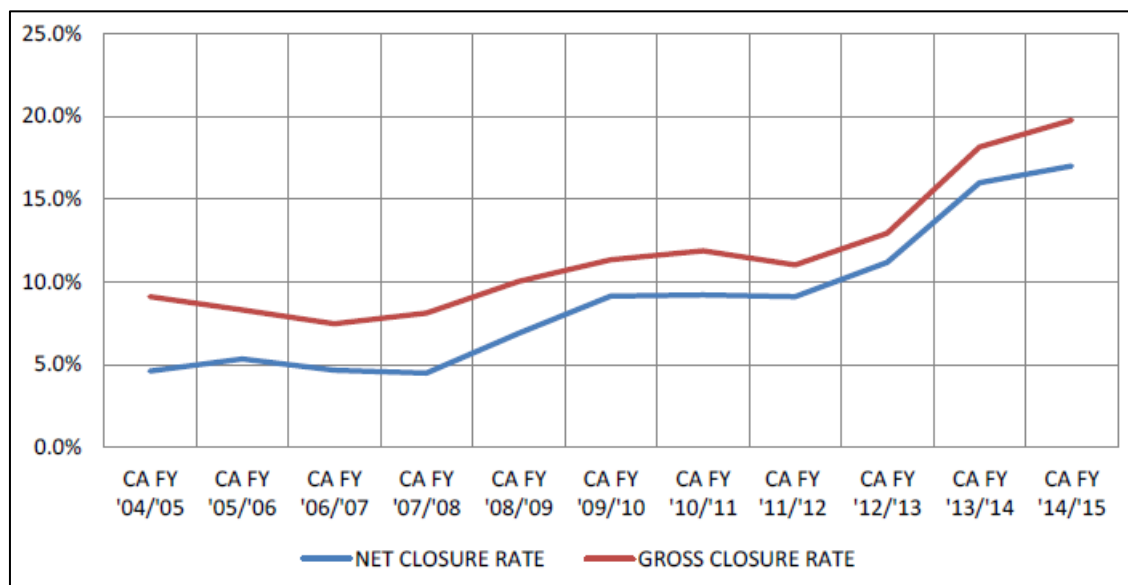
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 9 and State Water Board annually report leaking underground storage tank (LUST) case performance data. The metrics reported in the Annual Agency Report for California Fiscal Year 2014/2015 (Annual Report) include closure rates, average case age, low-threat closure checklist completion rates, agency response time to submittals, case load status, and cleanup fund status for nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards), the State Water Board, and 23 active Local Oversight Program Agencies.

San Diego Water Board highlights from the Annual Report are:

- Successful closure of 42 cases, exceeding the performance measure of 20 cases.
- Lowest funding per open case (\$3,259) and case closure (\$16,475) among the Regional Water Boards.
- One hundred percent on-time responses to workplans (less than 60 days from the date of submittal).

Case closure rate of LUST cases has been steadily increasing since the adoption of the Low Threat Closure Policy in 2012. Figure 1 demonstrates this increase in case closure rates.

Figure 1. California Net and Gross Case Closure Rates



8. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)—July and August 2015 (*Attachment B-8*)

Staff Contact: Dat Quach

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report sanitary sewer overflow spills (SSOs) through an on-line system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System* (CIWQS). These spill reports are required under the [Statewide General SSO Order](#)⁴, the [San Diego Region-wide SSO Order](#)⁵, and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities⁶ report this information voluntarily. The SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the following State Water Board webpage:

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

A summary of the information reported for July and August 2015 is provided in the following tables:

1. Table 1: July and August 2015 Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
2. Table 2: July and August 2015 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Spills in the San Diego Region.

9. Quarterly Dredge and Fill Project Action Report, July through September 2015 (*Attachment B-9*)

Staff Contact: Eric Becker

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that any person applying for a federal license or permit for a project, which may result in a discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States, obtain a water quality certification (401 certification) that the specific activity complies with all applicable State water quality standards, limitations, requirements, and restrictions. The most common federal permit that requires a 401 certification is a CWA Section 404 permit, most often issued by the Army Corps of Engineers, for the placing of fill (sediment, rip rap, concrete, pipes, etc.) in waters of the United States (i.e. ocean, bays, lagoons, rivers and

⁴ 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*.

⁵ San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

⁶ 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.

streams). Section 401 further provides that certification conditions shall become conditions of any federal license or permit for the project. The regulations governing California's issuance of 401 certifications are contained in sections 3830 through 3869 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. The San Diego Water Board is the State agency responsible for issuing such certifications for projects in the San Diego Region. The San Diego Water Board has delegated this function to the Executive Officer by regulation.

Upon receipt of a complete 401 certification application, the San Diego Water Board or its Executive Officer may 1) issue a certification that the project complies with water quality standards, 2) issue a conditional certification for the project, 3) deny certification for the project or 4) deny certification for the project without prejudice when procedural matters preclude taking timely action on the certification application. If the certification is denied, the federal license or permit for the project is deemed denied as well. In cases where there will be impacts to waters of the United States attributable to the project, the certification will include appropriate conditions to offset the impacts through compensatory mitigation. In cases where a federal permit or license is not required because project impacts have been determined to only affect waters of the State, the San Diego Water Board may permit the project by adopting Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) with appropriate conditions to protect the water quality and beneficial uses of those waters.

Table B-9 (attached) contains a list of actions taken during the months of July, August, and September 2015. The first page of the Table summarizes the total impacts to waters of the United States and State, and the proposed mitigation for the individual months and quarter. This information is an imprecise measure of the actual conditions. For example, the data can be skewed depending on what is considered "self-mitigating" and how mitigation is categorized (i.e. establishment, restoration, or enhancement). Another limitation is that the data relies on the assumption that all the mitigation required is implemented and successful, and does not take into consideration any additional impacts resulting from illegal fill activities.

Public notices for 401 certification applications can be found on the San Diego Water Board 401 certification web site at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/index.shtml .

401 certifications issued since January 2008 can also be found on the San Diego Water Board web site at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/401projects.shtml .

For a complete list of State Water Board issued general orders, please refer to

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/generalorders.shtml .

10. New Stage III-D2 Unit On-line at Sycamore Landfill

Staff Contact: Amy Grove

Republic Services has completed construction on another expansion unit at the Sycamore Landfill. Stage III-D2, a 1.1 acre lateral expansion that adds essential short-term solid waste capacity of approximately 300,000 cubic yards (approximately 200,000 tons), is on-line and receiving waste. On October 1, 2015, San Diego Water Board staff completed a final inspection of Stage III-D2 and deemed the construction to be complete.

Waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for Stage III-D2, as well as the recently constructed Stage III-C, and yet to be constructed Stages III-D1 and IV, were adopted in an addendum to the Sycamore Landfill WDR Order by the San Diego Water Board in April 2015. Stage IV is now under construction. Once built, these new units will increase landfill capacity by 1.97 million cubic yards or approximately 1.5 million tons of waste.

The Master Plan for Sycamore Landfill envisions expanding the landfill to an estimated gross capacity of 152.6 million cubic yards, or approximately 117.6 million tons of waste. Republic Services is preparing a Joint Technical Document (JTD) to serve as the Report of Waste Discharge for the remaining Master Plan expansion. Republic Services estimates that the Master Plan expansion will extend the service life of the landfill until at least May 2045.



Figure 1: The new Stage III-D2 unit at Sycamore Landfill

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

1. Recycled Water Research Workshop

Staff Contact: Fisayo Osibodu

What is the future of recycled water, and how can the Water Boards encourage research to ensure safe and increased use of recycled water for potable and non-potable purposes? The State Water Board collaborated with the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP), the National Water Research Institute, and the WaterReuse Research Foundation to convene a recycled water research workshop at the SCCWRP⁷ office on October 27 and 28, 2015. The goals of the workshop were to discuss the state of the science, monitoring techniques, and water treatment reliability for constituents of emerging concern (CECs)⁸ in recycled water and potable reuse projects; and to prioritize CEC monitoring and research activities that will ensure potable and non-potable supplies from recycled water are protective of public health and the environment. The workshop was well attended by representatives from the Water Boards, water purveyance, wastewater, and storm water agencies, research organizations, and universities.

The attendees heard presentations from experts on topics such as the current state of CEC monitoring, application of bioassays⁹ for recycled water, performance of treatment technologies for removing CECs, emerging treatment technologies and monitoring strategies, reliability and resiliency of treatment technologies for potable reuse projects, and more. Breakout sessions followed the technical presentations to facilitate group discussion and develop a consensus on identifying critical recycled water research needs. Research needs identified through the breakout sessions included the following:

- Determining the levels of concern of specific CECs in recycled water and drinking water.
- Determining risks associated with transformation products of CECs during treatment.
- Identifying suitable indicator compounds for CECs.
- Developing standard methods for monitoring CECs.
- Identifying correlations between bioassay results and human health risks.

Information from the workshop will help the State Water Board to identify and prioritize research needs that ensure potable and non-potable water supplies from recycled water are protective of public health and the environment, and provide baseline information to assist in allocating resources to fund recycled water research.

⁷ Southern California Coastal Water Research Project: <http://www.sccwrp.org/Homepage.aspx>

⁸ Chemical constituents from pharmaceuticals, industrial products, and personal care products, such as fragrances and cosmetics, are being detected in treated wastewater and surface waters. These chemical constituents are often generally referred to as CECs because the risk to human health and the environment associated with their presence, frequency of occurrence, or source may not be known.

⁹ Bioassays are tests conducted in living organisms (in vivo) or with living cells (in vitro) to determine the hazard or potency of a chemical by its effect on animals, isolated tissues, or microorganisms.

2. Direct Potable Reuse in California Seminar

Staff Contact: Alex Cali

The National Water Research Institute convened the Direct Potable Reuse (DPR) in California Specialty Seminar at the David Brower Center in Berkeley on September 23, 2015. San Diego Water Board staff member, Alex Cali, attended the seminar to learn more about the regulatory issues and concerns with regulating DPR projects in the future. The purpose of the seminar was to discuss and review issues related to DPR that will be addressed by the DPR Expert Panel organized by the State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW). During the seminar it was acknowledged that the initiatives taken by the City of San Diego and other water agencies in the San Diego Region played a large role in creating the need to develop State regulations for indirect potable reuse (IPR) of recycled water and to analyze the feasibility of DPR.

To date only IPR regulations have been adopted by the State Water Board, specifically for groundwater replenishment. The DDW is currently drafting surface water augmentation regulations for the State for IPR. Some principles the Expert Panel will focus on during the DPR feasibility study are the following;

- Maintain high quality conventional California water supply sources;
- Keep unregulated chemicals of concern below levels found in conventional sources; and
- Keep pathogenic microorganism annual risk of infection below 1/10,000.

A key to both IPR and DPR projects is demonstrating adequate removal of pathogenic organisms in the treatment design. The removal goals for pathogenic organisms are as follows, 10-log *Cryptosporidium*, 10-log *Giardia*, and 12-log enteric virus.¹⁰ The pathogen removal goals are equal to the USEPA pathogenic microorganism densities, which yield an annual risk of infection of 1/10,000. The main difference between IPR and DPR is removing the environmental buffer in the treatment process. Whether it is groundwater replenishment (an aquifer) or surface water augmentation (a reservoir), IPR projects have an environmental buffer which provides additional removal of pathogens. The environmental buffer also allows for lag time in the case of a wastewater treatment plant failure. The lack of lag time is a concern with DPR.

The State Water Board set goals in the Recycled Water Policy (Policy)¹¹ of increasing recycled water use over 2002 levels by one million acre-feet per year (AFY) by 2020, and two million AFY by 2030. The 2002 level of recycled water use was 525,000AFY.¹² At the seminar, State Water Board Vice Chair, Frances Spivy-Weber, reported that 2014 recycled water use in the State was 669,000 AFY. To reach the 2020 goal in the Policy, recycled water use must increase by 856,000 AFY. In other words, recycled water use in the State must more than double in five years to meet the Policy goal. DPR projects, like the proposed Pure Water San Diego project, will be needed to reach this goal.

¹⁰ 10-log removal is 99.99999999% removal and 12-log removal is 99.9999999999% removal

¹¹ Available on-line at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_recycling_policy/docs/recycledwaterpolicy_approved.pdf

¹² http://www.water.ca.gov/pubs/conservation/water_facts_no._23__water_recycling/waterfact23.pdf

3. Fiscal Year 2014-15 Invoice Collection Report and Fiscal Year 2015-16 Annual Fee Schedule (*Attachment C-3*)

Staff Contact: Kimberly McMurray-Cathcart

Each person who discharges waste or proposes to discharge waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State is required by Water Code section 13260 to pay an annual fee and file a report of waste discharge with the appropriate Regional Water Board. Fees are set by the State Water Board by adoption of regulations which establishes an annual schedule of fees in accordance with Water Code section 13260. The State Water Board is required by Water Code section 13260 to adjust fees annually to conform to the revenue levels set forth in the Budget Act. The State Water Board adopted the annual schedule of fees for Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 on September 16, 2015.¹³

Annual fees are collected through scheduled invoicing of dischargers by the State Water Board. Revenue collected through the invoicing of annual fees is deposited in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund (WDPF), as required by Water Code section 13260. Inquiries from dischargers about the nature, basis, and content of the invoices sent by the State Water Board are fielded by the Fee Coordinators at the Regional Water Boards.

Distinct from other program fees, Site Cleanup Program (SCP) dischargers are not subject to invoicing or payment of annual fees under Water Code section 13260. Instead, Water Code section 13304 authorizes the Regional Water Boards to recover costs associated with the oversight of cleanup at sites where a discharge of waste has occurred and that discharge creates, or threatens to create, a condition of pollution or nuisance. The SCP is funded from the Cleanup and Abatement Account (Cleanup Account), oversight costs are billed to responsible parties pursuant to Water Code section 13365, and the costs recovered are deposited back into the Cleanup Account in accordance with Water Code section 13441. The State Water Board invoices dischargers on behalf of the Regional Water Boards for oversight work performed by staff assigned to a cleanup site.

Attachment C-2 contains the following content on fee collection in FY 14-15 and information on annual fees in FY 15-16:

- I. A summary of invoicing for the San Diego Region in FY 14-15;
- II. Unpaid Invoices in the San Diego Region FY 2011 to 2015;
- III. Unpaid Invoices in the San Diego Region FY 2014-15 by Program;
- IV. Process for Collection of Unpaid Invoices; and
- V. Fiscal Year 2015-16 Annual Fee Schedule Highlights.

¹³ The Fee Schedule is in the California Code of Regulations at title 23, Cal. Code Regs., §2200. For copies of the Fee Schedule: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/fees/water_quality/docs/fy1516_fee_schedule.pdf.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

November 18, 2015

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
December 16, 2015				
<i>Padre Dam Municipal Water District</i>				
Waste Discharge Requirements and Monitoring and Reporting Program Reissuance: Teledyne Ryan Aeronautical, Closure and Post-	WDR Reissuance	99%	30-Sep-15	Yes
Update on Beach Water Quality and Fecal Indicator Bacteria Testing Methods by the Southern California Coastal Waters Research Project (<i>Gibson</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Addendum No. 1: Order No. R9-2009-0072, County of San Diego Sanitation District, San Pasqual Academy Water Pollution Control Facility, San Diego County (<i>Osibodu</i>)	WDR Addendum	99%	19-Jul-2015	Maybe
January 2016				
<i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
February 10, 2016				
<i>San Diego Water Board</i>				
Information Item on Geotracker (<i>Anderson / McClain</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Update on Implementation of the Practical Vision and Operational Plan for 2016. (<i>Gibson</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Addendum No. 1: Order No. R9-2009-0072, County of San Diego Sanitation District, San Pasqual Academy Water Pollution Control Facility, San Diego County (<i>Osibodu</i>)	WDR Addendum	99%	19-Jul-2015	Maybe
Assesment of Civil Liability for Construction Storm Water Violation Against San Altos-Lemon Grove, LLC. (<i>Jayne</i>)	ACL Complaint	95%	TBD	No

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
September 10, 2014		
Information from San Diego MS4 Copermittees regarding outreach to educate and inform the public about compliance efforts	Abarbanel	
Beach water quality update by SCCWRP	Abarbanel	Scheduled for December 2015.
March 16, 2015		
Follow up to Recycled Water item from February Agenda: what would it take to achieve zero discharge to the ocean by 2025 or 2030	Abarbanel	Scheduled for December 2015.
Estimate of PYs necessary to achieve the goals of the Practical Vision, the amount of PYs expected during the next fiscal year, and an accounting of what will not be accomplished due to the expected shortfall.	Abarbanel	Executive Officer and Assistant Executive Officer to discuss with Board Chair.
April 15, 2015		
Information Item regarding Padre Dam Advanced Treatment Facility	Strawn	May 13, 2015 Executive Officer's Report
June 24, 2015		
Update on Ametek cleanup	Strawn	November 18, 2015 Executive Officer's Report
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		
Briefing on Senate Bill 163	Olson	Scheduled for December 2015
Update on Nelson Sloan Quarry project.	Strawn	November 2015 EOR.
Using sea level rise mapping capabilities developed by the USN.	Abarbanel	
Tour of USN laboratory	Olson	

Enforcement Actions for August and September 2015

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Facility	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Requirements/ Order Violated
08/13/2015	Notice of Violation No. R9-2015-0130	Brightwater Ranch, Lakeside	Discharge of fill to waters of the U.S./State without authorized Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401 Water Quality Certification or Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR).	California Water Code (CWC) Section 13260, 13376, and Basin Plan Waste Discharge Prohibitions No. 1 and 14
09/22/2015	Notice of Violation No. R9-2015-0139	M.B. Organics, Inc. Galway, Riverside	Failure to submit a report of waste discharge (ROWD) for the purposes of producing compost at the site; failure to submit an annual fee.	CWC Section 13260, 13264, and Basin Plan Waste Discharge Prohibitions
09/29/2015	Notice of Violation No. R9-2015-0150	Clinton Keith Rd at I-215 Project and Ivy St. Bridge Replacement Project, Murrieta	Failure to comply with CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification monitoring and reporting requirements.	CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification Nos. 07C-114, 09C-059
09/29/2015	Notice of Violation No. R9-2015-0154	LOSSAN/Mid Coast Corridor Rail Project at Rose Canyon, San Diego	Unauthorized discharges of sediment and sediment-laden storm water due to failure to implement proper best management practices (BMPs) at the construction site.	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ
08/04/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Cal Artisan Castings, San Diego	Failure to recertify for permit coverage, failure to notify of new business name and process changes.	NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Facility	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Requirements/ Order Violated
08/07/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Wesselink Dairy, Winchester	Failure to pay annual fee, failure to send annual updates on the operational status of the Wesselink dairy.	WDR Order No. R9-2007-0042 CWC Section 13260.d.1.A
08/07/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	RE Hazard Contracting Co, San Diego	Poor housekeeping BMPs.	NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ
08/11/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Rush Press, San Diego	Failure to recertify for permit coverage and failure to notify of business changes.	NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ
08/26/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Briggs Road Project, Murrieta	Repeated failure to submit mitigation and monitoring reports in accordance with certification requirements.	CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. 03C-002
09/14/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Escondido	Failure to implement and maintain permanent storm water treatment control BMPs for various Priority Development Projects (PDPs).	NPDES Municipal Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2007-0001 and R9-2013-0001.
09/14/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	South Bay Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego	Exceedance of effluent limitations for 7-day average Fecal Coliform, 30-day average Total Coliform, and 30-day average Sulfate.	WDR Permit Order No. 2000-203

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Facility	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Requirements/ Order Violated
09/16/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	La Jolla Del Ray Phase 2, San Diego	Unauthorized discharges of sediment and sediment-laden storm water at the construction site.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
09/18/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Bancroft and Olive Recycling, Spring Valley	Failure to implement good housekeeping BMPs, structural BMPs, and secondary containment BMPs.	NPDES General Industrial Storm Water Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ
09/21/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Correia Middle School, San Diego	Failure to implement proper BMPs at the construction site.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. R9-2009-0009-DWQ
09/30/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Point Loma Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP), San Diego	Effluent exceedance of chronic toxicity maximum daily limit on May 12 and June 2, 2015.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2009-0001
09/30/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant, Camp Pendleton	Receiving water exceedances of the Fecal Coliform single sample maximum.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2013-0112
09/30/2015	Staff Enforcement Letter	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside	Unauthorized discharge of wastewater from the WWTP's land outfall line, and receiving water exceedances of the Fecal Coliform single sample maximum.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2011-0016

Table 1: July-August 2015 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows 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	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
		(Gallons)	(Gallons)	Waters*						
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	40	0	0	0%	0%	1*	4.8	282.0	69,420
		3	3	0	100%	0%				
Coronado City	City Of Coronado CS	10	10	0	100%	0%		6.6	39.3	24,697
		30	30	0	100%	0%				
Encinitas City	City of Encinitas CS	50	50	0	100%	0%	2*	4.0	123.0	36,100
		8,000	0	0	0%	0%				
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo OO CS	290	0	290	0%	100%		10.7	370.0	142,000
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside of CS	50	50	0	100%	0%		4.6	76.8	23,000
		25	0	25	0%	100%				
Imperial Beach City	City of Imperial Beach CS	50	50	0	100%	0%		4.4	39.5	26,324
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	170	170	0	100%	0%		0.0	155.0	58,244
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	15	15	0	100%	0%		9.0	86.0	18,000
National City	City Of National City CS	600	600	0	100%	0%		1.0	105.0	58,967
Oceanside City	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside Outfall CS	200	0	200	0%	100%		35.6	439.7	169,527
Poway City	City of Poway CS	48	48	0	100%	0%		3.4	185.0	42,862
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	15	15	0	100%	0%		145.0	3,002.0	2,186,810
		385	385	0	100%	0%				
San Diego County Dept of Public Works	County of San Diego CS	350	350	0	100%	0%		10.0	407.0	151,500
Santa Margarita Water District	Santa Margarita Water District CS	60	60	0	100%	0%		12.0	607.0	155,000
US Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	USMC Base, Camp Pendleton CS	800	600	0	75%	0%	3*	35.0	122.0	85,000
		2,057	525	0	26%	0%				
Totals for Public Spills		10,391	1,836	515						
Totals for Federal Spills		2,857	1,125	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 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* 40 gallons were discharged to land and all 40 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

2* 8000 gallons were discharged to land and all 8000 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

3* 800 gallons were discharged to land. 600 gallons were recovered, and 200 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

4* 2057 gallons were discharged to land. 525 gallons were recovered, and 1532 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 2: July-August 2015 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Spills in the San Diego Region

Reporting Agency	Collection System	Total Recovered*		Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections	
		(Gallons)	(%)							
Eastern Municipal Water District	Temecula Valley RCS	90	0	90	0%	100%		218,981	55,201	
		20	0	20	0%	100%				
		25	0	25	0%	100%				
		30	10	20	33%	67%				
		200	125	75	63%	37%			102,211	16,675
		10	10	0	100%	0%				
		10	2	0	20%	0%	1*			
50	40	10	80%	20%						
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside of CS	130	15	115	12%	88%		23,000	4,682	
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	810	810	0	100%	0%		58,244	13000	
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	1	1	0	100%	0%		18,000	6,650	
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	50	25	25	50%	50%		165,000	50,200	
National City	City Of National City CS	1	1	0	100%	0%		58,967	8,000	
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Padre Dam CS	12	12	0	100%	0%		67,658	15,024	
		135	135	0	100%	0%				
		12	12	0	100%	0%				
		33	27	6	82%	18%				
San Clemente City	City of San Clemente CS	23	10	13	43%	57%		67,373	16,237	
		2	2	0	100%	0%				
		32	16	16	50%	50%				
		97	97	0	100%	0%				
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	112	112	0	100%	0%		2,186,810	267,237	
		24	24	0	100%	0%				
		546	480	66	88%	12%				
		140	140	0	100%	0%				
		900	780	120	87%	13%				
		31	31	0	100%	0%				
		58	58	0	100%	0%				
		210	210	0	100%	0%				
		300	150	150	50%	50%				

Table 2: July-August 2015 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Spills in the San Diego Region

Reporting 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)					
Vista City	City of Vista CS	180	180	0	100%	0%		90,000	16,367
		80	80	0	100%	0%			
Totals		4,354	3,595	751					

*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 8 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

QUARTERLY DREDGE AND FILL PROJECT ACTION REPORT FIRST QUARTER FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016

Reporting Period	Certifications/WDR Applications Received	Certifications/WDRs Issued ¹	Enrollment In State Certifications ²	Certification/WDR Amendments ³	Certification Withdrawals ⁴	Certification Denials Issued ⁵	Total Pending Applications
July	7	1	2	2	1	0	
August	10	3	1	0	0	0	
September	15	5	4	0	1	0	
Quarterly Total	32	9	7	2	2	0	
YTD TOTAL	32	9	7	2	2	0	104

Reporting Period	Permanent Impacts ⁶ (Acres)	Temporary Impacts ⁶ (Acres)	Establishment Mitigation ⁷ (Acres)	Re-establishment Mitigation ⁸ (Acres)	Rehabilitation Mitigation ⁹ (Acres)	Enhancement Mitigation ¹⁰ (Acres)	Preservation Mitigation ¹¹ (Acres)
July	0.32	11.52	0.91	0.37	12.09	-1.57	0.52
August	0.18	0.84	0.017	0.25	0.84	0.002	0
September	1.25	0.19	4.52	0.01	1.15	0.2	1
Quarterly Total	1.75	12.55	5.45	0.63	14.08	-1.37	1.52
YTD TOTAL	1.75	12.55	5.45	0.63	14.08	-1.37	1.52

1. Certifications can be low impact, conditional, or programmatic. Low impact certifications are issued to projects that have minimal potential to adversely impact water quality. Conditional certifications are issued to projects that have the potential to adversely impact water quality, but by complying with technical conditions, will have minimal impacts. Programmatic certifications are conditional certifications issued to projects with like, recurring, or long-term impacts, thereby requiring continuous oversight.
2. In cases where the State Water Resources Control Board has issued a programmatic certification (State Certification), the Regional Water Boards are responsible for reviewing projects in their area to confirm whether they qualify for enrollment in the programmatic certifications. Amendments are revisions to certifications that have been issued.
3. Withdrawals refers to projects that the applicant or San Diego Water Board has withdrawn due to procedural issues not corrected within one year.
4. Denials are issued when a project will adversely impact water quality and suitable mitigation measures are not proposed or possible.
5. Permanent impacts (P) result in a permanent fill or loss of wetland function and value. Temporary impacts (T) are expected to return to their original condition within one year.
6. Establishment is defined as the creation of vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State where the resource has never previously existed (e.g. conversion of nonnative grassland to a freshwater marsh).
7. Re-establishment is defined as the return of natural/historic functions to a site where vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State previously existed (e.g., removal of fill material to restore drainage).
8. Rehabilitation is defined as the improvement of the general suite of functions of degraded vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., removal of a heavy infestation or monoculture of exotic plant species from jurisdictional areas and replacing with native species).

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10. Enhancement is defined as the improvement to one or two functions of existing vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., removal of small patches of exotic plant species from an area containing predominantly natural plant species).
11. Preservation is defined as the acquisition and legal protection from future impacts in perpetuity of existing vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., conservation easement).

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ^{1,2}	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/ WDR ACTION ²
7/2/2015	LS Terracina, LLC	Terracina Project	The amendment allows for additional permanent streambed impacts incurred via channel grading, as well as additional temporary impacts due to cleaning existing concrete culverts.	Tributaries to Temecula Creek	(P): 0.26 acres of streambed	Re-Establishment: 0.26 acres of streambed Preservation: 0.52 acres of vernal pool	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. R9-2012-0008
7/10/2015	CWV La Costa 49 LLC	La Costa 49 Preserve Rehabilitation Project	The project involves the removal of deposited dirt and rock that were discharged from a neighboring property from within an ephemeral drainage.	Tributary to Encinitas Creek	(T): 0.03 acres of streambed	Rehabilitation: 0.03 acres of streambed	R9-2014-0048 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ
7/10/2015	Palomar Community College District	North Education Center Project	The amendment allows for the applicant to change to compensatory mitigation from off-site to on-site and for a reduction of overall required mitigation.	Horse Ranch Creek and its tributaries	No Changes to Impacts	Establishment: 0.91 acres of wetland Rehabilitation: 0.26 acres of wetland Enhancement: -1.57 acres of wetland enhancement	Amendment No. 1 to Certification No. 10C-045
7/15/2015	San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)	Control Point San Onofre to Control Point Pulgas Double Track - Stage 1: Mile Post 212.2 to Mile Post 216.65	The amendment allows for the installation of three linear feet of concrete lining into a drainage ditch that is experiencing erosion.	Tributary to the Pacific Ocean	(P): 0.00041 acres of streambed	No Changes to Mitigation	Amendment No. 2 to Certification No. 12C-018
7/17/2015	Laguna Canyon Foundation	Aliso Creek Habitat Restoration Project	The project involves a yearly herbicide treatment cycle, the removal of non-native vegetation, and the re-vegetation with native plants.	Aliso Creek	(T): 1.95 acres of wetland (T): 9.51 acres of streambed	Rehabilitation: 1.95 acres of wetland Rehabilitation: 9.51 acres of streambed	R9-2015-0097 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification RGP 41

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DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ^{1,2}	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION ²
7/17/2015	Caltrans District 12	I-5 Widening Project PS&E Segment 2 Utility Potholing	The project involves the excavation of six exploratory potholes (ten-feet by two-to-ten-feet deep pits) in Oso Creek to locate three water pipelines. The pits will then be filled with the excavated sediment.	Oso Creek	(T): 0.032 acres of streambed	Rehabilitation: 0.032 acres of streambed	for Removal of Invasive Plants, Order No. SB13007GN R9-2015-0087 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2012 Nationwide Permits
7/23/2015	San Diego Gas and Electric	eTS 26709 - Replacement of Distribution Pole P40896, Miller Valley	The project involves the replacement of Pole P40896 with a steel pole as part of the Fire Risk Mitigation project. This will involve excavating the new pole and anchor hole by hand or with aid of a hand jack.	Miller Valley Creek	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Withdrawn
7/31/2015	Lennar Homes of California, Inc.	Briarwood Community (TTM 36497)	The project involves the construction of a residential development in the City of Wildomar, including 67 single-family homes, a 0.64-acre park, and a 5.57-acre open space area.	Murrieta Creek and its tributaries	(P): 0.06 acres of streambed	Re-establishment: 0.11 acres of Mitigation Credit from the San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank Rehabilitation: 0.31 acres of Mitigation Credit from the San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank	R9-2015-0028 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ
8/5/2015	Pacific Gateway Limited	Marriott Marquis San Diego Marina - Dock Repair Project	The project involves the repair of an existing floating dock system by replacing the broken, deteriorated or corroded components.	San Diego Bay	No Impacts	No Mitigation Required	R9-2015-0085 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification

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DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ^{1,2}	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/ WDR ACTION ²
8/10/2015	Hawkes Oside 1 LLC	El Camino Real Memory Care Facility	The project involves the construction of a senior living facility consisting of 32 studio units and 16 two-bedroom units, as well as the construction of 29 parking spaces.	Buena Vista Creek and its tributaries	(P): 0.02 acres of streambed	Re-establishment: 0.02 acres of Mitigation Credit from the North County Habitat Bank Enhancement: 0.002 acres of Mitigation Credit from the North County Habitat Bank	Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ 07C-033 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ
8/11/2015	San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)	Elvira to Morena Double Track	The project involves the addition of a 2.6 mile second main railroad track between State Route 52 to just south of Balboa Avenue in the City of San Diego, the realignment of existing railroad track, four bridge upgrades, signal improvements, and utility and drainage improvements.	Rose Canyon Creek	(P): 0.079 acres of streambed (P): 0.059 acres of wetland (P): 0.008 acres of riparian area (T): 0.597 acres of streambed of wetland (T): 0.204 acres of wetland (T): 0.031 acres of riparian area	Establishment: 0.008 acres of riparian area Re-establishment: 0.079 acres of streambed Re-Establishment: 0.148 acres of wetland Rehabilitation: 0.597 acres of streambed Rehabilitation: 0.204 acres of wetland Rehabilitation: 0.031 acres of riparian area	R9-2015-0053 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ

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DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ^{1,2}	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION ²
8/20/2015	City of San Diego	Wet Weather Intermittent Stream Discharge Project	The project involves the creation of an access roadway, the installation of piping and dechlorination systems, and upgrading to the existing storm water outfall structure.	San Clemente Creek and its tributaries	(P): 0.009 acres of streambed (T): 0.002 acres of streambed	Establishment: 0.009 acres of streambed Re-establishment: 0.002 acres of streambed	12C-081 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ
8/20/2015	Thunderboats Unlimited	San Diego BayFair 2015	The project involves the temporary placement of race course markers and safety zone buoys in Mission Bay.	Mission Bay	(T): 0.010 acres of ocean/bay	Rehabilitation: 0.010 acres of ocean/bay	R9-2015-0116 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2012 Nationwide Permits
9/8/2015	Regent French Valley, LLC	Belle Terre Residential Development Project	The project involves the construction a 342-acre residential community of up to 1,282 homes. The project will include recreational areas, open spaces, streets, and other infrastructure.	French Valley Creek and its tributaries	(P): 0.33 acres of streambed	Establishment: 2.62 acres of streambed	R9-2014-0040 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ
9/14/2015	City of San Diego	Manning Canyon Water and Sewer Replacement	The project involves the cutting and removal of above-ground sewer features including sewer line creek crossings and support structures. Remaining in-ground portions of the sewer pipelines will be sealed and abandoned. Project areas will be backfilled to pre-existing contours and re-vegetated with native vegetation.	Tecolote Creek and its tributaries	(T): 0.0005 acres	Rehabilitation: 0.0005 acres	R9-2015-0132 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification for Small Habitat Restoration Projects, Order No. SB12006GN

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DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ^{1,2}	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/WDR ACTION ²
9/16/2015	City of Temecula	Pala Park Bank Stabilization Project	The Project involves drilling six exploratory borings to evaluate the existing soil and rock, if encountered, and to collect samples for laboratory testing. Borings will be drilled to depths of approximately 20 feet or refusal, whichever occurs first.	Temecula Creek	(T): 0.000096 acres of streambed	Rehabilitation: 0.000096 acres of streambed	R9-2015-0134 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2012 Nationwide Permits
9/18/2015	City of San Diego, Department of Public Works	Old Otay Mesa Road Improvements	The project involves the realignment and widening of a 3,700 linear foot-long section of Old Otay Mesa Road, including the addition of new sidewalks and bicycle lanes as well as advanced safety features.	Tijuana River and its tributaries	(P): 0.002 acres of streambed (T): 0.005 acres of streambed	Establishment: 0.002 acres of streambed Rehabilitation: 0.005 acres of streambed	R9-2014-0115 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ
9/18/2015	San Diego Gas and Electric	eTS 26709 - Replacement of Distribution Pole P40896 in Miller Valley	The project involves the replacement of Pole P40896 with a steel pole as part of the Fire Risk Mitigation project. This will involve excavating the existing pole stub and replacing the new pole into the same hole.	Miller Valley Creek	(T): 0.001 acres of wetland	Rehabilitation: 0.001 acres of wetland	R9-2015-0136 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2012 Nationwide Permits

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DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ^{1,2}	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/ WDR ACTION ²
9/22/2015	City of San Diego, Transportation and Storm Water Department, Storm Water Division	Routine Maintenance of Alvarado Creek Storm Water Channels (Maps 59, 60, & 64)	The project involves the maintenance of existing storm water facilities by restoring their original design capacity through the removal of accumulated trash and debris, plant material and sediment.	Alvarado Creek	(P): 0.11 acres of streambed (P): 0.34 acres of wetland (P): 0.12 acres of riparian area	Establishment: 1.9 acres of wetland Rehabilitation: 0.41 acres of wetland	R9-2015-0102 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ
9/23/2015	FVS Partners, LLC	French Valley South Tentative Tract 30837	The project involves the construction of 312 residential housing lots, the widening and improvement of Washington Street, and the creation of a regional trail along Washington Street.	Warm Springs Creek	(P): 0.01 acres of streambed (T): 0.002 acres of streambed	Re-establishment: 0.01 acres of Mitigation Credit from the San Luis Rey Mitigation Bank Re-establishment: 0.002 acres of streambed Enhancement: 0.2 acres of Mitigation Credit from the Santa Margarita Watershed In-Lieu Fee Program Preservation: 1.0 acres of Preservation Credit from the Barry Jones Mitigation Bank	R9-2014-0088 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ
9/23/2015	City of National City	Paradise Creek Restoration Project	The project involves the restoration of a segment of Paradise Creek and the installation of low impact development water quality measures for the treatment of surface water runoff.	Paradise Creek	(P): 0.34 acres of streambed (P): 0.110 acres of wetland	Rehabilitation: 0.47 acres of streambed Rehabilitation: 0.19 acres of wetland	R9-2015-0075 Order for Technically-conditioned Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-0017-DWQ

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DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres) ^{1,2}	MITIGATION (Acres) ¹	CERTIFICATION/ WDR ACTION ²
9/23/2015	City of San Diego, Transportation and Storm Water Department, Storm Water Division	7231 Lisbon Street to 615 Lobrico Court Drainage	The project involves the removal of accumulated sediment via bulldozer from a 200 linear foot segment of a channel between 7231 Lisbon Avenue and 615 Lobrico Court to reduce the chance of a private residence from flooding again.	Tributary to Chollas Creek	(T) : 0.07 acres of wetland	Rehabilitation : 0.07 acres of wetland	R9-2015-0149 Enrollment in State Water Resources Control Board General Water Quality Certification of Repair and Protection Activities in Emergency Situations
9/30/2015	Bartell Hotels	Humphrey's Half Moon Inn & Suites Marina Redevelopment	The project involves the replacement of the existing wooden floating docks with new floating docks. In addition, 97 existing power pedestals will be removed and 105 new power pedestals will be installed, and the existing potable water and fire water piping serving the marina will be removed and replaced.	San Diego Bay	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Withdrawn

1. Wetland refers to vegetated waters of the United States and streambed refers to unvegetated waters of the United States.
2. (P) = permanent impacts. (T) = temporary impacts, temporary impacts are restored to pre-project conditions.

Summary of Content

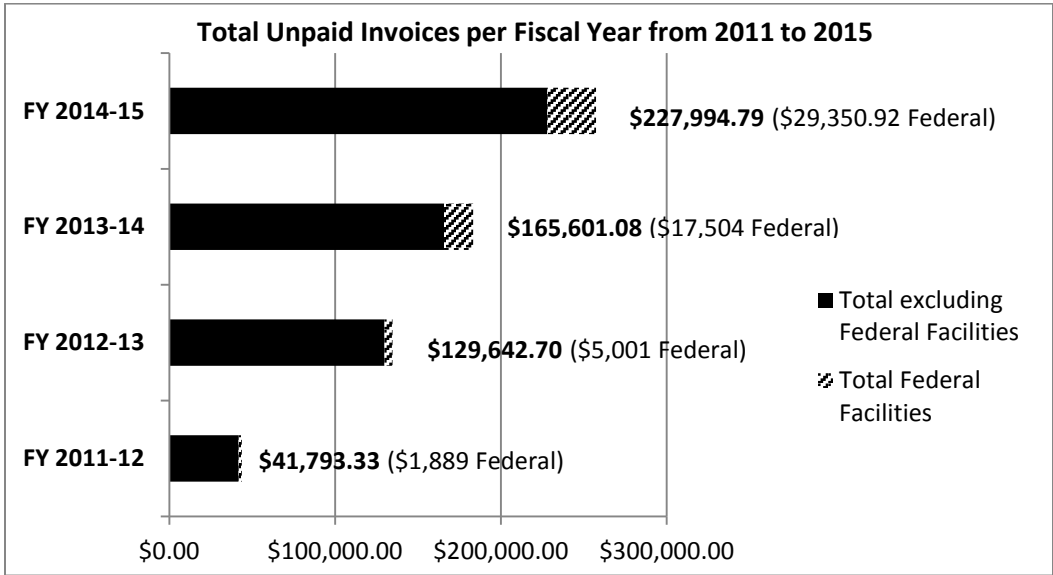
- I. A summary of invoicing for the San Diego Region in FY 14-15;
- II. Unpaid Invoices in the San Diego Region FY 2011 to 2015;
- III. Unpaid Invoices in the San Diego Region FY 2014-15 by Program;
- IV. Process for Collection of Unpaid Invoices; and
- V. Fiscal Year 2015-16 Annual Fee Schedule Highlights.

I. Invoicing FY 2014-15

The State Water Board generated nearly 1,960 WDPF invoices for San Diego Region dischargers in FY 2014-15. The invoices represented \$10,005,107 in revenue for the WDPF, which represents a 3.3 percent increase over revenue invoiced for FY 2013-14. The State Water Board sent San Diego Region dischargers in the SCP approximately 110 invoices for work performed between July 2014 and March 31, 2015, amounting to \$770,381 in Cleanup Account recovery costs.

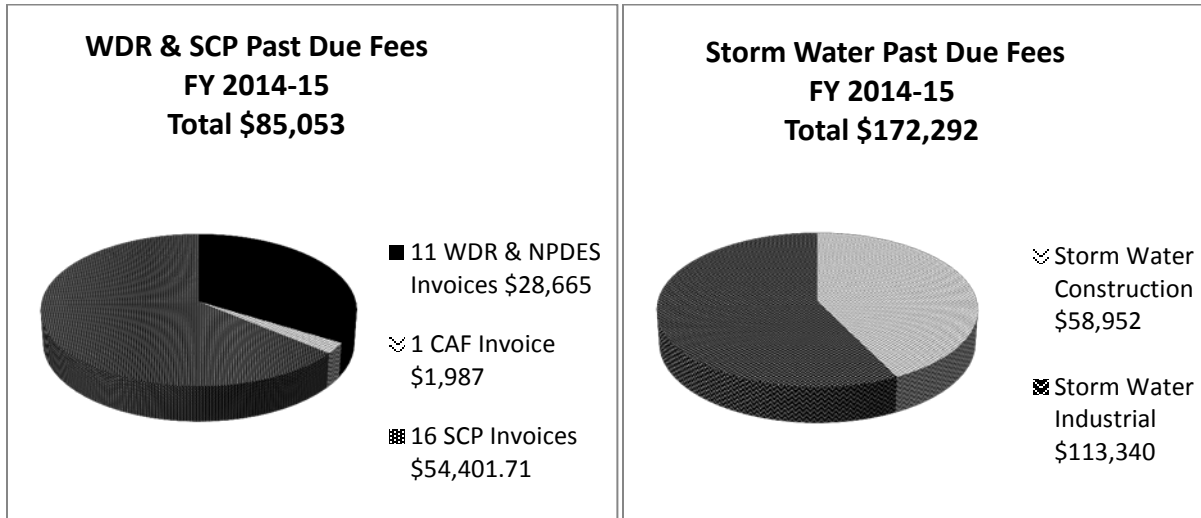
II. Unpaid Invoices in the San Diego Region FY 2011 to 2015

The total amount of unpaid invoices from FY 11-12 through FY 14-15 is \$618,777. Of that total, \$53,745 is owed by federal facilities. The following bar chart provides the total amount of unpaid invoices for each fiscal year between July 2011 and June 2015 for all programs and separately displays the amounts attributable to federal facilities. The bar chart also illustrates that the amount of receivables decrease over time due to persistent collection efforts.



III. Unpaid Invoices in the San Diego Region FY 2014-15 by Program

Unpaid fees and costs in FY14-15 represent about 2.1 percent of the total invoices generated. As indicated above, there are \$257,345 in fees that are still unpaid for invoices generated in FY 14-15 in the San Diego Region. The following pie charts provide a further breakdown of past due fees by program as of June 30, 2015:



IV. Process for Collection of Unpaid Invoices

Thirty days after an annual fee or SCP invoice is sent, payment to the State Water Board is due (Due Date). Following the Due Date, the State Water Board Division of Administrative Services (DAS) pursues payment compliance through a notice process to dischargers with unpaid invoices. DAS mails delinquent parties a Demand for Payment within 30 days following the Due Date, a Notice of Violation within 60 days, and then a Final Collection Letter within 90 days. The Final Collection Letter notifies a discharger that the overdue payment will be sent to a collection agency. Across the State, there is about a 98 percent success rate collecting amounts due on invoices from dischargers. The remaining two percent of past due invoices are sent to a collection agency.

Pursuant to Water Code section 13261, the Water Boards can assess civil liability in an amount up to \$1,000 per day for unpaid annual fee invoices. Unpaid annual fee invoices may also justify rescission of waste discharge requirements, including storm water and other National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Under Water Code section 13304, a judgment lien may be recorded on a property where SCP oversight costs have not been recovered from a discharger and that lien may be foreclosed by the State in order to recover money on the judgment lien.

The San Diego Region relies on the DAS process and has generally pursued civil liability for past due annual fees through an Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Complaint only when the discharger is facing an ACL for other violations.

Federal facilities do not receive Demands for Payment, Notices of Violation and Final Collection Letters for failure to pay invoices, as overdue payments attributable to federal facilities are referred to the State Water Board, Office of the Chief Counsel, for collection.

V. Fiscal Year 2015-16 Annual Fee Schedule Highlights

Revenues exceeded expenditures in FY's 13-14 and 14-15 resulting in a beginning balance in the WDPF on 1 July 2015 of \$13.5 million. This equates to a WDPF reserve in FY 14-15 of about 10.6 percent. If the fees adopted by the State Water Board in FY 14-15 remained the same in FY 15-16, then forecasted revenues would have been 127.1 million with expenditures anticipated at \$121.2 million in FY 15-16. This would equate to a projected fund reserve of 15.8 percent at the end of FY 15-16.

The State Water Board adopted a fee schedule that maintains a five percent fund reserve for FY 15-16. Taking into account a projected four million dollar increase in expenditures driven by staff health care, retirement, and budget change proposals for storm water resource planning, there was no recommendation to change the fee levels set in FY 14-15. Instead, the recommendation that the State Water Board adopted was to implement a one-time reduction in fees for programs in which revenue is projected to exceed expenditures in FY 15-16 to maintain a prudent fund reserve of five percent.¹

When considering the programs that would receive the one-time fee reduction based on revenue projections, the State Water Board was also presented with an evaluation of actual expenditures per program that had been conducted over the past three years. This evaluation is referred to as "resource alignment and reallocation."² In short, expenditures aligned with certain programs were actually reallocated to provide resources for other underfunded programs as priorities shifted and programs evolved over the past three years.

The State Water Board is leading an effort to assess fees which reflect and meet actual expenditures in the programs where the staff work is being performed. Where reallocation of program fees are provided to any other underfunded program being served, they are reflected as expenditures and as a reallocation of those fees to the underfunded program. Ultimately, there will be realignment of fees, so revenues will need to reflect expenditures in the underfunded programs. However, immediate transition to charge higher fees to serve the budget cost to the historically underfunded programs would have resulted in some programs realizing fee increases in the range of 20 to 40 percent. Therefore, the State Water Board adopted the recommendation to gradually transition to an adjustment of fees to meet actual program costs based on program priorities and revenue estimates and defer any fee increases in FY 15-16.

¹ The staff report on the revised fee regulations is available at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/agendas/2015/sep/091615_2.pdf

² For more information on the Resource Realignment Project visit:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/rap/index.shtml

As mentioned, certain programs will receive a one-time fee reduction in FY 15-16 prior to any applicable surcharges. Reductions in the programs relevant to dischargers in the San Diego Region are:

- Land Disposal dischargers not paying a tipping fee will receive a 19.2 percent reduction;
- Land Disposal dischargers paying a tipping fee will receive an 18.8 percent reduction;
- Public entities operating a storm water conveyance system subject to a NPDES permit for discharges from an MS4, and public entities with Non-Traditional Small MS4's, will receive a 28.4 percent reduction;
- Industrial facilities regulated by a general NPDES storm water permit will receive a 28.4 percent reduction;
- Sites associated with construction activities regulated by a general NPDES permit will receive a 28.4 percent reduction; and
- All other NPDES permit dischargers, including those regulated by general and de minimis permits, will receive a 1.2 percent reduction.

Aside from the one-time fee reductions in certain programs, there were four additional changes to the FY 15-16 fee regulations that potentially affect dischargers in the San Diego Region. The following summary highlights the import of these changes:

- Non-Traditional Small MS4's. Language was added to clarify what “the average daily population” figure should include when public entities with Non-Traditional Small MS4's subject to an NPDES permit provide population calculations for their service area. The total daily population must include resident, commuter and non-residents regularly employed in the areas served by the public entity. The total daily population may increase the number reported for some of these public entities, if they have not reported, for example employed populations, previously. A higher daily average population within a service area could increase annual fees if the population number falls within a range attributable to a higher fee category.
- Drinking Water Systems. A separate fee table was added for dischargers that own or operate multiple drinking water systems regulated by a general NPDES permit for planned and emergency discharges from those systems. This change may reduce annual fees for dischargers with multiple drinking water systems regulated by a general NPDES permit.
- Confined Animal Feeding Facilities. The fee schedule was amended to underscore that both waste discharge requirements and waivers of waste discharge requirements for confined animal feeding facilities shall be charged annual fees. New fee categories were added for dairy facilities with less than 150 mature dairy cattle. Those facilities with 50 to 149 mature dairy cattle shall pay a reduced annual fee. Facilities with less than 50 mature dairy cattle shall pay an application fee for initial coverage and renewals, but no annual fee.

- Recycled Water Systems. A section was added to the fee schedule to assess annual fees for recycled water programs. Administrators of recycled water programs enrolling under a general order authorizing the use of the recycled water are directed to pay annual fees based on the threat and complexity rating associated with the discharge of recycled water in that program. Most San Diego Region administrators of recycled water programs already operate under a master recycled water permit and any further enrollments under a general order are not anticipated to impose additional annual fees.

The State Water Board has begun to send invoices for FY15-16 fees.³ About 260 construction storm water invoices were mailed to dischargers in August 2015. The State Water Board is expected to mail approximately 6,400 annual fee invoices in late October 2015. Throughout the rest of the fiscal year, approximately 17,600 additional invoices will be generated, the staggered timing being associated with specific programs. Typically about five percent of invoiced parties contact the San Diego Region Fee Coordinator with questions. Some inquiries, such as requests to terminate or transfer permit coverage, involve follow-up actions facilitated by program staff.

³ DAS generates invoices based on information entered by San Diego Water Board staff into the California Integrated Water Quality System database (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/) and by State Water Board staff in the Storm Water Management and Tracking System database (<https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwSmartsLogin.jsp>).