California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report

August 8, 2012

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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

Promotion

The San Diego Water Board is pleased to announce the appointment of Ms. Kelly Dorsey to Senior Engineering Geologist. She supervises the Northern Watershed Unit. Ms. Dorsey worked as a student intern for the San Diego and San Francisco Bay Water Boards from 1997-1999. She began her career with the Water Boards as an Engineering Geologist in 1999. She has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology from California State University, Hayward.

Recent Hires

Mr. Eric Rosenbaum, an Office Technician, began working on July 16, 2012, in the Mission Support Services Unit. He comes to the San Diego Water Board with a background focused primarily in the technology sector. He has, however, most recently worked at an environmental law firm here in San Diego.

Ms. Carey Nagoda has been hired to fill a Water Resource Control Engineer vacancy in the Monitoring, Research, and Assessment Unit. She will start at the San Diego Water Board on August 21, 2012. Ms. Nagoda has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering from University of Pittsburgh, and Master of Science Degree in Environmental Engineering from Johns Hopkins University. She has worked for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in Baltimore, Maryland for the past nine years. Ms. Nagoda's experience in geomorphology and hydrologic and hydraulic modeling will be particularly helpful as we address water bodies affected by hydromodification.

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. Budget Report

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

On June 27, 2012 the State of California adopted a budget for fiscal year 2012-13.

The proposed item for funds to relocate the San Diego Water Board office was approved. The Department of General Services is looking at potential sites.

To assist in achieving 2012-13 Budget Savings, the State reached an agreement that provides a Personal Leave Program 2012 and a 4.62 percent pay reduction effective July 1, 2012 through July 1, 2013 for managers/supervisors and most bargaining units. Bargaining Unit 9 employees are subject to one furlough day each period effective July 1, 2012, continuing through June 30, 2013.

We have been given the directive that we can no longer employ student assistants past August 31, 2012 and Retired Annuitants past August 30, 2012.

Lastly, Region 9 completed fiscal year 2011-12 within our budget allocation.

3. Mission Valley Terminal Cleanup Status Report to the San Diego River Conservancy Board

Staff Contact: Sean McClain

San Diego Water Board engineering geologist Sean McClain presented an update to the San Diego River Conservancy Board (SDRCB) on July 12, 2012, regarding the cleanup progress at Mission Valley Terminal adjacent to Qualcomm Stadium. The cleanup is being performed by Kinder Morgan Energy Partners (Kinder Morgan). The SDRCB was interested in hearing about the potential for impacts to the San Diego River from the groundwater contamination and from the treated water being discharged to Murphy Canyon Creek upstream from its confluence with the San Diego River.

Mr. McClain informed the SDRCB that significant progress has been made in remediating the gasoline contaminated soil and groundwater, and the remaining concentrations near the San Diego River are very low. The data indicates that there are no impacts to the San Diego River from the contamination or from the discharge of the treated water to Murphy Canyon Creek.

Mr. McClain discussed the remedial techniques performed by Kinder Morgan to remove gasoline from the contaminated soil and groundwater beneath the Qualcomm Stadium parking lot. The cleanup of the soil and groundwater began in 1994 and has been expanded several times to include soil vapor extraction (SVE) along with groundwater extraction. Mr. McClain's update also discussed the multiple studies Kinder Morgan has performed to demonstrate cleanup progress and compliance with the San Diego Water Board's Cleanup and Abatement Order.

For further information about the cleanup, please visit the Geotracker website at http://www.geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/ (type "SL607392800" in the Global ID and choose "Search for All Sites") to obtain recent groundwater and remediation status reports in PDF format.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. San Dieguito Lagoon Restoration Status Report

Staff Contacts: David Barker and Jeremy Haas

During public hearing discussions in June 2012 regarding the Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, the Board expressed interest in comparisons between restoration activities in Los Peñasquitos and San Dieguito Lagoons. Marsh habitat in both lagoons has been adversely affected by coastal developments, tidal restrictions, and significant changes in their hydrologic and sediment regimes caused by upstream land uses. The restoration drivers and implementing parties, however, are quite different.

Restoration in the San Dieguito Lagoon is a part of regulatory requirements to offset any adverse impact to ocean ecosystems caused by the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS). Goals and objectives were developed based on improving a variety of habitats to maintain fish and wildlife and ensure the protection of endangered species. The restoration is part of a Park Master Plan that was adopted by the Board of Directors of the San Dieguito River Park Joint Powers Authority in September 2000.

While limited, discrete restoration projects have occurred in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon, there has been no restoration effort on the scale of the San Dieguito project. The Los Peñasquitos Lagoon TMDL adopted by the Board establishes a non-tidal salt marsh acreage target in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon of 346 acres, which represents a recovery of 50 percent of the salt marsh lost since the 1970s. The Los Peñasquitos Lagoon Foundation is working on a master restoration plan that may be implemented, in part, by parties responsible for meeting the salt marsh habitat restoration targets in the TMDL.

San Dieguito Lagoon (see http://www.sdlagoon.com/)

The San Dieguito Lagoon Wetlands Restoration Project (Project) is restoring 116 acres of coastal tidal wetlands to mitigate the estimated impacts on marine fish populations caused by the cooling water systems for SONGS Units 2&3. The California Coastal Commission's (CCC) 1997 revised coastal development permit for SONGS Units 2&3 includes, in part, the wetlands restoration requirement. As a result of this requirement, Southern California Edison, as the managing owner of SONGS (other owners include San Diego Gas & Electric, the City of Riverside, and the City of Anaheim), has developed and is implementing a coastal wetlands restoration plan for the San Dieguito Lagoon. The Project entails 1) restoration of the aquatic functions of the lagoon through permanent inlet maintenance and expansion of the tidal basin and 2) creation of subtidal and intertidal habitats on both the east and west sides of Interstate 5.

The San Dieguito Lagoon wetlands are located at Del Mar, just north of San Diego, California. Del Mar became the proposed project site after years of deliberation between other cities, resource agencies, and stakeholders because it presented the best opportunity to meet the objectives required by the CCC permit. Del Mar is also a location that is in proximity to the

marine fish population impacted at SONGS. The San Dieguito Lagoon wetlands have vital importance for the ecology of the San Diego Region - for birds as a stop on the Pacific Flyway, as nesting and foraging areas for endangered species, and as a fish hatchery. The San Dieguito Lagoon coastal area is also a significant scenic resource for residents and visitors.

The initial construction of the Project began in August 2006 following an extensive period of planning and coordination with governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and interested members of the public. Construction of the wetland lagoon areas and inlet continued through 2011, by which time approximately 2 million cubic yards of earth were excavated, creating a net of 116 acres of tidal wetlands, on both sides of Interstate 5. In the five-year construction period, one mile of berms was built to direct the river-system sediment transport to the ocean and protect the newly created wetland lagoon areas from flood-borne sediments. Additionally, four nesting sites (two east and two west of Interstate 5), have been created within the constructed sub-tidal basins using sand as topping for the nesting habitats. This sand was obtained from part of the initial channel dredging. These nesting sites provide a safe habitat for birds, such as the endangered California Least Tern, the Belding's Savannah Sparrow, the Snowy Plover and the Light Footed Clapper Rail.

A key accomplishment of the Project was to remove the sand that has periodically plugged the San Dieguito River channel over the years. Approximately 125,000 cubic yards of sand was removed from the channel in March-April 2011 and from the inlet of the San Dieguito River in September 2011. Southern California Edison has agreed to keep the inlet open to the ocean in perpetuity as part of this wetland restoration project. Southern California Edison is also responsible to maintain the functioning wetlands for a period equal to the operating duration of SONGS Units 2&3 (presently expected to be 40 years).

CCC biologists completed over a year of ecological performance monitoring in 2011 and found that the restored San Dieguito Lagoon wetlands support a promising population of snails, crabs, amphibians, small mammals, birds and provide fish a place to spawn and grow. Terrestrial animals have also become visible, such as the burrowing owl, cottontail rabbit and various reptiles. The wetlands are projected to be fully vegetated by approximately two years by 2014. At that time the clay soils should be interspersed with native salt marsh plants in a productive and thriving wetland complex.

2. Cleanup Efforts in the Tijuana River Valley

Staff Contacts: Melissa Valdovinos and David Gibson

On February 8, 2012, the San Diego Regional Board endorsed the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team Recovery Strategy (Recovery Strategy) by adopting Resolution No. R9-2012-0030. The Recovery Strategy promotes collaboration among stakeholders and enhances the likelihood of correcting sediment and trash impairments in the Tijuana River Valley, with the goal of attaining sustainable environmental and resource protection.

A discussion on the Recovery Strategy was included in the agenda of a bi-national meeting hosted by the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) and Comisión

Internacional de Límites y Aguas (CILA) on June 19, 2012. Federal, state, and local agencies presented information on efforts being made on both sides of the border to assess and control trash and sediment. A treaty minute on trash and sediment is anticipated to be developed as a result of these discussions and subsequent bi-national collaboration.

The Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team Steering Committee meets approximately once a month to work together on implementation of the Recovery Strategy. The most recent meeting was held on July 19, 2012. The Steering Committee is currently focused on finalizing commitment language that collaborating agencies will adopt. Subsequently, an operations plan will be developed to implement the Recovery Strategy in a structured and efficient manner.

Potential funding sources are being pursued for administration and outreach, performed by a full-time project manager, as well as for projects that support source control, treatment best management practices (BMPs), and restoration. For example, an America's Great Outdoors grant application was submitted on July 30, 2012 to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation requesting $75,000 to support implementation of the Recovery Strategy, including capacity building of the existing coalition supporting the Tijuana Slough National Wildlife Refuge and its surrounding coastal wetland habitats. Another example is the possibility of applying funds for mitigation (required due to Interstate 15 widening) to remove "Brown Property" fill (illegally placed years ago), which would alleviate the negative impacts of the fill by restoring the area to riparian forest habitat.

The Steering Committee will have its next meeting at the end of August and a full Recovery Team meeting will take place in September to update and engage all stakeholders.

3. Southern California Steelhead Recovery Plan

Staff Contact: Bruce Posthumus

Steelhead are rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) that are anadromous, i.e., they hatch in streams, migrate to the ocean, and return to streams to spawn. Steelhead occur naturally in coastal-draining stream systems from Alaska south to northern Baja California. Since their life cycle involves and depends on headwaters, streams, estuaries, and the ocean, steelhead populations and distribution reflect conditions in those waters and their watersheds. Southern California steelhead, which occur from roughly Santa Barbara County south, are listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, because of dramatic declines in their populations and distribution resulting from anthropogenic influences.

In January 2012, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) released its Southern California Steelhead Recovery Plan (Recovery Plan). The Recovery Plan identifies the following as "high" or "very high" sources of stress to steelhead in one or more San Diego Region watersheds:

- Groundwater extraction
- Dams and surface water diversions
- Urban development
- Agricultural development

- Levees and channelization
- Culverts and road crossings
- Recreational facilities
- Non-native species
- Roads
- Flood control maintenance
- Upslope / upstream development
- Agricultural effluents
- Wildfires.

The Recovery Plan lists development and implementation of the following as "priority recovery actions" for steelhead in San Diego Region watersheds:

- Plans for removal of fish passage barriers at dams, debris basins, diversions, roads, and highways.
- Operating criteria to ensure that water releases from certain dams support steelhead.
- Plans for control of non-native species to protect steelhead.
- Restoration and management plans for estuaries in watersheds where steelhead occur.

A summary of the Recovery Plan and the entire Recovery Plan are available at: http://swr.nmfs.noaa.gov/recovery/SC_Steelhead/index.htm.

4. Enforcement Actions for June 2012

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

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

June 2012 Enforcement Actions	Number
Notice of Noncompliance with Storm Water Enforcement Act	1
Staff Enforcement Letters	5
Total	6

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
Mr. David Klein, Klein Metals & Recycling, San Diego A Notice of Noncompliance (NONC) was sent to Mr. David Klein, owner of Klein Metals & Recycling, on June 26, 2012, for failure to enroll in the statewide General Industrial Storm Water Permit Order No. 97-03-DWQ. The Notice informs the discharger that, pursuant to Water Code section 13399.30(a)(2), failure to enroll subjects the discharger 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. The Notice also identifies deficiencies in best management practices necessary to contain waste onsite.

Staff Enforcement Letters (SEL)
County of San Diego, Department of Public Works, Poway Landfill An SEL was issued to the County of San Diego on June 5, 2012 noting violations identified during a compliance inspection conducted May 15, 2012 at the Poway Landfill. The letter requires repairs to be completed by October 15, 2012.

County of San Diego, Department of Public Works, Rancho Del Campo Water Pollution Control Facility An SEL was issued to the County of San Diego on June 5, 2012 for three violations of the daily maximum discharge specification and twelve violations of the 12-month average discharge specification for nitrate contained in WDR Order No. 87-108.

County of San Diego, Department of Public Works, Pine Valley Sanitation District An SEL was issued to the County of San Diego on June 6, 2012 for two violations of the total dissolved solids (TDS) 12-month average discharge specification and three violations of the discharge specification for pH contained in WDR Order No. 94-161.

Russel A. McCarthy Jr., Continental Maritime of San Diego An SEL was issued to Continental Maritime of San Diego on June 25, 2012 for fifteen violations of NPDES permit No. CA0109142, all for spills into San Diego Bay based on the discharger's monitoring reports from July 2007 to March 2012.

County of San Diego, Department of Public Works, San Marcos II Landfill An SEL was issued to the County of San Diego on June 27, 2012 noting violations identified during a compliance inspection conducted June 20, 2012 at the San Marcos Landfill. The letter requires repairs to be completed by August 30, 2012.

5. Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) May – June 2012 (*Attachment B-5*)

Staff Contact: Christopher Means

The following is a summary of the sewage spills occurring during May and June 2012 that have been reported and certified by June 30, 2012. Sewage Collection Agencies report Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) on-line using 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 (BU) of waters of the state. One example of an affected beneficial use is human recreation. Untreated wastewater typically contains high levels of human pathogens. Swimming in, or other contact with waters (REC-1 BU) affected by raw sewage spills, can result in illness. Waters affected by raw sewage spills can result in unpleasant sights and odors that are not compatible with recreation, even when there is no water contact (REC-2 BU). Where waters affected by sewer overflows are closed to protect public health, and/or where people avoid such waters for aesthetic reasons, recreational opportunities are lost and significant economic losses can occur.

Public Spills: During May 2012, there were 8 SSOs from public systems in the San Diego Region reported in the on-line State Water Board CIWQS database. These SSOs included 2 spills of 1,000 gallons or more and 1 spill reaching surface waters, including storm drains. The combined total volume of reported sewage spilled from all publicly-owned collection systems for the month of May 2012 was 5,686 gallons.

During June 2012, there were 12 SSOs from public systems in the San Diego Region reported in the State Water Board's CIWQS database. These SSOs included 3 spills of 1,000 gallons or more and 9 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 June 2012 was 9,025 gallons.

Reported Private Spills: Seventeen discharges of untreated sewage from private laterals were reported during May and June 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 May and June 2012 was 3,378 gallons.

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

May - June 2011 and 2012 Comparison:

Month	Rainfall Total (In.)	Public SSOs	Private SSOs
May 2011	0.36	10	13
May 2012	0.02	8	13
June 2011	0.03	12	10
June 2012	Trace	12	4

Attached are three tables titled:

1. "May 2012 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9" (*Attachment B-6a)*
2. "June 2012 Summary of Public Sanitary Sewer Overflows in Region 9" (*Attachment B-6b)*
3. "May – Jun 2012 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in Region 9" (*Attachment B-6c*)

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

6. Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Certification Actions Taken from April to June 2012 (*Attachment B-6*)

Staff Contact: Kelly Dorsey

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

Upon receipt of a complete 401 Certification application, the San Diego Water Board may either certify the project or deny certification, with or without prejudice. In cases where there are impacts to waters of the U.S., the San Diego Water Board may issue a conditional certification. The certification can be either in the form of a conditional certification document approved by the Executive Officer, or Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) adopted by the San Diego Water Board. In the case where a federal permit is not required because impacts have been determined to be only to waters of the State, the San Diego Water Board may adopt WDRs.

Table B-6 (attached) contains a list of actions taken during the months of April, May, and June 2012. The first page of the Table summarizes the total impacts to jurisdictional waters, and proposed mitigation, for the individual months and quarter. This information is an imprecise measure of the actual conditions. For example, the data can be skewed depending on what is considered "self-mitigating" and how mitigation is categorized (i.e. establishment, restoration, or

enhancement). Another limitation is that the data relies on the assumption that all the mitigation required is implemented and successful, and does not take into consideration any additional impacts resulting from illegal fill activities.

Public notification of pending 401 Water Quality Certification applications can be found on the San Diego Water Board's web site at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/index.shtml .
Certifications issued since January 2008 can also be found on the San Diego Water Board web site at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/401_certification/401projects.shtml.

For a complete list of State-issued general orders, please refer to
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cwa401/generalorders.shtml.

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

1. Financial Assistance Grant and Loans Programs

Staff Contact: Laurie Walsh

Clean Water Act (CWA) 319(h) Nonpoint Source (NPS) 2012 Grant Program

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Financial Assistance (DFA) awarded the County of San Diego over $300,000 dollars in CWA 319(h) grant funds May 1, 2012 to implement a nutrient source reduction project in the Rainbow Creek Watershed. Successful completion of this project will further the County of San Diego's effort to meet the Nutrient Source Reduction Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirements in the Rainbow Creek Watershed. The TMDL was adopted by the San Diego Water Board on February 9, 2005

The CWA 319(h) NPS Grant Program (Grant Program) funds $4.5 million in planning and implementation projects each year. The Grant Program supports planning, assessment, and implementation activities to improve water quality and restore beneficial uses in watersheds identified by the NPS Program that are subject to TMDL mandated pollutant load reductions. Funds for the Grant Program are appropriated by Congress under Section 319(h) of the CWA) to restore waters impaired by NPS pollution. Grant funding is available on a per project basis in amounts between $75,000 to $125,000 for TMDL planning and assessment projects and $250,000 to $750,000 for TMDL implementation projects. A minimum match of 25 percent of the total project cost is required, but may be waived or reduced for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged community. Eligible applicants include public agencies, non-profit organizations and Indian Tribes.

For detailed information on the NPS Grant Program eligibility requirements, visit the State Water Board's CWA 319(h) NPS Program Solicitation webpage at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/nps/solicitation_notice.shtml

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Planning

Proposition 84 - IRWM

Proposition 84, t*he Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006* (Proposition 84), was approved by California voters in the general election on November 7, 2006. The Proposition 84 IRWM grant program is aimed at encouraging water management agencies to work cooperatively towards improving the quality, quantity, and reliability of local and imported supplies through integrated water resources planning and implementation projects. Proposition 84 provides grant funding for projects that support integrated water resources management planning and implementation consistent with an IRWM Plan. There are currently three designated IRWM planning areas in the San Diego Region:

- San Diego IRWM Region: www.sdirwmp.org
- South Orange County IRWM Group: www.ocwatersheds.com/wma_IRWM.aspx
- Upper Santa Margarita IRWM Group: www.ranchowater.com/irwmp.aspx

Eligible applicants are limited to local water management agencies that submit an application on behalf of a designated IRWM planning region and certain non-profit organizations.

The State Water Board and Department of Water Resources (DWR) released the Draft 2012 Proposition 84 IRWM Implementation Proposal Solicitation Package (PSP) on June 28, 2012. This PSP provides instructions on applying for grant funding under Round 2 of the IRWM Proposition 84 solicitations. DWR anticipates releasing the Final 2012 Implementation PSP in October 2012 with grant applications due to DWR in March 2013.

For more detailed information go to DWR website at: http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/

Proposition 1E - Storm Water Flood Management

DWR released its Draft 2012 Stormwater Flood Management Proposal Solicitation Package (PSP) in July 2012. This PSP provides instructions on applying for Proposition 1E grant funding. Approximately $92 million dollars are available during the current round of funding. This PSP works in conjunction with DWR's IRWM Grant Program Guidelines to disburse Stormwater Flood Management grant funding. This part of the IRWM Grant Program is aimed at funding projects that manage storm water runoff to reduce flooding and that are consistent with IRWM Plans. Eligible applicants include local water and flood management agencies engaged in the IRWM process. Applicants are required to demonstrate a 50 percent funding match.

The public comment period for the Draft Guidelines will close on **August 24, 2012**. Written comments can be emailed to DWR_IRWM@water.ca.gov.

For detailed information go to the DWR website at:
http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/integregio_stormwaterflood.cfm

Proposition 84 - Storm Water Grants Program

The Proposition 84 Storm Water Grant Program makes grant funds totaling $90 million available to projects that support planning, monitoring, and implementation activities for the reduction and prevention of storm water contamination of rivers, lakes, and streams. Approximately $8 million is available to finance storm water planning and monitoring projects. Approximately $42 million is available in the first round of funding for storm water projects implementing 1) Low Impact Development (LID) and other practices to infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, or retain runoff in close proximity to its source, and 2) TMDL related projects in water bodies subject to TMDL mandated pollutant load reductions. Grant funding is available on a per project basis in amounts between $100,000 to $1 million for planning and monitoring projects and $250,000 to $3 million for implementation projects.

The State Water Board DFA released its Draft Recommended Funding List for Planning and Monitoring Projects on June 28, 2012. The City of San Diego LID Project for Urban Streets ($7.6 million) and the City of Encinitas Cottonwood Creek LID Retrofit Project ($2.7 million) were successful in achieving a recommendation for Proposition 84 funding. DFA will present the draft funding list to the State Water Board for approval at the July 17, 2012 Board meeting. DFA is currently in the process of reviewing the Full Proposals for Proposition 84 Implementation Projects. DFA plans to present a Draft Funding List for the Implementation Projects to the State Water Board for approval in August or September, 2012.

For detailed information on the Proposition 84 Strom Water Grant Program go to the DFA website:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/prop84/index.shtml

Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program (CWSRF)

The State Water Board DFA accepts applications for CWSRF financing of eligible water quality projects on a continuous basis. The CWSRF program, established under the CWA, offers low interest financing agreements for eligible projects. Annually, the program disburses between $200 million and $300 million to eligible projects including, but not limited to, construction of publicly-owned facilities for wastewater treatment, water reclamation, and storm water treatment. Eligible projects also include expanded water body use projects including implementation of NPS projects or programs, and development and implementation of estuary conservation and management plans.
An eligible applicant can include any city, town, district, or other public body created under State law, a Native American tribal government or an authorized Native American tribal organization having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes or other waste; and any designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act. Financing terms include, interest rates equal to ½ of the most recent General Obligation Bond Rate at the time of preliminary funding commitment, financing terms of 20 years and up to 30 years for small disadvantaged communities, financing amounts of up to a maximum $50 million per agency/per year (may be waived under certain circumstances), and a repayment schedule which begins 1 year after completion of construction.

For detailed information on eligibility requirements visit the State Water Board's CWSRF webpage at:

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

Clean Beaches Initiative (CBI)

The State Water Board DFA recently revised the Clean Beaches Program Guidelines (Guidelines) reopening the grant solicitation process to make available $49.5 million dollars in grant funds. This funding became available as the result of previously executed grants in Proposition 84, Proposition 13 and Proposition 40 that either withdrew or came in under budget. The Guidelines contain an overview of the grant process, eligibility requirements, program priorities, proposal solicitation, review and selection process, and general requirements. CBI eligible projects include implementation projects and research projects to address CBI priorities as described in the Guidelines. Historically, funded projects include the construction of disinfecting facilities, diversions that prevent polluted storm water from reaching the beach, and scientific research that enables early notification of unhealthy swimming conditions.

For detailed information about the CBI Grant Program contact Patricia Leary, Division of Financial Assistance, PLeary@waterboards.ca.gov or visit http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/beaches/cbi_projects/index.shtml.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

SAN DIEGO REGION

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

August 8, 2012

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

DATE OF REPORT
August 1, 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
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
Administrative Civil Liability against City of Oceanside, Haymar Line Sanitary Sewer Overflow (*Means)*	Administrative Civil Liability	50%	TBD	No
NPDES Permit Renewal for SDG&E Brine Discharge to the San Elijo Ocean Outfall *(Mata)*	Permit Reissuance	100%	3-Aug-12	No
October 10, 2012 ***San Diego Water Board Office***				
Responding to Comments *(Barker, Chan and Haas)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Resolution in Support of the Regional Monitoring Framework *(Posthumus)*	Tentative Resolution	90%	NA	NA
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	No
General Permit for Boatyards in the San Diego Region *(Schwall)*	New NPDES Permit	80%	31-Aug-12	No
November 14, 2012 ***Temecula***				
Waste Discharge Requirements for Leuthe Residence Onsite Wastewater Treatment System, Escondido *(Osibodu)*	New WDRs	90%	TBD	Yes
Waste Discharge Requirements for Harmony Grove Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego County Sanitation District *(Osibodu)*	New WDRs	90%	TBD	Yes
Addendum to WDRs, Order R9-2009-147, Onsite Wastewater Treatment System for Anza Commercial Center *(Osibodu)*	WDR Addendum	50%	TBD	Yes
Addendum to WDRs, Order R9-1997-49, Addendum Modifying WDRs and Water Recycling Requirements for the Production and Purveyance of Recycled Water for Padre Dam Municipal Water District *(Osibodu)*	WDR Addendum	50%	TBD	Yes

Attachment B-5a

May 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										
Poway City	City Of Poway CS	1	1,700	1,700	0	100	0	3	185	34
Vallecitos Water District	Meadowlark CS	1	3,450	3,450	1,350	100	39	7.6	247.8	0
Category 2 SSO										
Chula Vista City	City Of Chula Vista CS	1	250	50	0	20	0	2.6	501	0
El Cajon City	City Of El Cajon CS	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	195	0
Imperial Beach City	City Of Imperial Beach CS	1	50	50	0	100	0	4.4	39.5	0.3
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	2	166	166	0	100	0	145	3,002	2,000
UC San Diego	University Of California, San Diego CS	1	50	0	0	0	0	2	25	3
	TOTALS	**8**	**5686**	**5416**	**1350**			**164.6**	**4195.3**	**2037.3**

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 B-5b

June 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	EVMWD Regional Plant CS	1	4,500	4,000	0	88	0	14.4	324	0
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	2	630	300	0	47	0	0	155	0
Oceanside PWD	La Salina WWTP, Oceanside CS	2	712	110	530	15	74	35.6	439.7	0
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	4	3,135	1,250	0	39	0	145	3,002	2000
Category 2 SSO										
Buena Sanitation District	Buena CS	1	5	5	0	100	0	8	100.9	0
Imperial Beach City	City Of Imperial Beach CS	1	40	40	0	100	0	4.4	39.5	0.3
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton	Usmc Base, Camp Pendleton CS	1	3	0	0	0	0	48.4	104	80
	TOTALS	**12**	**9025**	**5705**	**530**			**255.8**	**4165.1**	**2080.3**

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 B-5c

May and June 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								
Chula Vista City	City Of Chula Vista CS	2	500	350	300	70	60	0
El Cajon City	City Of El Cajon CS	1	300	20	280	6	93	189
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	Padre Dam CS	1	33	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego City	San Diego City CS	2	940	160	725	17	77	4,049
Category 2 PLSD								
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	3	135	50	0	37	0	0
Chula Vista City	City Of Chula Vista CS	1	400	400	0	100	0	0
El Cajon City	City Of El Cajon CS	1	800	800	0	100	0	189
Escondido City	Harrf Disch To San Elijo Oo CS	1	120	120	0	100	0	83.2
Imperial Beach City	City Of Imperial Beach CS	2	60	60	0	100	0	103
La Mesa City	City Of La Mesa CS	3	90	0	0	0	0	73
	TOTAL	**17**	**3378**	**1960**	**1305**			**4686.2**

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

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012

Reporting Period	Certification Applications Received	Certifications Issued[1]	Enrollment In State Certifications[2]	Certifications Time Expired[3]	Certification Amendments[4]	Certification Withdrawals[5]	Certification Denials Issued[6]
April	5	2	0	2	1	0	0
May	13	4	0	4	2	0	0
June	8	2	0	4	0	0	0
QUARTERLY TOTAL	**26**	**8**	**0**	**10**	**3**	**0**	**0**
YTD TOTALS	**55**	**15**	**2**	**20**	**8**	**1**	**1**

Reporting Period	Permanent Impacts[7] (Acres)	Temporary Impacts[7] (Acres)	Establishment Mitigation[8] (Acres)	Restoration Mitigation[9] (Acres)	Enhancement Mitigation[10] (Acres)	Preservation Mitigation[11] (Acres)
April	4.9801	0.4936	0.47	9.9264	0	0
May	7.427	26.946	0.8	7.99	0	0
June	0.584	0.291	4.49	0.16	0	0
QUARTERLY TOTAL	**12.9911**	**27.7306**	**5.76**	**18.0764**	**0**	0
YTD TOTALS	**24.1211**	**29.9706**	**29.59**	**40.9564**	**17.50**	**0.21**

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

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012

11. Preservation is defined as the acquisition and legal protection from future impacts in perpetuity of existing vegetated or unvegetated waters of the United States and/or State (e.g., conservation easement).

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres)[1]	MITIGATION (Acres)[1]	CERTIFICATION ACTION[2]
4/2/2012	City of Lake Forest	Lake Forest	The project includes the construction of a park and recreation center over approximately 59 acres.	Four unnamed ephemeral non-riparian, upland dominated tributaries to Glass Creek and Glass Creek	(P) 0.1 acre (3,048 linear feet) non-wetland waters of the U.S.	Onsite creation of 0.22 acres (2,048 linear feet) of non-wetland/wetland waters of the U.S.	11C-006 Conditional Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017-DWQ
4/17/2012	City of San Diego	Tijuana River Valley Emergency Channel Maintenance	Maintenance activities of several flood control facilities in the Tijuana River Valley consisting of mechanized dry excavation of 5400 feet of the Pilot Channel, 1600 feet of Smuggler's Gulch and manual vegetation management of the Northern Channel. Other project components include maintenance of the erodible berm, the gabion rock structure and managing the Staging Areas.	Tijuana River	(P) 2.82 acres of vegetated waters and 1.79 acres of unvegetated waters of the U.S.	Permanent eradication of all exotic invasive species within the 4.61 acre project footprint and 4.61 adjacent area	09C-077 Amendment
4/18/2012	Principal Regional Planner	San Ysidro Freight Yard Project	The proposed project includes the construction of two new track extensions and revisions of track alignment for additional rail car storage, a new truck access road, drainage improvements, sediment detention basins, and bioretention facilities.	Unnamed ephemeral streams tributary to the Tijuana River Water Tanks HSA (911.12)	(P) 0.25-acre (127-linear feet) of wetland waters of the U.S./state (P) 0.02-acre (546-linear feet) of streambed of the U.S./state	On-site/Offsite Establishment of 0.25-acre (127-linear feet) of wetland. Restoration of 0.5-acre (127-linear feet) of wetland Establishment of 0.02-acre (546-linear feet) of streambed	11C-074 Conditional Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017 DWQ

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres)[1]	MITIGATION (Acres)[1]	CERTIFICATION ACTION[2]
4/24/2012	City of Escondido	Escondido Creek and Harmony Grove Material Removal Project	The project involves removal of natural debris within Escondido Creek and will include the use of several best management practices (BMPs). The City plans to remove approximately 3000 cubic yards of material, which would require the use of one loader and two dump trucks. The project footprint begins near the Indian Wells tributary confluence and extends downstream to the end of the concrete channel.	Escondido Creek and San Elijo Lagoon	(T) 0.3076 acres (670 linear feet) of streambed	None	12C-005 Time-expired
4/30/2012	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (MCBCP)	Communication Systems Upgrade (P-1093)	The P-1093 communication upgrades project would provide both inter- and intra-Base fiber-optic cable and telephone cable connectivity. Sufficient fiber-optic bandwidth with a redundant path would be provided at each containment area. The project would expand the existing inter-Base fiber-optic network with a communication system that provides a minimum of two separate communication line paths to each area on the Base.	San Mateo, San Onofre, Las Flores, and Santa Margarita drainage basins	(P) 0.0001 acres of streambed(P) (T) 0.068 acres of wetland and 0.118 acres of streambed	0.1724 acres (1372 feet) of wetland restoration 0.014 acres of riparian restoration	12C-012 Time-expired
5/3/2012	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (MCBCP)	Upgrade and Expansion of the 12kV Electrical Distribution Systems (P-1094)	The United States Marine Corps is proposing to upgrade and improve the basewide water, wastewater, electrical, communication, and natural gas systems at MCBCP under the Basewide Utilities Infrastructure (BUI) program.	Aliso Canyon, San Luis Rey River, and the Santa Margarita River Drainage basins	(P) 0.016 acres of wetland (T) 0.006 acres of wetland	0.07 acres of riparian restoration	12C-015 Time-expired

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres)[1]	MITIGATION (Acres)[1]	CERTIFICATION ACTION[2]
5/10/2012	City of Murrieta	Jackson Avenue Street Improvement Project	The proposed project consists of the widening and extension of Jackson Avenue and Magellan Street southward over Warm Springs Creek to Ynez Road in the City of Temecula. The purpose of this project is to improve traffic flow by providing an alternative roadway between the Cities of Murrieta and Temecula.	Warm Springs Creek French HSA (902.33)	(P) 0.20-acre (60-linear feet) of streambed (T) 0.02-acre (10-linear feet) of wetland (T) 0.85-acre (280- linear feet) of streambed	On-site Restoration of 0.51-acre of riparian Restoration of 0.16-acre of streambed Off-site Creation of 0.02-acre of wetland Creation of 0.57-acre of riparian Creation of 0.21-acre of streambed	09C-087 Conditional Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017 DWQ
5/14/2012	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (MCBCP)	Enlisted Dining Facility 31 Area (P-1033) CERS	The proposed project would construct separate dining and serving areas for permanent party personnel and recruits, including mess decks, galley, scullery, administrative offices, chill boxes and freezers, storage, restrooms, and a mechanical room.	Cockleburr Canyon	(P) 0.002 acres (33 feet) of streambed	None	12C-011 Time-expired
5/15/2012	Washington Holdings, LLC	Salt Creek Pilot Project	The project aims to reestablish a westward flow path at the mouth of Salt Creek by constructing and maintaining temporary sand berms and a shallow channel to direct creek flow across the beach from the outlet structure to the ocean. It also creates a channel at the base of the vehicle access ramp that impedes emergency access to the beach.	Monarch Beach Dana Point HSA (901.14)	(T) 0.03-acre (314 linear feet) of beach	None	11C-038 Conditional Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017 DWQ

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres)[1]	MITIGATION (Acres)[1]	CERTIFICATION ACTION[2]
5/15/2012	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	Oceanside Harbor Maintenance Dredging	The project consists of annual maintenance dredging of the entrance channel to Oceanside Harbor, the Del Mar Channel, and the Oceanside Channel to re-establish suitable navigation depth at federally authorized dimensions, and disposal of the dredged material along the shoreline in Oceanside, CA.	San Luis Rey River	(P) 6.65 acres (2,300 linear feet) of beach (T) 26 acres of dredging	None	12C-030 Conditional Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017 DWQ
5/16/2012	San Diego Gas & Electric	Wood to Steel Project—TL 637	The applicant proposes to replace four existing poles with direct bury heavy steel poles or micropile poles. The new poles, which will provide continuous reliable electrical service, prevent service outages, and replace outdated equipment. Installation of steel poles will reduce damage to the utilities in the event of a fire, thereby increasing reliability. The remaining thirteen wood poles will be removed and the power lines rerouted to other existing poles.	Tributaries to: Santa Maria Creek, San Vicente Creek, Dye Creek, San Diego River, Witch Creek, Santa Ysabel Creek San Dieguito HU (905.00)	(T) 0.04-acre of streambed	None	11C-114 Low Impact Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017 DWQ
5/17/2012	D.R. Horton	TT #29484 at Briggs Road	The proposed project includes construction of 242 residential lots, one 12-acre open space lot, two vegetated basins on approximately 90 acres, and a 10-foot extension of the culverts under Briggs road at the warm springs, a tributary to French Valley Creek.	Unnamed ephemeral drainage French HSA (902.33)	(P) 0.13 acres of waters of the U.S.	0.6 acres of restoration	03C-002 Amendment

Attachment B-6

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres)[1]	MITIGATION (Acres)[1]	CERTIFICATION ACTION[2]
5/21/2012	La Costa Town Square LLC	La Costa Town Square Commercial, Office and Residential Development Project	The project purposes to construct and operate a mixed-use center and construct single-family residential housing to meet the City's need for residential housing, office, and commercial/shopping facilities.	Encinitas Creek a tributary to Bataquitos Lagoon	(P) 0.08 acres of wetland; 0.33 acres of streambed	None	11C-115 Time-expired
5/26/2012	County of San Diego Department of General Services	Streambank Stabilization Project at Felicita County Park	The proposed project will involve minor excavation and fill activities to restore and stabilize banks of Felicita Creek, which have been significantly eroded by recent storm events. The proposed project is broken down into three components. First, installation of new concrete foundation at the existing footing of the North Pedestrian Bridge. Second is bank stabilization and rip-rap installation at the Y-Convergence; and third is installation of new concrete foundation at the existing footing at the South Pedestrian Bridge.	Felicita Creek, a perennial creek tributary to the San Dieguito River	(P) 0.021 acres (80 linear feet) of streambed (T) 14 linear feet of streambed	None	11C-077 Time-expired
5/31/2012	City of San Diego	Sorrento Creek Channel Maintenance	Amendment to maintain flood protection against a 10-yr storm the project proposes vegetation trimming in Los Penasquitos Creek and upper Carroll Canyon Creek, bucket sediment dredging in lower Carroll Canyon Creek and hydraulic sediment dredging and vegetation trimming in Sorrento Creek.	Sorrento Creek, Carroll Canyon Creek, Los Penasquitos Creek Miramar Reservoir (906.1)	No changes in impacts	No changes in mitigation	06C-062 Amendment

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres)[1]	MITIGATION (Acres)[1]	CERTIFICATION ACTION[2]
6/01/2012	California Department of Transportation (CALTRANS)	I-5/Genesee Interchange	The project consists of improvements to Interstate-5 (I-5) and Genesee Avenue to improve traffic flow and provide a connection for bicyclists between two, existing bicycle paths. The project will occur in two phases. The first phase of construction will include the reconstruction of I-5/Genesee interchange, the addition of auxiliary lanes north of Genesee Avenue, construction of a bike path, and improvement of Sorrento Valley on-ramps and off-ramps. The second phase of construction will include the addition of auxiliary lanes south of Genesee Avenue, replacement of the Voigt Drive overcrossing, and realignment of Gilman Drive.	Unnamed tributary to Soledad Canyon Creek Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	(P) 0.11-acres (1,290-linear feet) of riparian	Off-site Establishment of 3.36-acres of Southern willow scrub (1,290-linear feet)	12C-033 Conditional Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017 DWQ
6/13/2012	D.R. Horton	Morgan Hill TT32813	The Morgan Hill TT32813 (Project) includes the development of a residential community on 20-acres, consisting of 59 single-family residential homes, four new internal streets and supporting infrastructure in the Temecula area of Riverside County.	One intermittent tributary and two ephemeral unnamed tributaries to Temecula Creek	(P) 0.474-acre (1,462-linear feet) of non-wetland waters of the State (T) 0.160-acre (639-linear feet) of non-wetland waters of the United States	On-site Establishment of 1.13-acres of non-wetland/wetland waters of the United States Restoration of 0.16-acre of waters of the United States	11C-101 Conditional Certification Enrollment in SWRCB GWDR Order No. 2003-017 DWQ

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres)[1]	MITIGATION (Acres)[1]	CERTIFICATION ACTION[2]
6/13/2012	City of Carlsbad	Agua Hedionda Sewer Line Bridge Removal and Replacement	Removal of the existing trestle bridge presently supporting the 42-inch diameter Vista/Carlsbad sewer interceptor pipe across the Agua Hedionda Lagoon channel. New sewer line will include a new sewer support bridge which will be placed approximately 25-feet easterly of the bridge to be removed. This new bridge will span the lagoon channel and thus will avoid any impacts to jurisdictional areas.	Agua Hedionda Lagoon	None.	None	12C-021 Time-expired
6/22/12	Orange County Transportation Authority	Ferber Ranch Routine Road Maintenance Project	Following a seasonal storm event, the applicant will inspect the road to determine if storm damage has occurred. If maintenance is required, OCTA will initiate maintenance activities to remove sediment and debris within the roadway and restore to pre-storm conditions to maintain access to Ferber Ranch.	Hickey Canyon a tributary to Trabuco Creek	(T) 0.01 acres (22 feet) of streambed	None	12C-031 Time-expired
6/25/2012	San Diego Gas and Electric	ETS 22106 - Bury Exposed Gas Pipeline	The project will address the safety concerns associated with the exposed gas pipeline by burying the exposed section of pipe several feet deeper. Impacts associated with the proposed work will be temporary in nature. A narrow trench will be dug, the pipeline will be lowered, and the native soil will be used to rebury the pipe. The project will return to pre-project contours. Just matting will be placed along a short section of the drainage banks to prevent scouring and erosion.	Causer Canyon, a tributary to the San Luis Rey River	(T) 0.001 acres (6 linear feet) of streambed	None	12C-024 Time-expired

CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION ACTIONS FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 1, 2012 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2012

DATE	APPLICANT	PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY	IMPACT (Acres)[1]	MITIGATION (Acres)[1]	CERTIFICATION ACTION[2]
6/30/2012	City of San Clemente	Prima Deshecha Canada Channel Rehabilitation Project	The purpose of this project is to replace the existing concrete channel with new concrete channel	Prima Deshecha Canada Channel	(T) 0.12 acres (897 linear feet) of streambank	None	12C-019 Time-expired

1. Wetland refers to vegetated waters of the United States and streambed refers to unvegetated waters of the United States (P) = permanent impacts. (T) = temporary impacts.
2. Low impact certification is issued to projects that have minimal potential to adversely impact water quality. Conditional certification is issued to projects that have the potential to adversely impact water quality, but by complying with technical conditions, will have minimal impacts. Denials are issued when the project will adversely impact water quality and suitable mitigation measures are not proposed or possible. Time Expired refers to projects that may proceed due to the lack of an action by the San Diego Water Board within specified regulatory timelines. Withdrawn refers to projects that the applicant or San Diego Water Board have withdrawn due to procedural issues that have not been corrected within one year.