

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer's Report

April 11, 2012

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The April 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. Presentation to North County Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors Association

Staff Contact: Laurie Walsh

Laurie Walsh, San Diego Water Board staff engineer in the Southern Watershed Unit, gave the key note presentation on the Board's regulatory programs at the North County Civil Engineers and Land Surveyors Association's (Association) regular monthly meeting on February 29, 2012. Ms. Walsh updated the Association on the status of TMDL development and Basin Plan amendment projects, and gave a preview of what to expect in the draft Regional Municipal Storm Water Permit for the entire San Diego Region that is currently under development. Ms. Walsh responded to numerous questions from the audience related to construction storm water requirements, municipal storm water requirements for land development, and the State Water Resource Control Board's Enforcement Policy. The Association was particularly interested in how the San Diego Water Board prioritizes its construction storm water inspections and how the Board interfaces with local municipalities on implementation issues pertaining to the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation (SUSMP) requirements of the municipal storm water program. Ms. Walsh emphasized in her remarks that good site management at construction sites and implementation of low impact development (LID) design strategies were important considerations in achieving pollution prevention at development sites. The meeting was well attended and Ms. Walsh was asked to speak again later this year on San Diego Water Board programs and progress on storm water issues.

2. Clean Water Environmental Association 39th Annual Pretreatment, Pollution Prevention, and Storm Water Training Conference

Staff Contact: Wayne Chiu

Wayne Chiu, a Water Resource Control Engineer with the San Diego Water Board's Southern Watershed Unit, gave a presentation about the proposed Regional Municipal Storm Water Permit (Regional Permit) at the Clean Water Environmental Association's (CWEA) 39th Annual Pretreatment, Pollution Prevention, and Storm Water (P3S) Training Conference in Huntington Beach on February 28, 2012. The Regional Permit, which is currently under development, will provide a single permit to municipal government entities (Copermittees) in San Diego, Southern Orange and Riverside Counties. The annual CWEA P3S Training Conference provides the attendees opportunities to learn about the latest developments in industrial wastewater and storm water regulation and monitoring.

Mr. Chiu was invited by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to speak as part of the *EPA/California Storm Water: Updates, Permitting & Enforcement* session. The session was moderated by Eugene Bromley from USEPA Region 9. The presentation given by

Mr. Chiu described the conceptual approach and framework of the Regional Permit being developed by the San Diego Water Board. Based on the questions and comments after the presentation and session, the Regional Permit concept was well received.

Other speakers included Bruce Fujimoto from the State Water Board. Mr. Fujimoto provided updates on the statewide general storm water permits that are being developed by the State Water Board. In addition, Mike Adackapara described the storm water permitting and enforcement programs and activities of the Santa Ana Region Water Board.

Mr. Bromley provided a presentation on the direction of USEPA's rulemaking that could affect California's storm water permitting programs, and a general overview of USEPA's findings from its municipal and industrial storm water compliance inspections. In the future, the USEPA will likely require municipal storm water permits nationwide to include low impact development, storm water retention and treatment, hydromodification management, and retrofitting of existing development requirements. These requirements have already been included in San Diego Water Board's existing municipal storm water permits.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. County of Orange Draft Hydromodification Plan

Staff Contacts: Tony Felix and Christina Arias

The County of Orange, County of Orange Flood Control District, and the other cities in south Orange County (Copermittees) submitted the Model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) and Draft Hydromodification Management Plan (HMP) to the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Diego Water Board) on December 16, 2011, in accordance with Section F of Order R9-2009-0002 (Order). Although not required by the permit, the San Diego Water Board's Executive Officer is seeking public input on the Draft HMP prior to making a determination that the document adequately satisfies the conditions set forth in the Order. The Draft HMP and supporting documents are available for review and comment at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/stormwater/oc_stormwater.shtml. Written comments should be submitted to Mr. Tony Felix, Water Resource Control Engineer, at tfelix@waterboards.ca.gov no later than April 14, 2012. San Diego Water Board staff have already identified areas that warrant further clarification, have met with the Copermittees to discuss some of these areas (March 6, 2012), and will be submitting written comments in the upcoming weeks.

Within 90 days after receiving a finding of adequacy from the San Diego Water Board's Executive Officer, the Final South Orange County HMP requirements will be incorporated into the Model Water Quality Management Plan (Model WQMP). The Copermittees will use the revised Model WQMP to incorporate the HMP requirements into the local approval processes through their local WQMPs and municipal ordinances.

Development and urbanization increase pollutant loads in the volume of storm water runoff. The San Diego Water Board requires the Copermittees to develop and implement an HMP to manage increases in runoff discharge rates and durations from defined Priority Development Project categories, with certain exemptions. The Model WQMP identifies controls, referred to as Low Impact Developments (LID) Best management practices, and alternate compliance programs, for new development and significant redevelopment projects. Use of low impact development at new development and redevelopment can be an effective means for minimizing the impact of storm water runoff discharges from development projects on receiving waters. Using the Model WQMP as a guide, each south Orange County Copermittee will review and approve Project WQMPs as part of the development plan and entitlement approval process.

2. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) (Attachment B2a-c)

Staff Contact: Chris Means

The following is a summary of the sewage spills occurring during January and February 2012 and reported and certified by February 29, 2012. Sewage Collection Agencies report Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) on-line at the State Water Board's CIWQS database pursuant to the requirements of State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ (*General Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies*). Reports on sewage spills are available on a real-time basis to the public from the State Water Board's webpage.¹

Because of the characteristics of untreated wastewater, sewer overflows pose a significant threat to several different types of beneficial uses of waters of the State, including the shellfish consumption (SHELL) and aquaculture (AQUA) beneficial uses. Untreated wastewater typically contains high levels of human pathogens. In waters affected by sewer overflows, filter-feeding shellfish, such as clams and mussels, can accumulate those pathogens. Consumption of such shellfish can result in illness.

In waters affected by sewer overflows, shellfish produced in commercial aquaculture operations can be unsuitable for sale or can require depuration (cleansing) or more expensive depuration than usual in order to be suitable for sale.

Public Spills: During January 2012, there were 19 SSOs from public systems in the San Diego Region reported in the on-line State Water Board CIWQS database. These SSOs included 1 spill of 1,000 gallons or more and 6 spills reaching surface waters, including storm drains. The combined total volume of reported sewage spilled from all publicly-owned collection systems for the month of January 2012 was 7,730 gallons.

During February 2012, there were 9 SSOs from public systems in the San Diego Region reported in the on-line State Water Board' CIWQS database. These SSOs included 4 spills of 1,000

¹ The public SSO report is available on the web at:
https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main

gallons or more and 4 spills that reached surface waters including storm drains. The combined total volume of sewage spills reported from all publicly-owned collection systems for the month of February 2012 was 53,351 gallons.

Reported Private Spills: Fourteen discharges of untreated sewage from private laterals were reported during January and February 2012 by the collection agencies pursuant to San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005 (*Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*). These private lateral spills included no spills of 1,000 gallons or more and 4 spills that reached surface waters, including storm drains. The combined total volume of reported sewage discharges from private lateral systems for the months of January and February 2012 was 924 gallons.

January - February 2011 and 2012 Comparison:

Month	Rainfall Total (In.)	Public SSOs	Private SSOs
January 2011	0.3	14	18
January 2012	0.40	15	15
February 2011	2.10	14	19
February 2012	1.19	15	29

Attached are three tables titled:

1. "January 2012 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9"
2. "February 2012 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9"
3. "Jan - Feb 2012 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in Region 9"

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board SSO regulatory program is available at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/programs/sso.html>.

3. Enforcement Actions for March 2012

Staff Contact: Jeremy Haas

During the month of March 2012, the San Diego Water Board initiated the following enforcement actions:

March 2012 Enforcement Actions	Number
Cleanup and Abatement Orders	1
Notices of Violation	3
Staff Enforcement Letters	23
<i>Total</i>	<i>27</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 at:

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 (CAO)

Multiple Parties, Shipyard Sediment Site, San Diego Bay

CAO No. R9-2012-0024 was adopted by the San Diego Water Board on March 14, 2012. The CAO was issued to National Steel and Shipbuilding Company, BAE Systems San Diego Ship Repair, Inc., the City of San Diego, Campbell Industries, San Diego Gas and Electric, the U.S. Navy, and the San Diego Unified Port District. The CAO requires the responsible parties to investigate and cleanup contaminated marine bay sediment in an area known as the Shipyard Sediment Site in San Diego Bay.

Notices of Violation (NOV)

Rancho Guejito Corporation, Escondido

NOV No. R9-2012-0040 was issued to the Rancho Guejito Corporation on March 22, 2012, for violations of Basin Plan Waste Discharge Prohibition No. 14 associated with a road grading project. During a site inspection on January 24, 2012, inspectors found that road grading had resulted in the direct fill of at least five unnamed tributaries to Guejito Creek. The natural flow of all five unnamed drainages had been obstructed by the placement of fill within the stream channels. In addition, along 1.2 miles of newly graded road, side casting of road material was observed to enter the bed and banks of Guejito Creek and associated unnamed drainages.

Neil Cleveland, Roger Epperson, and Corey Wood, Temecula

NOV No. R9-2012-0032 was issued to Neil Cleveland, Roger Epperson, and Corey Wood on March 22, 2012, for violations of the Statewide Construction Storm Water Permit, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, occurring at a construction project located at the Southeast corner of Warren Road and East Benton Road in Temecula. Violations include a failure to file a Notice of Intent with the State Water Board and a failure to develop and furnish a storm water pollution prevention plan. The violations were noted during an inspection on January 6, 2012.

Otay Water District, Ralph W. Chapman Water Reclamation Facility

NOV No. R9-2012-0021 was issued to the Otay Water District on March 19, 2012, for 14 violations of the 12-month average effluent concentration for total nitrogen, three violations of the daily total nitrogen effluent concentration, two violations of the daily total dissolved solids effluent concentration, four violations of the effluent pH limit, and one violation of the effluent chlorine residual concentration established in Order No. R9-2007-0038, that occurred between December 2010, and January 2012.

Staff Enforcement Letters (SEL)City of San Diego, South Bay Water Reclamation Plant

An SEL was issued to the City of San Diego on March 13, 2012, for violations of Order No. R9-2000-203, including five violations of the 30-day average effluent limitation for chloride, three violations of the 7-day median effluent limitation for coliform, one violation of the maximum daily effluent limitation for coliform, and two other coliform-related violations that occurred between January 2011, and January 2012.

City of San Diego, North City Water Reclamation Plant

An SEL was issued to the City of San Diego on March 13, 2012, for two violations of the 12-month average effluent limitation for manganese established in Order No. 97-03 that occurred in December 2011, and January 2012.

Jack and Mark Steifel Dairy, Winchester, Riverside County

An SEL was issued to the Jack and Mark Steifel Dairy on March 13, 2012, for deficient reporting in accordance with Order No. R9-2007-0009.

U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton

An SEL was issued to U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton on March 8, 2012, for violations of Order NO. R9-2009-0021. Cited violations include seven violations of the daily maximum discharge specification for chloride, and one violation each of the daily maximum discharge specifications for nitrogen, manganese, percent sodium, and total dissolved solids. The violations occurred between April 2011 and January 2012.

City of Escondido, Former Orange Glen Market

An SEL was issued to the City of Escondido on March 7, 2012, for providing a Site Assessment Report that failed to adequately characterize the extent of waste constituent in soil and ground water at the Former Orange Glen Market as required by Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R9-2009-0074.

California Department of Transportation, Tecate Truck Inspection Station

An SEL was issued to the California Department of Transportation on March 1, 2012, for three violations of Order No. R9-2007-0148, including two violations of the maximum daily effluent limitation for nitrogen and one violation of the 12-month average effluent limitation for total dissolved solids. The violations occurred in January 2011.

Kkottongnae Inc, Kkottongnae Retreat Camp, Temecula

An SEL was issued to Kkottongnae Inc. on March 1, 2012, for one violation of the daily maximum discharge specification for nitrate and for two reporting violations established in Order No. 93-43. The violations occurred between July 2010 and December 2011.

Multiple Parties, Category 1 Sanitary Sewer Overflow Violations

SELs were issued to sixteen enrollees of State Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, who reported Category 1 violations between April 2011 and December 2011. Category 1 violations include any discharge of sewage

resulting from a failure in the sanitary sewer system that (a) is at least 1000 gallons; (b) results in a discharge to a drainage channel and/or surface water; or (c) results in a discharge to a storm drainpipe that is not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system. Private lateral spills are not considered Category 1 spills. SELs were issued to the following collection system agencies:

Collection Systems (Municipalities): City of Coronado, Carlsbad Municipal Water District, City of Chula Vista, City of Del Mar, City of Escondido, City of La Mesa, City of Laguna Beach, City of Lemon Grove, City of Oceanside, City of Poway, City of San Clemente, and the City of San Diego.

Collection Systems (Special Districts): Eastern Municipal Water District, Leucadia Water District, Moulton Niguel Water District, and the Santa Margarita Water District.

4. Ocean Plan Exception for Selected Discharges into Areas of Special Biological Concern

Staff Contacts: David Barker and Jeremy Haas

The State Water Resources Control Board approved a Resolution on March 20, 2012, requiring monitoring and testing of marine aquatic life and water quality in several Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) to protect California's coastline during storms when rain water overflows into coastal waters. Stringent terms, prohibitions, and special conditions were adopted to provide special protections for marine aquatic life and natural water quality in ASBS.

The Resolution provides general exceptions to an existing California Ocean Plan prohibition that applies to 27 individual entities including Caltrans, State Parks, municipal governments, private companies and the federal government. These entities requested this waiver from the California Ocean Plan. The exception allows storm water to enter biologically sensitive areas of the California coastline in circumstances where intermittent heavy rains offer few options to avoid possible water quality degradation.

Under the Resolution, these 27 entities with stewardship and oversight of beach lands and coastal properties may continue to discharge storm water but have to comply with a number of conditions intended to protect marine life, and have two and a half years to develop plans to ensure capture of pollutants transported by storm water before it enters the ocean within an ASBS. Final compliance with the installation of controls, and maintenance of natural water quality, is required in six years.

During that time the entities will be required to take samples of ocean water before and during rains. This is the first time the State Water Board has mandated such testing to ensure that potential water degradation is accurately captured and can be quickly addressed by the local authorities.

ASBS constitute 1/3 of the California coastline from Oregon to Mexico, including the offshore islands. There are two ASBS in the San Diego region. The Heisler Park ASBS is in Laguna

Beach, and the San Diego Marine Life Refuge in La Jolla. The San Diego Water Board is charged with overseeing compliance with the Resolution for discharges by two entities located in the San Diego Region that are subject to the Resolution:

1. The City of San Diego's municipal storm water discharges to the San Diego Marine Life Refuge in La Jolla; and
2. The City of Laguna Beach's municipal storm water discharges to the Heisler Park ASBS.

The California Ocean Plan allows the State Water Board to grant exceptions to its provisions as long as the public interest will be served and beneficial uses are protected.

For more information on the resolution adopted by the board, please visit:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/agendas/2012/mar/032012_4.pdf.

For information on the California Ocean Plan and ASBS, please visit:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/asbs.shtml.

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

1. Proposed Ocean Plan Amendments to Establish a Second Category of State Water Quality Protected Area

Staff Contact: Deborah Woodward

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is considering a proposed amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan). The Ocean Plan establishes water quality standards for California's ocean waters.

Currently, the Ocean Plan provides for only one category of State Water Quality Protected Areas (SWQPA), i.e., Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). The proposed amendment would add a second category of SWQPA called General Protection (GP), thereby creating two tiers of special-protection areas: SWQPA-ASBS and SWQPA-GP. The amendment would establish criteria for future designation of SWQPA-GP, and establish provisions to protect water quality that apply to SWQPA-GP. The amendment would not designate new areas as SWQPA-GP.

The proposed SWQPA-GP category is intended to add an intermediate level of protection currently not provided for in the Ocean Plan. Existing provisions that apply to SWQPA-ASBS are stringent and include discharge prohibitions. Provisions that apply to SWQPA-GP would be less stringent, but would provide a higher level of protection than the 'normal' Ocean Plan provisions that apply to all ocean waters of the State. For example, certain types of low threat discharges would be allowed within SWQPA-GP, but future discharges would be prohibited. The amendment would not alter or affect existing discharge prohibitions that apply to SWQPA-ASBS.

Two tiers of SWQPAs would give the State Water Board added flexibility when establishing SWQPAs to protect water quality within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). MPAs are State Marine Reserves, State Marine Conservation Areas, or State Marine Parks established by the Fish and Game Commission or the Parks and Recreation Commission, primarily to protect or conserve marine life and habitat. Some MPAs have been designated by the State Water Board as SWQPA-ASBS, so are subject to the applicable discharge prohibitions. It may not be reasonable to apply such stringent protections to all MPAs, however. The SWQPA-GP category would provide general protection for MPAs but allow some existing low risk discharges to continue and, in some cases, shield existing discharges from more stringent permit conditions. If adopted, the amendment will have bearing on the future establishment of SWQPAs to protect MPAs in the San Diego Region; currently, four MPAs are designated as SWQPA-ASBS, and the other ten have yet to be designated as SWQPAs.

The deadline for public comments on the proposed Ocean Plan amendment is noon on April 18, 2012. The State Water Board has scheduled a public hearing on May 1, 2012. The Notice of Public Hearing and relevant documents, including the staff report with proposed amendment language, are available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/index.shtml.

2. Japanese Earthquake and Tsunami Debris Field Headed Towards California Coast

Staff Contact: Julie Chan

The Great Tohoku Earthquake that struck Japan on March 11, 2011, has produced an estimated 20 million tons of debris that is floating towards the west coast of North America. Computer models of the debris field predict that it could reach California coastal areas as early as March 2013 (Figure 1). The debris field is comprised of buoyant wastes which could include drums, tanks, tires, cars, or boats. Marine debris degrades ocean habitats, endangers marine and coastal wildlife, causes navigation hazards, results in economic losses to industry and government, and threatens human health and safety.

U.S. EPA Region 9's Marine Debris Program is spearheading the effort to monitor the debris field and assess the threat it poses to the Hawaiian Islands and west coast of the United States. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) continues to refine its modeling forecasts of the movement of the debris field, and is working to obtain high-resolution satellite images capable of detecting tsunami debris in the open ocean.

Federal, State, and local agencies met on February 14, 2012, at the California Emergency Management Agency's (Cal EMA) State Operations Center to begin interagency coordination and preparation for potential impact of the tsunami debris. State Agencies at the meeting were Cal EMA, California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), the Coastal Commission, the Department of Public Health, and State Parks. Federal agencies at the meeting were the U.S. EPA, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Coast Guard, and NOAA. Local agencies at the meeting were county hazardous materials departments, and other agencies with an interest in

participating in a coordinated effort to address the potential impacts of tsunami debris. An outcome of the meeting is that a Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MACG) will form, led by Cal EPA, which will adopt protocols for assessing the debris, including determining any potential contamination, and disposal options. Meeting participants agreed the potential for any unknown hazards, including radiation-contaminated debris, is very low; nonetheless, unknown hazard and radiation screening and assessment will be a part of the protocol development. The MACG will disseminate the adopted protocols to local responders.

Volunteers will likely play a critical role in removing tsunami debris waste from coastal areas through organized Coastal Clean-Up Days. The Coastal Commission's last organized cleanup day was September 17, 2011. The U.S. EPA intends to use the data collected during that event to provide a baseline from which debris surges from the tsunami might be identified.

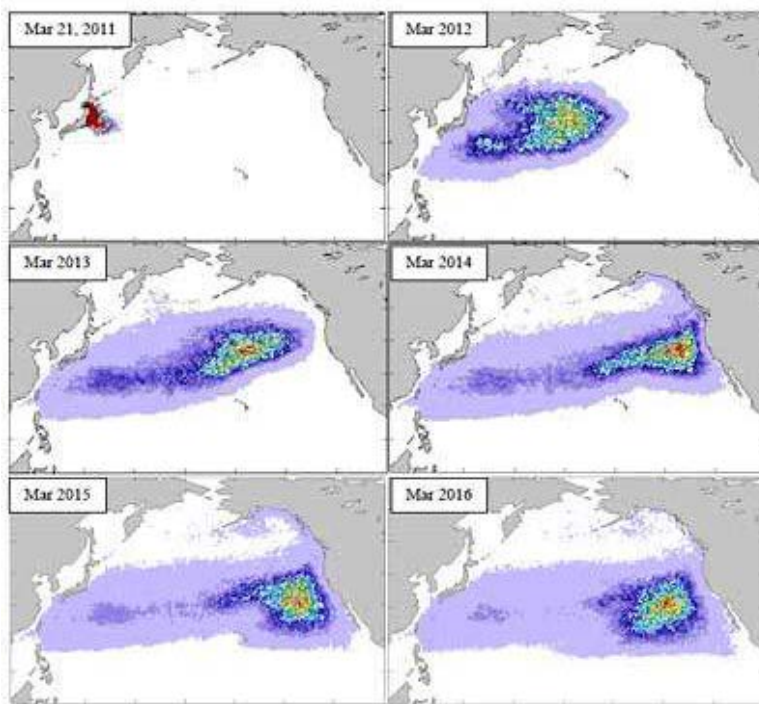


Figure 1. University of Hawaii model showing predicted movement of tsunami debris over a 5-year period.

3. Final Report of the Expert Review Panel on Intake Impacts and Mitigation

Staff Contact: David Barker

An Expert Review Panel of the State Water Board recently released its draft findings and recommendations for minimizing and mitigating the intake and mortality of marine life caused by the intake of seawater as source water for desalination plants and to cool coastal power plants. These effects are commonly referred to as the impingement and entrapment (IM&E) effects of

open ocean intakes. A draft report of the Expert Review Panel's recommendations is available on the State Water Board's web site at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/desalination/#meetings

The Expert Panel draft report recommendations are summarized below following each issue:

1. **Power Plant Issue.** There is a need to establish a scientifically defensible basis and unit cost for a fee to be paid by power plants based on the volume of cooling water used. This fee would be used to fund mitigation projects to compensate for continued impacts due to IM&E occurring after October 1, 2015, and until a power plant comes into full compliance with the State Water Board's Once-through – Cooling Policy.

The Expert Panel concluded that given uncertainties about the length of time for interim impacts and amount of water a particular power plant may use while in interim operation, interim mitigation should be fee-based according to the amount of water used (\$/Million Gallons (MG)). This fee could be based on the economic costs for creating or restoring habitat that replaces the production of marine organisms killed by entrainment as determined by a method referred to as the Area of Production Foregone. This approach may prove to be complex and expensive at individual power plants where suitable IM&E studies are not available. This issue is further complicated by the wide variation in IM&E effects between power plants which may make the application of an average fee inappropriate.

2. **Desalination Plant Issue.** How should any remaining IM&E effects be mitigated after the best site design and technology are determined for a new desalination plant intake?

The Expert Panel concluded that ocean intakes at desalination plants can cause IM&E impacts like those of a power plant intake. The primary difference is in magnitude; desalination plants generally use less water than power plants. Therefore, a fee-based approach to mitigation for desalination plants similar to that proposed above for power plants is appropriate. The fee/MG could be based on the Area of Production Foregone method referenced above for any impacts that remain after the best site, design and technology have been used for the desalination plant intake. The Expert Panel recommended that the desalination plant discharge fees be used for habitat creation, restoration, protection or other projects that best compensate for the impacts in the region where they occur.

3. **Desalination Plant Issue.** Are there desalination intake technologies and designs that can reduce IM&E?

The Expert Panel concluded there are that there are desalination intake technologies and designs that can reduce IM&E. Subsurface intakes such as sand wells likely have no IM&E since the water filters through the overlying substratum at low velocity. Such intakes, however, may not be feasible at some locations and for large desalination plants.

Large beach galleries (excavation trenches constructed to access and convey source water to horizontal wells) or seabed filtration systems may have low IM&E impacts but large construction impacts on benthic organisms. Such construction impacts should be thoroughly evaluated for any projects proposing such intakes. Wedge wire screens and a variety of other passive and active devices have also been used or proposed for use on surface intakes to reduce IM&E. While their effects on entrainment may be small, such screens have potential to eliminate impingement of juvenile and adult fishes if properly designed and located.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

April 11, 2012

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
May 9, 2012 <i>San Diego Water Board Office</i>				
Information Item on the Regional Strategic Monitoring Framework (<i>Posthumus/Busse</i>)	Information Item	25%	NA	NA
NPDES Permit Amendment for the City of Oceanside Brine Discharge from the San Luis Rey Treatment Plant to the Oceanside Ocean Outfall (<i>Lim</i>)	Permit Amendment	100%	April 16, 2012	Yes
NPDES Permit Amendment for the Camp Pendleton Water Treatment Facility Brine Discharge to the Oceanside Ocean Outfall (<i>Lim</i>)	Permit Amendment	100%	April 16, 2012	Yes
Total Maximum Daily Load for Sediment to Los Penasquitos Lagoon (<i>Loflen</i>)	Hearing: Basin Plan Amendment	100%	April 2, 2012	No
Reissuance of General Permit for Closed, Abandoned, Inactive Landfills (<i>Grove</i>)	Updated Waste Discharge Requirements	100%	Mar. 14, 2012	No
New General Permit for Closed, Abandoned, Inactive Burn Sites (<i>Grove</i>)	New Waste Discharge Requirements	100%	Mar. 14, 2012	No
Amendment Increasing Kinder Morgan Energy Partners Flow Rate of Treated Groundwater (<i>Neill</i>)	Permit Enrollment Amendment	50%	April 3, 2012	No
June 13, 2012 <i>San Diego Water Board Office</i>				
Information Item on Salt and Nutrient Management Planning (<i>Osibodu</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Storm Water Capture Opportunities (<i>Walsh</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Waste Discharge Requirements, Jonas Salk Elementary School (<i>Monji</i>)	New WDRs	90%	April 18, 2012	Yes
Amendment of Camp Pendleton's NPDES Permit to the Oceanside Ocean Outfall (<i>Morris</i>)	NPDES Permit Amendment	80%	May 21, 2012	Maybe
Administrative Civil Liability against City of Oceanside, Haymar Line Sanitary Sewer Overflow (<i>Means</i>)	Administrative Civil Liability	50%	April 20, 2012	No
July 2012 <i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
August 8, 2012 <i>San Diego Water Board Office</i>				
Information Update on the State Water Board's Policy for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (<i>Osibodu</i>)	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
New NPDES Permit for the Camp Pendleton Water Treatment Facility Brine Discharge to Sub-Surface Disposal at the Beach (<i>Morris</i>)	New NPDES Permit	10%	TBD	Yes
Rescission of Six WDRs for sand and gravel/asphalt batch concrete grinding facilities (<i>Tobler</i>)	WDRs Rescission	15%	June 30, 2012	Yes
Former Texaco and Former Shell Service Stations on Rancho Santa Fe Road, Driscoll's West Boat Repair, and South Bay Power Plant (<i>Morris and Kelley</i>)	WDRs Rescission	100%	June 30, 2012	Yes
US Navy--Naval Base San Diego (including Graving Dock) - San Diego Bay (<i>Schwall</i>)	NPDES Permit Reissuance	80%	July 9, 2012	No
Fallbrook Public Utility District, Plant 1 (<i>Neill</i>)	NPDES Permit Reissuance	90%	May 21, 2012	No

January 2012 - Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9										
Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Number of SSO locations	Total Vol of SSOs (gal)	Total Vol Recovered (gal)	Total Vol Reaching Surface Water	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Water	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Miles of Laterals
Category 1 SSO										
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	Usmc Base, Camp Pendleton CS	1	360	65	0	18	0	48.4	104	80
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	5	5,497	4,265	415	77	7	145	3,002	2,000
Category 2 SSO										
Coronado City	City Of Coronado CS	1	20	20	0	100	0	6.6	39.3	1
Del Mar City	City Of Del Mar CS	2	500	450	0	90	0	1.8	29	0
Escondido City	Harrf Disch To San Elijo Oo CS	1	70	70	0	100	0	10.7	370	0
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	1	240	0	0	0	0	0	155	0
Laguna Beach City	City Of Laguna Beach CS	1	200	200	0	100	0	4.5	95	0
Poway City	City Of Poway CS	1	79	79	0	100	0	3	185	34
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	4	509	204	0	40	0	145	3,002	2,000
San Diego Cnty DPW	County Of San Diego CS	1	180	0	0	0	0	4	371	64
UC San Diego	University Of California, San Diego CS	1	75	75	0	100	0	2	25	3
TOTALS		19	7730	5428	415			371	7377.3	4182

CS = Collection System

Category 1 SSO = All discharges of sewage from a sanitary sewer system that exceed 1000 gallons, or result in a discharge to a surface water, or discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.

Category 2 SSO = All other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the sanitary sewer system

Attachment B2b

February 2012 - Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9										
Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Number of SSO locations	Total Vol of SSOs (gal)	Total Vol Recovered (gal)	Total Vol Reaching Surface Water	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Water	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Miles of Laterals
Category 1 SSO										
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water Dist	Southern Section CS	1	6,235	0	870	0	13	0	38	0
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	Usmc Base, Camp Pendleton CS	2	45,120	34,500	10,000	76	22	48.4	104	80
Oceanside PWD	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside CS	1	1,710	960	750	56	43	35.6	439.7	0
Category 2 SSO										
Chula Vista City	City Of Chula Vista CS	1	50	0	0	0	0	2.6	501	0
Del Mar City	City Of Del Mar CS	1	100	100	0	100	0	1.8	29	0
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	Usmc Base, Camp Pendleton CS	1	50	20	0	40	0	48.4	104	80
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	1	71	71	0	100	0	145	3002	2000
San Juan Capistrano City	City Of San Juan Capistrano CS	1	15	15	0	100	0	0.2	123	0
	TOTALS	9	53351	35666	11620			282	4340.7	2160

CS = Collection System

Category 1 SSO = All discharges of sewage from a sanitary sewer system that exceed 1000 gallons, or result in a discharge to a surface water, or discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.

Category 2 SSO = All other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure in the sanitary sewer system

January and February 2012 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in Region 9								
Reporting Agency	Collection System	Total Number of PLSD locations	Total Vol of PLSDs (gal)	Total Vol Recovered (gal)	Total Vol Reaching Surface Water	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Water	Miles of Private Lateral
Category 1 PLSD								
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	1	50	0	50	0	100	0
El Cajon City	City Of El Cajon CS	1	75	25	50	33	66	189
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	1	5	5	5	100	100	300
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	1	50	30	20	60	40	500
Category 2 PLSD								
Coronado City	City Of Coronado CS	1	150	150	0	100	0	50
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	3	105	105	0	100	0	0
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Plant 1, Oceanside CS	1	30	20	0	66	0	18
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	4	359	359	0	100	0	4,049
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	1	100	50	0	50	0	150
	TOTAL	14	924	744	125			5256

PLSD = Private Lateral Sewage Discharge

Category 1 PLSD = All discharges of sewage from a private sewer lateral that exceed 1000 gallons, or result in a discharge to a surface water, or discharge to a storm drainpipe that was not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system.

Category 2 PLSD= All other discharges of sewage resulting from a failure of a private sewer lateral