California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report

June 13, 2012

Table of Contents

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

Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Personnel Report

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

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

Recent Hires

Melissa Valdovinos, a Water Resource Control Engineer, has a background in civil and environmental engineering, which she applied to her work at the San Diego Water Board from November 2005 to February 2010 working on NPDES permitting, WDRs, and border water pollution issues. She moved to North Carolina for two years and worked for the Department of Defense (USMC) in environmental compliance and environmental management system conformance. On May 21, 2012 she returned to San Diego and to the Water Board, now working in the Central Cleanup Unit. Melissa also teaches part-time for SDSU's Civil, Construction, and Environmental Engineering Department.

Recruitment

Recruitment is ongoing for Water Resource Control Engineer and Office Technician. Interviews for the Senior Engineering Geologist position are complete. We hope to announce appointments for these positions in May and June.

Vacant positions for the State and Regional Boards are also posted on the State Board web page at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/about_us/employment/.

2. WateReuse Association Meeting

Staff Contact: Fisayo Osibodu

The WateReuse Association convened a regulatory panel discussion on regulation of recycled water on May 9, 2012. The meeting was in San Diego and was attended by representatives from regulatory agencies, water supply and recycled water agencies, and engineering consulting firms. Mr. Fisayo Osibodu of the Land Discharge Unit was a panel member, and presented information on the salt and nutrient management planning process which is a requirement of the State Water Board's 2009 Recycled Water Policy. Mr. Osibodu also discussed Assembly Bill (AB) 2398. This bill proposes a new regulatory framework for permitting and regulating recycled water projects. Staff from the California Department of Public Health and the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health also presented at the meeting and gave an update of their agencies' activities related to regulating recycled water projects.

Mr. Osibodu provided an overview of the elements of the salt and nutrient management planning process and encouraged new agencies to participate in the development of plans within their jurisdictions. Mr. Osibodu also updated the attendees on the activities of lead agencies who have undertaken the planning process for their groundwater basins.

Mr. Osibodu also discussed AB 2398, and how it would change the regulatory framework with respect to recycled water projects. AB 2398 seeks to create a separate division of the Water Code for regulation of recycled water. AB 2398 would also remove recycled water from the definition of waste in the Water Code and in the Health and Safety Code, and would distinguish recycled water by type and level of treatment. The goal of the bill is to simplify and streamline permitting requirements for recycled water to reflect advances in treatment technology.

3. National Water Quality Monitoring Conference in Portland, Oregon

Staff Contact: Lilian Busse

Dr. Lilian Busse, Staff Environmental Scientist from the San Diego Water Board, attended the 8th National Water Quality Monitoring Conference from April 30 to May 4, 2012 in Portland, Oregon and gave a presentation titled "Using an Automated Water Quality Report Card System from the East Coast on the West Coast." Dr. Busse is currently working on a reporting system for San Diego watersheds and coordinates this effort with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Dr. Busse presented the preliminary outline of a report card system for the San Diego River watershed. The report card system is needed to show conditions and trends in waterbodies and watersheds, to coordinate monitoring, to communicate monitoring results to the public, and to guide management decisions. The States of Vermont and Oregon are also interested in applying this report card system for their states.

Dr. Busse attended several presentations throughout the week on water quality monitoring, assessment, research, protection, restoration, and management. As coordinator of our Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program, she is in a position to apply this information to water resources protection in the San Diego region and across California. The conference also provided a fruitful opportunity to network with national experts in the field of water quality monitoring and assessment. Dr. Busse solicited USEPA commitments for help in using USEPA's recovery potential screening tool in the San Diego region, and she joined the taxonomic consistency group of the National Water Quality Monitoring Council. Dr. Busse's participation in this group is important as she leads California's algae bioassessment program and works on taxonomic identification tools for algae.

The theme of the conference, "Water: One Resource – Shared Effort – Common Future," agrees with recent efforts in the San Diego region to work collaboratively with stakeholders to assess the San Diego region's waters and watersheds accurately, effectively, and efficiently. The conference was attended by over 1,000 people from local, state, tribal, and federal water quality agencies, academic institutions, industry, and non-profit organizations. The conference was organized by the National Water Quality Monitoring Council, which provides a forum to improve the Nation's water quality through partnerships that foster increased understanding and

stewardship of water resources (http://acwi.gov/monitoring/). The next National Water Quality Monitoring Conference will be held in 2014.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Regional Monitoring Data Leads to Ban of Plastic Bags in the City of Los Angeles

Staff Contact: Lilian Busse

Based in large part data collected under a regional monitoring program conducted by the Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC), the Los Angeles City Council voted 13-1 on May 23, 2012 to phase out single-use plastic bags over the next 16 months. The plastic bag ban will begin later this year once a four-month environmental impact report of the bag ban is complete and the council adopts an ordinance.

The SMC study started in 2009, and involves 14 regulated, regulatory and research entities located in southern California, including the Los Angeles, Santa Ana and San Diego Water Boards. Sampling sites are sampled and analyzed for biological community characteristics, chemical parameters, aquatic toxicity, and physical habitat condition. The study is based on a probabilistic design and sampling locations are randomly selected throughout southern California. The sampling locations represent a proportion of the entire water body with statistical confidence. With a probabilistic approach, conditions at sites that are not sampled can be estimated. Therefore, the trash assessment represents several hundred stream miles of southern California.

In 2011, trash assessments were added as a parameter to the SMC study. Dr. Ted von Bitner, supervisor of monitoring programs for Orange County Public Works, led this effort. The San Diego Water Board participated in this regional trash assessment. The results from the trash assessment showed that plastic bags were the most prevalent trash item present in Southern California's streams; 390 plastic bags were found in 7,700 feet of stream length. Trash assessments will continue in 2012. Updates will be provided in future Executive Officer reports.

2. Enrollment of Del Mar Fairgrounds into the Phase II, Small MS4 Permit, Order No. 2003-005-DWQ

Staff Contact: Tony Felix

On May 18, 2012, the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer authorized coverage for the Del Mar Fairgrounds, 22nd District Agricultural Association (Fairgrounds) in the *Phase II or Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), Water Quality Order No. 2003-005-DWQ*[1]

[1] Available for review at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/phase_ii_municipal.shtml

(Phase II MS4 Permit). The Phase II MS4 Permit is a State Water Board issued General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that regulates storm water discharges from "small" MS4s generally serving populations less than 100,000 within an urbanized area. Non-traditional MS4s may also be designated to seek coverage under the Phase II MS4 Permit. These include public entities that are located within or discharge to a permitted MS4 and those that pose significant water quality threats. In general, these are storm water systems serving public campuses (including universities, community colleges, primary schools, and other publicly owned learning institutions with campuses), military bases, and prison and hospital complexes within or adjacent to other regulated MS4s, or which pose significant water quality threats.

The Fairgrounds is the first of approximately 76 non-traditional MS4s in the San Diego Region designated to eventually obtain coverage under the Phase II MS4 permit. The current process for enrollment in the permit requires the designated entities, upon request by the San Diego Water Board, to submit enrollment materials, including a Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP). The SWMP must address six minimum control measures[2] that, when implemented in concert, are expected to result in significant reductions of pollutants discharging into receiving waters. Once the San Diego Water Board finds that the SWMP meets the permit requirements, the SWMP is made available for public comment for a minimum of 60 days, along with a notice of the Board's intent to enroll the designated entity. If all public comments received are adequately addressed and there are no requests for a hearing before the Board, the Executive Officer may issue a notice of enrollment, as was done with the Fairgrounds. Once enrolled in the Phase II MS4 Permit, the designated entity must comply with all conditions of its SWMP and the permit.

The San Diego Water Board has also recently released the University of California San Diego (UCSD) SWMP for public review and comment. To receive notices of pending actions for Phase II MS4 Permit coverage in the San Diego Region, individuals can subscribe to the Small (Phase II) MS4 Permit e-mail list of interested parties at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg9_subscribe.shtml.

The State Water Board is in the process of reissuing the Phase II MS4 Permit, and a draft is currently available for review and comment on the State Water Board's website. If adopted, the current draft contains a streamlined process for enrollment of designated entities. For updates on the Phase II MS4 Permit renewal, individuals can subscribe to the "Storm Water Municipal Permitting Issues" list at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/swrcb_subscribe.shtml.

[2] According to 40 CFR Section 122.34 the six minimum control measures are 1) Public education and outreach, 2) Public involvement/participation, 3) Illicit discharge detection and elimination, 4) Construction site storm water control, 5) Post-construction storm water in new development and redevelopment, and 6) Pollution prevention for municipal operations.

3. Administrative Draft Regional MS4 Permit Release, Public Workshop, and Focused Meetings

Staff Contact: Wayne Chiu

The San Diego Water Board is developing a Regional Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Storm Water NPDES Permit that will cover municipal Copermittees in San Diego County, Southern Orange County and Riverside County (Tentative Order No. R9-2012-0011). The San Diego Water Board has released for public review and comment, an administrative draft version of the Tentative Order, also referred to as the Regional MS4 permit. A follow-up public workshop was held to introduce the Regional MS4 permit to a large diverse group of stakeholders. The administrative draft of the Regional MS4 Permit and notice for the public workshop are available on the following webpage: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/stormwater/index.shtml

A staff team working in the San Diego Water Board's Southern Watershed Unit (Regional Permit Team) has developed an administrative draft version of the Regional MS4 Permit. Within the San Diego Region, San Diego County, Southern Orange County and Southwest Riverside County currently have coverage under separate MS4 Storm Water Permits. Between February and May 2011, the Regional Permit Team met with select Copermittees from the three counties, as well as representatives of the environmental community. These meetings were focused on identifying elements of the current MS4 Permits in the San Diego Region that could be improved. Based on the information received during these meetings, the Regional Permit Team developed the administrative draft version of the Regional MS4 Permit that significantly modifies the action-based regulatory approach of the current MS4 Storm Water Permits to an outcome-based approach, with a focus on measuring and achieving improvements in MS4 discharges and receiving water quality.

On April 9, 2012, the San Diego Water Board released an administrative draft of the Regional MS4 Permit, Tentative Order No. R9-2012-0011, *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining the Watersheds within the San Diego Region,* for public review and comment. A follow-up April 25, 2012 public workshop provided an overview of the draft permit and was attended by over 130 participants, including representatives of the Copermittees from San Diego County, Orange County and Riverside County, the development community, the environmental community, and the general public. The Regional Permit Team presented the basic concepts and approach that guided the development of the regulatory provisions in the Regional MS4 Permit. The Regional Permit Team also proposed a June 15, 2012 deadline for submission of written comments on the administrative draft of the Regional MS4 Permit and to conduct a series of focus group meetings (referred to as "focused meetings") to facilitate detailed discussion on key sections of the Regional MS4 Permit. The concept of implementing an outcome-based approach in the Regional MS4 Permit was generally well received by the workshop attendees. However some attendees took issue with the proposed permit language to implement that approach. Although there was support and interest in the Regional Permit Team's proposed focused meeting process, many of the workshop attendees

commented that the proposed schedule for conducting the meetings was too limited and that the number of invited focused meeting participants should be expanded. The principle Copermittees for the current MS4 permits (i.e. County of San Diego, County of Orange, and Riverside County Flood Control District) also requested that the Regional Permit Team use a facilitator to ensure that the focused meetings are effectively conducted and provide an adequate opportunity for all of the attendees to participate in the discussions. The principle Copermittees offered to provide the funding for the facilitator.

In response to the feedback received during the workshop and subsequent meetings with the Copermittees, the Regional Permit Team plans to provide for expanded participation in the focused group meetings, extend the schedule for conducting the focused meetings in the June – September 2012 time frame, and extend the deadline for submission of written comments on the administrative draft permit. The Regional Permit Team has also selected a facilitator recommended by the Copermittees to assist with conducting the focused meetings. The information received from the focused meetings will be used to further improve the administrative draft permit. A finalized draft Regional MS4 Permit MS4 Permit is tentatively scheduled to be released for formal public review and comment in Fall 2012.

4. General NPDES Permit for the Public Display of Fireworks

Staff Contact: Michelle Mata

Twenty five firework event promoters are enrolled under the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Residual Fireworks Pollutant Waste Discharges to Waters of the United States (Order No. R9-2011-0022, NPDES No. CAG999002, General Permit) which was adopted in May 2011. This General Permit covers the point source discharge of residual firework pollutant waste to surface waters resulting from the public display of fireworks, including but not limited to fireworks using aluminum, antimony, barium, carbon, calcium, chlorine, cesium, copper, iron, potassium, lithium, magnesium, oxidizers including nitrates, chlorates and perchlorates, phosphorus, sodium sulfur, strontium, titanium, and zinc The San Diego Water Board's adoption of the General Permit enables firework event promoters to apply for coverage under the permit so that they can lawfully discharge pollutants to surface waters from firework events in accordance with the terms of the federal Clean Water Act and the California Water Code.

Key requirements of the General Permit include implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and submittal of a Post Fireworks Display Report. To date, the San Diego Water Board has received 111 Post Display Reports. A summary of some key information included in the Post Display Reports is included in the table below.

Receiving Water	No. of Display Events	Sum of Net Explosive Weight (pounds) Discharged
Mission Bay	65	11,434
San Diego Bay	32	5,955
Pacific Ocean	8	5,240
Pacific Ocean near Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)	2	690
Buena Vista Creek	1	590
Lake Murray	1	285
Orange Regional Park Lake	1	615
San Marcos Creek	1	256

The Post Display Reports indicate the majority of fireworks events occur over either Mission Bay or San Diego Bay. All of the events reported in Mission Bay were conducted by SeaWorld San Diego and occurred at the same location. The events over San Diego Bay occurred at various locations throughout the bay but the locations were within close proximity to each other, towards the northern portion of San Diego Bay.

The General Permit also requires receiving water monitoring for discharges having certain characteristics such as a high potential for firework pollutant accumulation in sediments from repeat firework events in the same location. Sea World San Diego is the only entity required under the Genera Permit to conduct receiving water monitoring at the present time.

The General Permit requires SeaWorld San Diego to establish a receiving water and sediment monitoring program for Mission Bay to demonstrate compliance with the receiving water limitations of the General Permit. SeaWorld San Diego has submitted a *Fireworks Monitoring and Reporting Work Plan* and is scheduled to begin monitoring in Mission Bay following the September 2012 Labor Day fireworks event. SeaWorld will conduct annual water column and sediment sampling at three randomly selected locations within the fireworks fallout area and two off-site reference locations at Rose Creek and Sail Bay. The sampling will encompass water chemistry for pollutants commonly found in fireworks along with sediment chemistry, toxicity and benthic measures to assess the condition of benthic communities in bay sediments relative to the potential for exposure to firework pollutants in sediments. Benthic community testing will be conducted on a triennial basis, unless results from the chemical and toxicity testing indicate a higher sampling frequency is warranted. Based on the results of this sampling the Executive Officer may consider requiring receiving water monitoring for firework events at other locations in the San Diego Region.

5. Groundwater Cleanup and Drinking Water Supply Restoration at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton

Staff Contact: Kelly Dorsey

The U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) have developed a plan to cleanup groundwater in a critical groundwater supply basin within Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. The groundwater pollution caused the USMC to shut-down a base drinking water well, and has the potential to migrate into other drinking water supply wells located in the Santa Margarita River watershed. The U.S. Navy submitted a Draft Record of Decision (Draft ROD) to the San Diego Water Board that presents the remedy selected for groundwater cleanup and drinking water supply restoration in an industrialized area covering approximately 2,000 acres (the Site) in the Santa Margarita River watershed.

As described in the August 2010 Executive Officer's Report, the need for groundwater cleanup became apparent after 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (TCP) was detected in Base drinking water Well 2202. The USMC eventually shut down Well 2202 and began investigating the source of the groundwater pollution. The investigation revealed that many potential sources of pollution were located up- and cross-gradient of several drinking water wells in the Santa Margarita River watershed. Based on the investigation results and the persistent detection of TCP in groundwater samples, drinking water production Well 2202 was abandoned as source of drinking water and was converted to a groundwater monitoring well.

The chemicals of concern (pollutants) in groundwater are chlorinated solvents, also referred to as volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The remedy selected for the Site includes the following components:

- Land use controls to prevent the use of contaminated water, and long-term monitoring to track the potential movement of groundwater contamination;
- Source area treatment via in situ technologies to reduce pollutant concentrations in the source areas and reduce the potential for migration of pollutants; and
- Identification of an alternate water supply well location to replace the water supply well that was removed from service. A new water supply well will be installed upon the approval of the Base Commanding Officer.

The remedy for groundwater cleanup and supply restoration was selected in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). Under the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA), the U.S. Navy, USMC, and the USEPA Region 9 jointly selected the remedy with the concurrence of the California Department of Toxic Substance Control and the San Diego Water Board.

The San Diego Water Board has until July 9, 2012 to submit comments on the draft ROD to the U.S. Navy. After revisions, the final version of the ROD will be submitted to the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer for signature. Upon acceptance and signature by all the FFA signatory agencies, the U.S. Navy will implement the selected remedy in the Final ROD.

6. Community Concern Regarding the U.S. Navy's Miramar to Point Loma Fuel Pipeline (Attachment B6)

Staff Contact: Brian McDaniel

Point Loma community members, as well as State and local officials have expressed concerns about environmental protection, reliability, and safety of the 58-year old, 17-mile long fuel pipeline from Marine Corps Air Station Miramar to Naval Base Point Loma. Pipeline safety issues were covered by Channel 10 News in February 2012 (attachment 1), and by the San Diego Reader in October 2011. This year, local activist, Jim Gilhooly, and State Senator Christine Kehoe contacted the San Diego Water Board to express their concerns about the potential for pipeline corrosion and leakage, pipeline safety during earthquakes, and exposure of the pipeline along San Diego Bay.

Because the pipeline is owned and operated by the Navy, it is exempt from State pipeline safety regulations which are enforced by the State Fire Marshall. The San Diego Water Board does not have authority over pipelines, until a leak occurs that could threaten water quality. Four leaks were reported to the San Diego Water Board between 1994 and 1996. The leaks were due to a faulty corrosion protection system which was subsequently fixed.

Although exempt from State safety regulations, the Navy does implement a safety program for the pipeline. Mr. Stephen Frey, the Navy's Regional Fuel Director, indicated that on average the pipeline is operational up to six days a week. Navy employees inspect the pipeline hourly along San Diego Bay when the pipeline is operational. In addition, federal safety regulations require an ultrasonic inspection every five years with the next ultrasonic inspection scheduled for 2013. The pipeline also has eight automated shutoff valves designed to interrupt fuel flow in the event of a loss in pressure or when activated by a leak detection system along the pipeline.

Residential development has encroached upon the pipeline's right of way impacting the Navy's ability to access and maintain the pipeline in certain areas. The Navy is planning a project that should address these concerns, and those of the Point Loma neighborhood and other communities along the pipeline's route. Federal funding is in place to pay for the environmental documentation needed for the project, in addition to engineering and related activities. The Navy is coordinating with City Councilmember Kevin Faulconer on a proposed realignment project, and is planning a public participation program to be held within the next few months. The Navy has indicated the project will commence within three to five years.

7. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) March – April 2012 (Attachment B7a-c)

Staff Contact: Chris Means

The following is a summary of the sewage spills occurring during March and April 2012 and reported and certified by April 30, 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.[3]

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 municipal and domestic water supply (MUN). Untreated wastewater typically contains high levels of human pathogens. Ingestion of water containing such pathogens can result in illness.

Untreated wastewater also typically contains high levels of nutrients and organic materials that decompose and release nutrients. Increased levels of nutrients in water supply reservoirs can cause increased growth of algae which can result in increased water treatment costs and undesirable tastes and odors in tap water.

Public Spills: During March 2012, there were 18 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 March 2012 was 5,138 gallons.

During April 2012, there were 11 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 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 April 2012 was 15,492 gallons.

Sewage originating in Mexico and entering the United States is not regulated by State Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ. In April 2012 there were two major spills of sewage. On April 4, 2012 two million gallons of sewage spilled from an interceptor onto United States soil up-gradient of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) border treatment plant and discharged into the Tijuana River Valley. The spill was due to the failure of a programmable logic controller at the treatment plant.[4] On April 25, 2012 a pipe rupture in Mexico's Rio Alamar caused an additional two million gallons of sewage to spill into the Tijuana River. None of the estimated four million gallons of sewage was recovered. Sewage treatment at the IBWC plant is regulated by San Diego Water Board Order No. 96-050.

Reported Private Spills: Twenty three discharges of untreated sewage from private laterals were reported during March and April 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 2 spills of 1,000 gallons

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

[4] This incident was reported in detail in the May 2012 Executive Officers report.

or more and 8 spills that reached surface waters, including storm drains. The combined total volume of reported sewage discharges from private lateral systems for the months of March and April 2012 was 8,414 gallons.

January - February 2011 and 2012 Comparison:

Month	Rainfall Total (In.)	Public SSOs	Private SSOs
March 2011	1.46	7	16
March 2012	0.97	18	12
April 2011	0.26	6	10
April 2012	0.88	11	11

Attached are three tables titled:

1. "March 2012 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9"
2. "April 2012 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9"
3. "Mar – Apr 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.

8. Enforcement Actions for May 2012

Staff Contact: Jeremy Haas

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

May 2012 Enforcement Actions	Number
Notice of Noncompliance with Storm Water Enforcement Act	1
Notices of Violation	2
Staff Enforcement Letters	7
Total	10

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/

Notice of Noncompliance with Storm Water Enforcement Act of 1998, First Notice

Dion & Sons, Inc., San Diego
A Notice of Noncompliance (NONC) was sent on May 24, 2012 to Dion & Sons, Inc., for failure to enroll in the statewide General Industrial Storm Water Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ. The Notice is the to first inform the discharger that, pursuant to Water Code section 13399.30(a)(2), failure to enroll will subject it to mandatory penalties. If a Notice of Intent to enroll is not submitted within 30 days of a second Notice, the violation will be subject to a mandatory penalty of not less than $5,000 per year of noncompliance plus staff costs pursuant to Water Code section 13399.33.

Notices of Violation (NOV)

Ramona Unified School District, Hanson Elementary School Wastewater Facility
NOV No. R9-2012-0008 was issued to the Ramona Unified School District on May 9, 2012 for violations of Order No. R9-2004-0409. The District was cited for failing to meet performance requirements for total nitrogen in monitoring wells on 17 dates and for iron on two dates between October 2010 and March 2012.

Boyer Ranch Group, Temecula
NOV No. R9-2012-0046 was issued to the Boyer Ranch Group on May 10, 2012 for failing to submit a monitoring and reporting plan and a quality assurance plan as required by Order No. R9-2007-0104, Conditional Waiver No. 4 – Discharges from Agricultural and Nursery Operations.

Staff Enforcement Letters (SEL)

Ariel Suites, L.P., Ariel Suites Construction Dewatering Project, San Diego
An SEL was issued to the Ariel Suites, L.P., on May 18, 2012 for ten violations of the copper, nickel, tetrachloroethylene, and total suspended solids effluent limitations in Order No. R9-2007-0034 that occurred in April 2012. Most of the violations are subject to mandatory minimum penalties of $3,000 each pursuant to Water Code sections 13385(h) and (i).

Sweetwater Authority, Richard A. Reynolds Desalination Facility
An SEL was issued to the Sweetwater Authority on May 1, 2012 for one violation of Order No. R9-2010-0012 for exceeding the allowable hold time for total dissolved solids test samples in July 2011.

Multiple Parties, Category 1 Sanitary Sewer Overflow Violations
SELs were issued to five enrollees of State Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, who reported Category 1 violations between January 2012 and March 2012. 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 Oceanside, City of La Mesa, and City of San Diego.

Collection Systems (Special Districts): South Coast Water District, Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District.

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

1. SWAMP Toxicity Study: Stream Pollution Trends Program (Attachment C1)

Staff Contact: Lilian Busse

The Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) supports long-term trend monitoring of aquatic life beneficial use attainment in water bodies throughout the State of California. The Stream Pollution Trends program (SPoT) is one of these long-term trend monitoring programs. The State Water Board recently released SPoT program results from data collected in 2008. Attachment C1 is the State Water Board's media release announcing the results, titled "State Water Board Report Shows Highest Pollution and Toxicity Levels, Pesticide Contamination in Urban Watersheds."

The objectives for the SPoT project are (1) to detect changes in pollutant concentrations and their biological effects, and (2) to provide a monitoring network that provides opportunities for collaboration and coordination with a wide range of organizations and stakeholders needing water quality information. Toxicity and a suite of pesticides, trace metals, and industrial compounds are measured annually in sediments deposited near the bases of 200 large, mixed land-use watersheds throughout the state. These indicators are relatively stable and provide an integrated measure of the contaminants released from land surfaces throughout the watershed, as well as their potential for impacts to aquatic life. Results can be used to inform management decisions regarding beneficial use support in California streams, and to provide feedback on the effectiveness of management activities at regional scales.

The SPoT report, *Statewide Perspective on Chemicals of Concern and Connections between Stream Water Quality and Land Use*, is available on the SWAMP website at: www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/.

2. Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure, Adopted May 1, 2012

Staff Contact: Craig Carlisle

The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank (UST) Case Closure (Policy) on May 1, 2012. The next step is for approval by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) after which the Policy will become effective.

The Policy establishes consistent statewide general and media-specific criteria to consider for case closure at UST sites. The Policy provides clear, consistent direction to all responsible parties and their consultants regarding the path to closure and will improve UST cleanup process efficiency. For more information see: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml.

The San Diego Water Board's UST Program staff does not anticipate major changes in our current approach to closing cases based on the Policy. The Policy will simplify some of our work in many areas by providing clear, detailed direction to responsible parties. For example, the Policy provides specific criteria to evaluate the potential for human health risks due to exposure to petroleum vapors in indoor air. If the specific criteria are satisfied, a more costly risk assessment may not be necessary.

The State Water Board Resolution that adopted the Policy directs the Regional Water Boards to review all cases in the UST Cleanup Program using the framework provided in the Policy. The direction states: "This review shall be accomplished within existing budgets and should be performed no later than 365 days from the effective date of this Policy." The San Diego Water Board's UST Program staff expects that these case reviews, which will be available for public review on the State Water Board's GeoTracker web site at: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov, can be accomplished without significant impact to the work load since all cases are currently reviewed regularly.

3. Draft Amendment to Recycled Water Policy (Addresses Constituents of Emerging Concern)

Staff Contacts: Fisayo Osibodu and John Odermatt

The State Water Board has released a Draft Amendment to its Recycled Water Policy, adding monitoring requirements to the Recycled Water Policy for constituents of emerging concern (CECs) in municipal recycled water. CECs are generally unregulated in drinking water, and include naturally and synthetically occurring hormones, pharmaceuticals, personal care products, disinfection by-products, industrial and household chemicals, pesticides and metals. The draft amendment consists of two parts: some editing of the original Recycled Water Policy, and a new Attachment A that prescribes the monitoring requirements.

The monitoring requirements and criteria for evaluating monitoring results in the draft amendment are based on the recommendations from a Scientific Advisory Panel (Panel) that was

convened by the State Water Board in 2009. The Panel's report[5] presented recommendations for monitoring CECs in municipal recycled water used for groundwater recharge. The draft amendment implements the recommendations in the Report.

The monitoring requirements specified in the draft amendment identify the CECs that are required to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, and the monitoring locations relative to the point of treatment. Monitoring of individual CECs is not proposed, however, for recycled water used for landscape irrigation.

The draft amendment also proposes a reduction in monitoring frequency for priority pollutants for recycled water used for landscape irrigation produced by small disadvantaged communities. Priority pollutants are set a of 126 pollutants defined in the federal Clean Water Act which the US Environmental Protection Agency must regulate, and for which analytical test methods have been developed. The draft amendment, however, increases monitoring frequency of priority pollutants for recycled water used for groundwater recharge from once a year to twice a year.

Once the draft amendment is incorporated into the Recycled Water Policy, the Water Boards must include the new monitoring requirements for CECs in waste discharge requirements issued for recycled water used for groundwater recharge. The San Diego Water Board has not received any reports of waste discharge for proposed projects to use recycled water for groundwater recharge. This may be due to the limited number of groundwater basins in the San Diego Region that are feasible for groundwater recharge.

The draft amendment documents and other related information are available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_recycling_policy/draft_amendment_to_policy.shtml.

The public comment period for the draft amendment to the Recycled Water Policy closes on July 3, 2012.

[5]"Monitoring Strategies for Chemicals of Emerging Concern (CECs) in Recycled Water – Recommendations of a Scientific Advisory Panel. June 2010

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

SAN DIEGO REGION

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

June 13, 2012

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

DATE OF REPORT
June 5, 2012

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
July 2012 *No Meeting Scheduled*				
August 8, 2012 *San Diego Water Board Office*				
Request for Disbursement from the Cleanup and Abatement Account to Fund Continued Cleanup of San Diego Bay by the Unified Port District *(Becker)*	Tentative Resolution			
Storm Water Capture Opportunities *(Walsh)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Information Update on Bight 2008 Monitoring Results *(Haas)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Fallbrook Public Utility District, Plant 1 *(Neill)*	NPDES Permit Reissuance	90%	13-Jul-12	No
Rescission of Six WDRs for sand and gravel/asphalt batch concrete grinding facilities *(Tobler*)	WDRs Rescission	15%	30-Jun-12	Yes
Administrative Civil Liability against City of Oceanside, Haymar Line Sanitary Sewer Overflow (*Means)*	Administrative Civil Liability	50%	TBD	No
September 12, 2012 *San Diego Water Board Office*				
Information Update on the State Water Board's Policy for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems *(Osibodu)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Request for Disbursement from the Cleanup and Abatement Account to Fund the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team *(Valdovinos)*	Tentative Resolution	0%	TBD	Maybe
New NPDES Permit for the Camp Pendleton Water Treatment Facility Brine Discharge to Sub-Surface Disposal at the Beach *(Mata)*	New NPDES Permit	90%	3-Aug-12	Maybe
NPDES Permit Renewal for SDG&E Brine Discharge to the San Elijo Ocean Outfall *(Mata)*	Permit Amendment	90%	3-Aug-12	No

10News.com

Navy Plans To Move Aging Miramar Pipeline

Related To Story

Navy Hoping To Get $26M From Federal Government To Move Section Of Pipeline

POSTED: 4:00 pm PST February 1, 2012
UPDATED: 9:28 pm PST February 1, 2012

SAN DIEGO -- The U.S. Navy is rushing to get an aging fuel pipeline off Point Loma's shoreline and is hoping to get $26 million from the federal government by spring to move it.

The rush comes after the 10News I-Team unveiled unseen inspection reports for the 57-year-old Miramar Pipeline, which runs between MCAS Miramar and the naval base in Point Loma.

The I-Team discovered the Navy fuel line had been repeatedly unearthed and exposed to the elements as it hugs the bayfront area near La Playa.

"Your coverage made people aware that it was eroding in several locations," said San Diego city Councilman Kevin Faulconer.

Faulconer represents Point Loma and is one of several elected leaders working with the Navy to move the pipeline away from San Diego bay and the Point Loma population.

State Senator Christine Kehoe – who also represents Point Loma – also wanted to know the about the pipe's condition.

The state regional water quality control board wrote to Kehoe, saying, "The Navy has identified 'hazardous consequence areas' along the pipeline alignment..."

In July, Capt. David Pimpo – who was then in charge of the Miramar Pipeline – told 10News the 17-mile pipeline is safe despite the internal inspections describing 55 cases of corrosion and 575 incidences of metal loss.

"A pipeline is inherently going to be a risk," said Pimpo. "Whenever you have fuel that goes through a pipe... that goes through a residential area, you're going to be in a situation where you're going to have risk."

The Navy is now focusing on the section of piping that continues to be uncovered by erosion and looking for $26 million from the federal government to pay to move it.

"I'm hoping that they secure that funding within the next several months and we can begin planning to get that pipeline off the water and into a more secure place," said Faulconer.

Faulconer, along with naval leadership, will hold a series of community meetings to let the public know how the pipeline will be moved and where it will go.

There are no firm plans on when or where those meetings will take place.

Previous Stories:

- May 11, 2011: Questions Raised Over Safety Of Aging Pipeline

Do you have more information about this story? Click here to contact us

Attachment B7a

March 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										
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	1	60	40	0	66	0	0	155	0
Oceanside PWD	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside Otfl CS	1	123	0	0	0	0	35.6	439.7	0
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	3	2,350	800	1,280	34	54	145	3,002	2,000
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	1	400	50	0	12	0	3.2	138	0
Category 2 SSO										
Laguna Beach City	City Of Laguna Beach CS	2	525	525	0	100	0	4.5	95	0
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	Usmc Base, Camp Pendleton CS	1	10	5	0	50	0	48.4	104	80
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Padre Dam CS	1	475	475	0	100	0	4.6	161	0
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	5	280	280	0	100	0	145	3,002	2,000
San Diego Cnty DPW	County Of San Diego CS	1	500	500	0	100	0	4	371	64
San Juan Capistrano City	City Of San Juan Capistrano CS	1	15	15	0	100	0	0.2	123	0
Valley Center MWD	Lower Moosa Canyon Recl Facil CS	1	400	50	0	12	0	5	50	0
	TOTALS	**18**	**5138**	**2740**	**1280**			**395.5**	**7640.7**	**4144**

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 B7b

April 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										
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	1	500	300	0	60	0	0	155	0
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	1	800	40	760	5	95	20	510	0
San Clemente City	City Of San Clemente CS	1	13,500	13,500	2,500	100	18	4	180	0
UC San Diego	University Of California, San Diego CS	1	100	75	0	75	0	2	25	3
Category 2 SSO										
Del Mar City	City Of Del Mar CS	1	120	0	0	0	0	1.8	29	0
El Toro Water District	El Toro Water District R9 CS	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	142	36
Escondido City	Harrf Disch To San Elijo Oo CS	1	30	30	0	100	0	10.7	370	0
UC San Diego	University Of California, San Diego CS	3	440	50	0	11	0	145	3002	2000
	TOTALS	**11**	**15492**	**13995**	**3260**			**188.5**	**4413**	**2039**

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 B7c

March and April 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								
El Cajon City	City Of El Cajon CS	1	150	0	150	0	100	189
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	2	285	165	0	57	0	73
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	3	2,846	2,490	0	87	0	4,049
Santa Margarita Water Dist	Santa Margarita Water District CS	1	100	0	0	0	0	331
Vallecitos Water District	Meadowlark CS	1	4,240	2,915	1,325	68	31	312
Category 2 PLSD								
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	3	12	5	0	41	0	0
Chula Vista City	City Of Chula Vista CS	2	125	50	0	40	0	0
El Cajon City	City Of El Cajon CS	1	20	0	0	0	0	189
Encinitas City	City Of Encinitas CS	1	1	1	0	100	0	0
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	2	65	65	0	100	0	73
Lemon Grove City	City Of Lemon Grove CS	1	200	150	0	75	0	124
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	3	266	266	0	100	0	4,049
Vallecitos Water District	Meadowlark CS	2	104	104	0	100	0	312
	TOTAL	**23**	**8414**	**6211**	**1475**			**9701**

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

Attachment C1

Media Release

State Water Board Report Shows Highest Pollution and Toxicity Levels, Pesticide Contamination in Urban Watersheds

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 27, 2012

Contact: Tim Moran
916-327-8239

Sacramento – Urban waterways in California have the highest levels of pollution from heavy metals and industrial organic compounds, according to an online report containing data and tests collected from all over the state by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

The Stream Pollution Trends (SPoT) monitoring program is the first consistent assessment of large watersheds across California to determine how stream pollution concentrations are affected by urban and agricultural development.

The SPoT program measures contaminant concentrations and toxicity in stream sediments that accumulate in downstream reaches of large watersheds. The samples were analyzed for industrial compounds, pesticides, metals, and toxicity to aquatic organisms.

The report examined samples collected in 2008 from 92 of the nearly 200 large watersheds in the state. It is part of a continuing statewide program to measure trends in pollution levels and toxicity in California streams.

The report is a first step in identifying stream pollution trends and measuring the effectiveness of efforts to protect California waterways. The State Water Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) administer a variety of programs to improve the state's waters. They include issuing discharge permits to commercial and industrial firms; setting limits on pollutants entering water bodies; and regulating agricultural waste water, storm water discharges, septic systems and municipal sewage system spills. The State Water Board also provides funding for various programs aimed at cleaning waterways.

The report provides specific data for the State's biennial Clean Water Act assessments, and will help determine chemicals of concern in impaired streams.

Storm water agencies and Regional Water Boards will use the data to determine compliance with water quality regulations, and evaluate the effectiveness of practices to improve water quality.

Other findings in the report include:

- Pyrethroid pesticides were found in 55 percent of the samples analyzed statewide. The highest pyrethroid concentrations were measured in sediments collected from urban watersheds, plus two agricultural watersheds along the Central Coast.

- Stream sediment concentrations of heavy metals, such as cadmium, copper, lead and zinc, tended to be highest in Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay area watersheds. These metals are released to the environment from brake pads, plumbing, industrial and commercial activities.

- Industrial organic compounds such as PCBs, PBDEs (flame retardants) and PAHs (hydrocarbons) were also generally highest in stream sediments from the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay areas, although high concentrations were also measured in more remote locations.

- Mercury concentrations were highest in sediments from watersheds where it is geologically abundant and historically mined, although some urban streams also had relatively high mercury levels.

- The pesticide DDT, banned more than 40 years ago, was found in stream sediments from most urban and agricultural watersheds. Soil disturbances from development and tillage likely mobilizes DDT residues that persist in the sediment from applications four decades ago.

- Metals, industrial compounds, DDTs, and pyrethroid pesticides were all found at significantly higher concentrations in urban streams.

The Stream Pollution Trend (SPoT) program surveys are funded by the State Water Board's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The survey was designed and is implemented in collaboration with the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards. The program is conducted by scientists from the University of California Davis' Marine Pollution Studies Laboratory at Granite Canyon, in cooperation with scientists from California State University's Moss Landing Marine

Laboratories (MLML), California Department of Fish and Game's Water Pollution Control Laboratory, Rancho Cordova, and Trace Metal Laboratory at MLML, CSU Chico's Geographic Information Center, and the SWAMP program's data management and quality assurance teams.

www.CaWaterQuality.net
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/mywaterquality/

The report, *Statewide Perspective on Chemicals of Concern and Connections between Stream Water Quality and Land Use*, is available on the SWAMP website at:
www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/

The State Water Resources Control Board's mission is to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources, and ensure their proper allocation and efficient use for the benefit of present and future generations.

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