California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region
David Gibson, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report
February 10, 2021

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The February report for the Tentative Schedule of Significant NPDES Permits, WDRs, and Actions; Agenda Items Requested by Board Members; and the attachments noted above are included at the end of this report.

Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Personnel Report

Staff Contact: Dulce Romero

An updated staff list of the San Diego Water Board can be viewed at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_info/agendas/2021/feb/StaffList_Feb2021.pdf

Recruitment

The recruitment process is in progress to fill the Senior Engineering Geologist vacancy in the Site Restoration & Agricultural Program Unit, two Water Resources Control Engineer positions in the Compliance Assurance and the Source Control Regulation Units, a Scientific Aid position in the Wetland and Riparian Protection Unit, and two Student Assistant positions (Engineering and Architectural Sciences) in the Groundwater Protection and the Storm Water Management Unit.

Promotion

Ben Neill began serving as a Senior Water Resource Control Engineer overseeing the Groundwater Protection Unit on January 15, 2021. Ben has worked for the San Diego Water Board for 19 years, most recently as a Water Resource Control Engineer in the Source Control Regulation Unit.

Information regarding our vacancies is located on the following CalCareers and San Diego Water Board websites:

https://calcareers.ca.gov/CalHRPublic/Search/AdvancedJobSearch.aspx

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about_us/employment/

2. Groundwater Protection Unit Addresses Outdated WDRs Backlog

Staff Contact: Brandon Bushnell

Groundwater Protection Unit staff Sherrie Komeylyan and Brandon Bushnell have been working to reduce the regional backlog of outdated waste discharge requirements (WDRs) regulating onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS). As a result of their efforts, the San Diego Water Board has reduced its inventory of outdated WDRs from 61 to 31 over the past year. Originally adopted by the San Diego Water Board between 1983 and 2009, these WDRs generally lack consistency with either the State Water Resources Control Board's *Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems* (OWTS Policy)[1] or Order

[1] OWTS Policy: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/owts/docs/owts_policy.pdf

WQ-2014-153-DWQ, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems* (General Order).[2]

Since February 2019, staff have reviewed the existing WDRs and compliance records for 30 individual OWTS. Additionally, staff evaluated the need to: 1) issue new individual WDRs for the OWTS, 2) enroll the OWTS in the General Order, or 3) transfer the OWTS to a local permitting agency to be managed under an approved Local Agency Management Plan for Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (LAMP), in accordance with the OWTS Policy. Based on staff's findings, the San Diego Water Board approved staff's recommendations to:

- Rescind individual WDRs for 20 OWTS and regulate the discharge of domestic wastewater at those facilities through enrollment in the General Order. The General Order allows the San Diego Water Board to regulate discharges from small domestic wastewater treatment systems effectively and efficiently, while prioritizing the agency's limited resources. Additionally, the General Order provides an appropriate, consistent, and streamlined statewide approach to regulating small domestic wastewater treatment systems. Discharges from small domestic wastewater treatment systems have certain common characteristics, such as similar constituents, concentrations of constituents, disposal techniques, and flow ranges, and require the same or similar treatment standards. OWTS that treat domestic wastewater at a rate of less than 100,000 gallons per day (gpd) may be eligible for enrollment in the General Order.
- Rescind individual WDRs for nine OWTS and transfer regulatory authority to the local permitting agencies under an approved LAMP. The OWTS Policy recognizes the effectiveness of local permitting agencies and established a statewide, risk-based, tiered approach for regulation and management of OWTS installations and replacements. The OWTS Policy allows local permitting agencies to approve OWTS, based on a local ordinance, after the Regional Water Quality Control Board approves the LAMP. The San Diego Water Board approved the County of San Diego LAMP[3] on April 29, 2015, and the County of Riverside LAMP[4] on November 17, 2016. The County of Orange LAMP is in draft form and will be approved by the Santa Ana Water Board. The purpose of the LAMPs is two-fold: to allow the continued use of OWTS within the jurisdiction of local permitting agencies, and to expand the local program to permit and regulate alternative OWTS while ensuring protection of water quality and public health. For an OWTS to qualify for LAMP regulatory oversight the system must

[2] General Order: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2014/wqo2014_0153_dwq.pdf

[3] San Diego County LAMP: https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/deh/lwqd/RWQCB%20Approved%20LAMP%20Final%202-24-15.pdf

[4] Riverside County LAMP: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/water_issues/programs/septic_tanks/docs/Riverside_Lamp.pdf

treat less than 10,000 gpd, not except recreational vehicle waste, and cannot treat industrial-strength wastewater. OWTS that do not qualify for transfer to the LAMP may qualify for enrollment in the General Order.

- Rescind individual WDRs for one OWTS whose discharge of domestic wastewater has been connected to the local sanitary sewer.

Currently there are 31 remaining OWTS in the San Diego Region that are regulated under individual WDRs that may qualify for rescission and enrollment in the General Order or transfer to a local permitting agency under an approved LAMP. Staff's efforts to address the backlog are consistent with the Strategizing for Health Waters chapter of the San Diego Water Board Practical Vision and will continue through 2021. Using statewide permits like the General Order and working as partners with county governments help the San Diego Water Board focus staff resources on larger projects and facilities within the region that pose a greater threat to water quality.

3. Update on U.S. EPA Eligible Public Entities Coordination Group (EPECG) Process for the USMCA Funding for Tijuana River Border Pollution Control Projects

Staff Contact: David Gibson

In 2019, Congress authorized and appropriated $300 million to U.S. EPA to identify, evaluate, select and construct projects to address long standing impacts to communities and waters in the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary resulting from transboundary flows of sewage, industrial wastes, solid waste, and sediment. Through 2020, U.S. EPA has convened and held regular meetings with the Water Board staff and the group of stakeholders identified as the EPECG (formerly the Interagency Consultation Group). U.S. EPA is continuing to work with its contractors including P&G Environmental, Eastern Research Group, and Ross Strategic on the feasibility analysis of ten projects identified at the November 19, 2021 EPECG Meeting for USMCA funding consideration by U.S. EPA. The next EPECG Meeting on February 25, 2021.

On January 26, 2021, representatives of Ross Strategic interviewed Vice Chair Celeste Cantu and me on a subset of five projects that may be identified as the preferred projects. As of the time of the interview, the top priority of the Water Board and local agencies (EPECG Project 1) for a 163 million gallon per day diversion and treatment alternative for flows in the main Channel of the Tijuana River was included in the five projects discussed. The five projects discussed were the following:

1. New Tijuana River Diversion System in the U.S. and Treatment in the U.S. (EPECG Project 1)
2. Expand and Upgrade Tijuana River Diversion System in Mexico and Provide Treatment in the U.S. (EPECG Project 2)
3. Treat Wastewater from the International Collector at the ITP (EPECG 3)
4. Shift Wastewater Treatment of Canyon Flows to U.S. (via Expanded ITP or SBWRP) to Reduce Flows in Tijuana River and SAB (EPECG Project 4; Complements Projects 3 and 9)
5. Treat Wastewater from the International Collector at the SBWRP (EPECG Project 9)

We also discussed EPECG Project 6 for a solid waste capture system in the Tijuana River. Although not included at this time in the five preferred projects, it will be an important measure to consider for compliance with the Tijuana River Solid Waste TMDL being prepared for Water Board consideration in Fall 2021.

In addition, U.S. EPA has supported efforts by the Water Board, County and City of San Diego to develop a sediment and trash control basin project in Smuggler's Gulch to address long standing issues in that tributary. The County of San Diego has taken on the role of lead agency and submitted the grant request to the State Coastal Conservancy for $10 million to design, conduct environmental analysis, obtain permits, and construct the basin and trash control structure by June 2024. The State Coastal Conservancy will consider the grant request under Proposition 68 at the April Coastal Conservancy Board Meeting.

4. John Anderson: Passing of a Legend

Staff Contact: Kelly Dorsey

It is with a very heavy heart that I must share that John Anderson recently passed away. Shortly after retirement in 2019, John began privately battling colon cancer with the support of his family and friends. He lost his battle at home surrounded by family on January 26, 2021.

John started his 34-year career with the Water Board as an Engineering Geologist at the Colorado River Region in 1985, one year later he transferred to the San Diego Board. While in Region 7, John developed Waste Discharge Requirements for the first Class 1 hazardous waste landfill in California. While at the San Diego Water Board, John worked in several programs including Basin Planning, Landfills, Underground Storage Tanks, Department of Defense, and Site Cleanup. During his career, John shared his extensive geological expertise as the lead of the Site Cleanup Program and his work on the sediment cleanups around San Diego Bay contributed to the identification and removal of contaminated sediment from the Bay and a path forward to restore its beneficial uses.

It is hard to explain how much John meant to everyone here at the Water Board so I will let some of the words people shared with me speak for all of us:

> "John was one the first people I met when I came to work for the Water Board. Any doubts I had about working for the State were quickly dispelled by working next to him and experiencing firsthand his freely shared knowledge and experience, his considerate professionalism, dedication to public service, and his generous bonhomie."
>
> "John was one of the kindest, gentlest, and even keeled people that I have ever met. It was always a pleasure to see his smiling face. Conversations always pleasant, insightful,

and humorous. I am grateful for knowing John and the time that I got to spend with him."

"I've known John since 1990 when I started with SD County DEH SAM. I always liked the guy greatly. Always loved his humor and professional geologic opinions. And I loved his mustache! I thought that anyone who can wear a waxed mustache is a man who believes in himself!

"He was truly a gentle soul, and so smart/knowledgeable."

"My husband remembers my talking about what a supremely decent and thoughtful friend and colleague John was."

"John was, at his core, the prototypical civil servant. He regularly demonstrated grace, service, empathy, professionalism, and all other qualities you should ever expect in a government worker. He spoke up when he needed to, he showed up when he felt it was important. "

"I'll never forget him showing up to a lunch meeting celebrating a job change for me in Sacramento. Somehow the forces of good in the world colluded (and collided) to allow John to be in town when I got a minor promotion. His presence, his words of support, his confidence all meant more to me than I can express tonight."

"John was my first supervisor at the Regional Board, he led me into the remediation world, and was such a knowledgeable person. I enjoyed working with him!

"Words cannot express my feelings of sadness and loss at this news. I wholeheartedly agree with your sentiments and would add that he was a great mentor and friend. I have known him since 1992; when I started my work with Camp Pendleton at the County HMMD, now DEH. John hired me to work at the Board in 1994, shortly after he became a Senior EG. I have him to thank for my water board career and being able to provide a good life for my family."

"John was one of the best geologists, coworkers, joke tellers, and humans I have ever met."

John shaped how most of us manage cleanup sites and serve the public, enlightened us about the importance of PCBs in San Diego Bay, and his contributions to water quality in our Region are far reaching and profound. At his retirement in 2019, John encouraged his colleagues to continue his work and fight the good fight to protect water quality. John is survived by his wife Gail and his children Lindsay and Nick and their families.

If you have questions please contact me by email at Kelly.Dorsey@waterboards.ca.gov.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. 22nd District Agricultural Association, Del Mar Horsepark *(Attachment B-1)*

Staff Contact: Laurie Walsh

The Del Mar Horsepark (Horse Park) is a horse riding and stable facility located east of Interstate 5 in the City of Del Mar at the corner of Via de la Valle and El Camino Real, an environmentally sensitive area adjacent to the San Dieguito River. Horse shows and competitions have occurred at the Horse Park for the last several decades making the Horse Park a big part of the local community. The Horse Park and the San Diego County Fairgrounds (Fairgrounds) are owned and operated by the State of California 22nd District Agricultural Association (22nd DAA).

Discharges to Surface Waters

On February 3, 1993, the 22nd DAA enrolled under the Statewide Industrial General Permit (IGP) to comply with federal Clean Water Act requirements for its stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities at the Fairgrounds and racetrack property located west of Interstate 5. Additionally, on July 1, 2013, the 22nd DAA, certified its enrollment as a small municipal discharger under the Statewide General Phase II Small Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewer System (MS4) permit to comply with the Clean Water Act as a non-traditional Small MS4. Around 2015, the 22nd DAA was served with a Notice to Sue from San Diego County Coastkeeper for stormwater discharge violations of the Clean Water Act at the Fairgrounds and racetrack property located west of Interstate 5. The Notice to Sue did not include the Horse Park facility. In response to Coastkeeper's Notice to Sue, the 22nd DAA recently completed installation of a fifteen million-dollar stormwater runoff treatment system that captures and treats all stormwater discharges from the Fairgrounds, horse race track, and associated property west of Interstate 5 prior to discharging to San Dieguito Lagoon and ultimately the Pacific Ocean.

In light of the Coastkeeper's lawsuit for violations of the federal Clean Water Act and becoming aware of their stormwater regulatory compliance obligations, the 22nd DAA issued a press release on December 16, 2020 (Attachment B-1, see below), announcing its decision to pause all horse activities at the Horse Park during 2021. The 22nd DAA's decision to pause all activities at the Horse Park for the 2021 season will allow them time to re-evaluate storm water best management practices (BMPs) and pollutant control treatment options at the Horse Park to meet their regulatory compliance obligations under state and federal water pollution control laws.

Past Violations of the IGP

During the period between 2002 and 2007, findings from San Diego Water Board compliance inspections conducted at the Horse Park noted violations of the IGP. On September 9, 2002, a compliance inspection documented the 22nd DAA's failure to implement adequate stormwater BMPs and prohibit illicit discharges at the Horse Park. An August 29, 2003, compliance inspection documented inadequate BMPs for uncovered stockpiles and found trash and manure on the banks of the San Dieguito River which runs adjacent to the Horse Park. Finally, on August 22, 2007, a violation documented that a horse wash station was directly connected to, or draining into, the

San Dieguito River. The San Diego Water Board issued the 22nd DAA a Notice of Violation (NOV) and directives to take corrective actions to resolve these violations. The 22nd DAA took corrective actions to address the violations. The San Diego Water Board has not found any recent violations at the Horse Park nor received any recent reports of violations.

Discharges to Groundwater

The 22nd DAA is also required to comply with Water Code requirements that govern groundwater quality at the Horse Park. To do so, the 22nd DAA is enrolled in the *Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements* (Conditional Waiver) administered by the San Diego Water Board. The 22nd DAA proposed capital improvements to assist in their efforts to comply with the Conditional Waiver at the Horse Park, but due to the COVID pandemic the improvements have been postponed. In the meantime, the 22nd DAA has complied with Conditional Waiver requirements and the San Diego Water Board has not received any reports of violations.

Public Interest

The San Diego Water Board attended the 22nd DAA Board of Director's meeting on January 12, 2021, to hear an update from the Horse Park Committee and public comments. The Committee's information was well received by those attending and dispelled many rumors surrounding the 22nd DAA's December 2020 Press Release. The 22nd DAA has decided to get the public community involved in its considerations of how to move forward at Horse Park. At the end of the meeting, the public community was better informed and very interested in participating in the 22nd DAAs open public workshop process on how best to proceed.

2. The Aztec Path to Conquering PCE: An SDSU-Water Board Collaboration to Identify Historical Dry-Cleaner Sites

Staff Contact: Tom Alo

Chemicals may be lurking in the soil and groundwater beneath your favorite strip mall store. Businesses in a strip mall can change over the years from a dry cleaner to a hair salon to a pet supply store. That former dry cleaner, which operated decades ago when there was less regulation, may have intentionally dumped or accidentally spilled tetrachloroethylene (PCE), a solvent used to clean and remove stains from clothes, into the environment. For this reason, that pet supply store that occupies the former dry cleaner suite that operated in the 1970s or even earlier, where you purchase your pup's favorite kibble in 2021, may be harboring environmental secrets of the past.

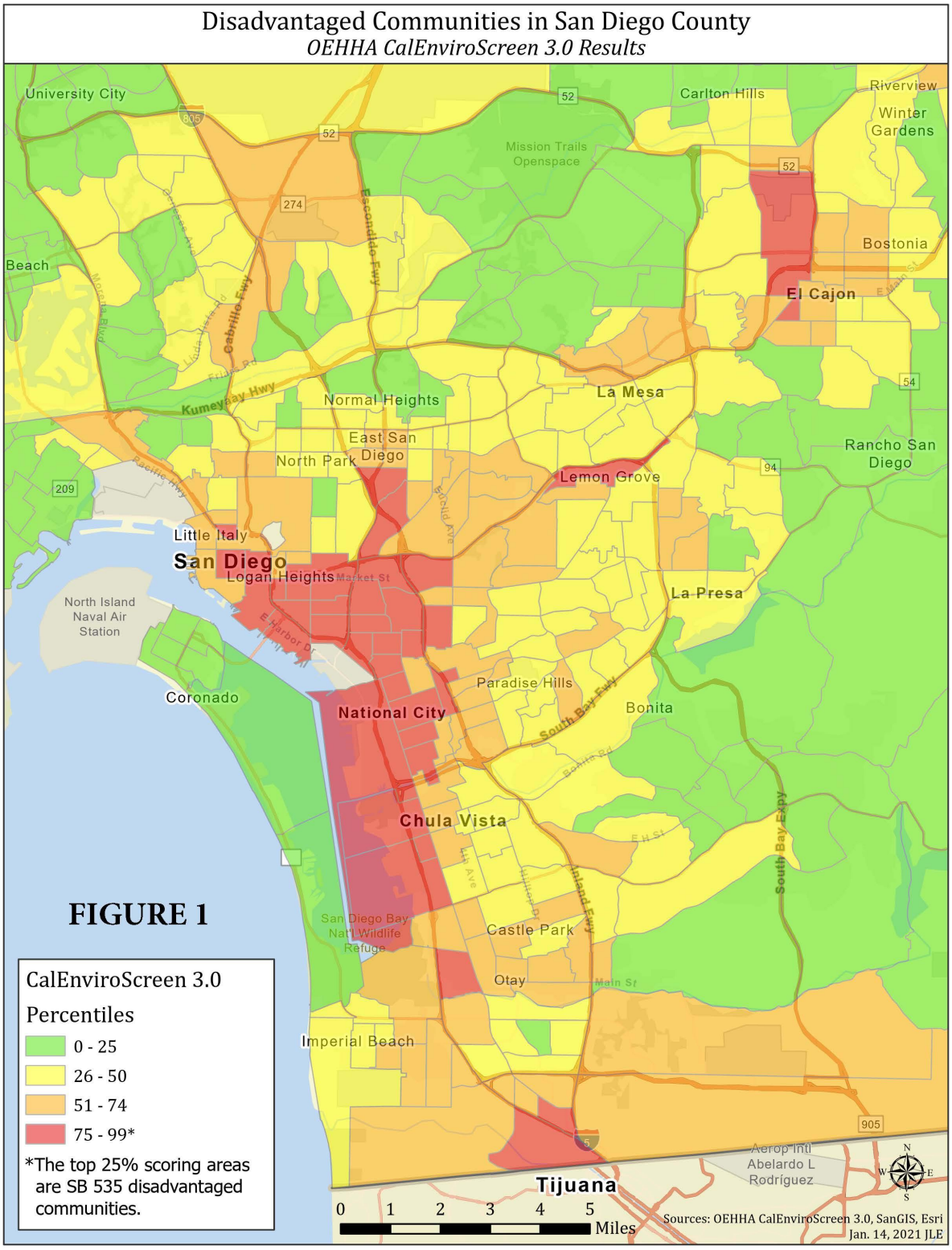
PCE is a chemical that is persistent in the environment, highly mobile, and highly volatile. Accordingly, historical dry cleaner facilities that have had release(s) of PCE pose a risk not only to groundwater resources, but to human health through the vapor intrusion (VI) pathway. Vapors present in the soil can migrate into a building, such as an overlying office building or a nearby home, through the plumbing system, as well as gaps and cracks in the foundation. Occupants within the building then have the potential to be exposed to PCE by inhaling the affected air. Further, PCE can break down to trichloroethene (TCE), which is a chemical that, when present in indoor air, requires an accelerated response to avoid/minimize health risks to building occupants from inhalation. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency classifies PCE and TCE as chemicals that can cause serious health issues, including cancer.

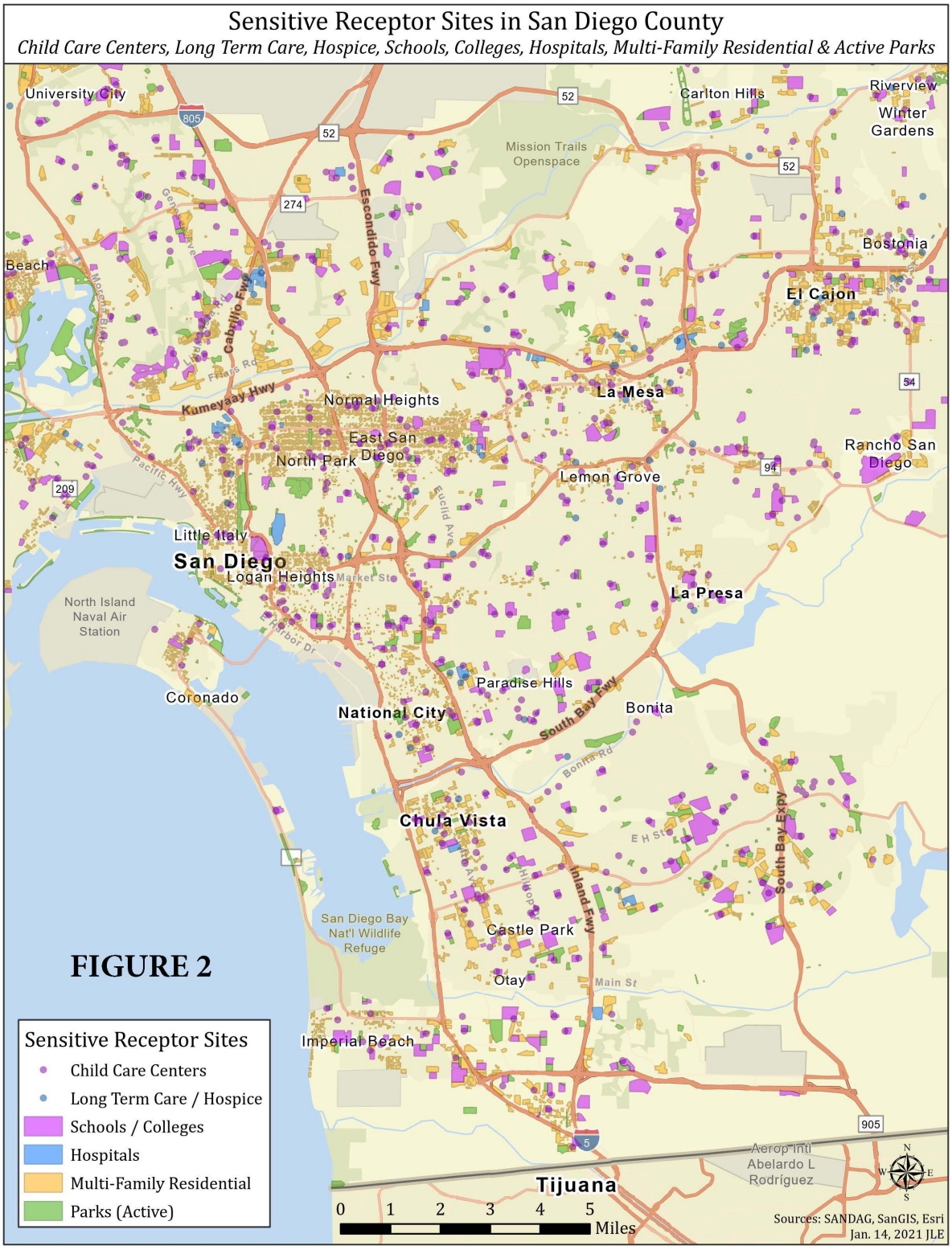
It is clear that historical dry cleaners that used PCE present human health concerns. To that end, San Diego Water Board Site Cleanup Program staff have partnered with San Diego State University's Sage Project to identify historical dry cleaner sites in San Diego County. Because the Water Boards have identified disadvantaged communities (DCs) as a priority through environmental justice efforts, historical dry cleaner sites within DCs have specifically been targeted through this effort (Figure 1). Further, nearby sensitive receptors, such as schools, daycares, and elderly care facilities, will also be identified in SDSU's work because these receptors have high risks of experiencing serious health issues due to chemical exposure (Figure 2).

To find these sites, students from SDSU's Environmental Engineering 558 class will be poring through various paper documents such as the San Diego Water Board's files, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, and historical city directories. Students will also retrieve and record PCE and TCE analytical data for these sites, as available, and identify parties responsible for the illegal discharges. After these tasks are completed, SDSU's Geography 584 class will overlay the historical dry cleaner sites on a Geographic Information System (GIS) map, locate sites within DCs and nearby sensitive receptors, and then merge the map into the San Diego Water Board's ARCGIS Data Visualization Tool.

The work completed by SDSU's students will allow Site Cleanup Program staff to (1) identify and prioritize high-risk dry cleaner sites within DCs and nearby sensitive receptors, (2) issue Investigative Orders to responsible parties directing them to conduct soil, soil gas, and groundwater investigations, and (3) issue Cleanup and Abatement Orders to responsible parties directing them to clean up wastes in a manner that protects groundwater resources and human health.

Site Cleanup Program staff is thrilled to be working with SDSU's students and we look forward to receiving their final work products by June 2021.


Disadvantaged Communities in San Diego County
OEHHA CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Results
University City
Carlton Hills
Riverview
Winter Gardens
Mission Trails Openspace
Bostonia
El Cajon
Beach
Normal Heights
La Mesa
East San Diego
North Park
Rancho San Diego
Lemon Grove
Little Italy
San Diego
Logan Heights
La Presa
North Island Naval Air Station
Coronado
Paradise Hills
National City
Bonita
Chula Vista
San Diego Bay Nat'l Wildlife Refuge
Castle Park
Otay
Imperial Beach
Tijuana
Aerop Intl Abelardo L Rodríguez
FIGURE 1
CalEnviroScreen 3.0
Percentiles
0 - 25
26 - 50
51 - 74
75 - 99*
*The top 25% scoring areas are SB 535 disadvantaged communities.
0 1 2 3 4 5
Miles
Sources: OEHHA CalEnviroScreen 3.0, SanGIS, Esri
Jan. 14, 2021 JLE



3. 2021 Regional Enforcement Priorities

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

Advisory and prosecution staff members (led by the Executive Officer and Assistant Executive Officer, respectively) met in November 2020 for an annual evaluation of

regional enforcement priorities, in accordance with the State Water Board's 2017 Enforcement Policy and the San Diego Water Board's subsequent Resolution No. R9-2018-0043. Since the 2018 Resolution, the Board's direction has been to prioritize enforcement of violations that affect one or more key beneficial use categories (i.e. municipal water supply, fish and shellfish consumption, recreation, and ecosystem health) in a key area for the specific use. On December 1, 2020, through an Executive Officer's Report and the Lyris email notification list for penalty actions, staff notified the public that the Executive Officer does not recommend any changes to the regional enforcement priorities for 2021 and initiated a 30-day public comment period. The written comment period closed on December 31, 2020, and no comments were received. Therefore, staff intends to proceed with the existing enforcement priorities in 2021.

4. Enforcement Actions for November and December 2020 *(Attachment B-4)*

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the months of November and December 2020, the San Diego Water Board issued 1 Administrative Civil Liability Settlement Order, 2 Investigative Orders, 5 Notices of Violation, and 19 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each written enforcement action taken is provided in the attached table. The State Water Board's Enforcement Policy contains a brief description of the kinds of enforcement actions the Water Boards can take.

Additional information on violations, enforcement actions, and mandatory minimum penalties is available to the public from the following on-line sources:

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS):
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml

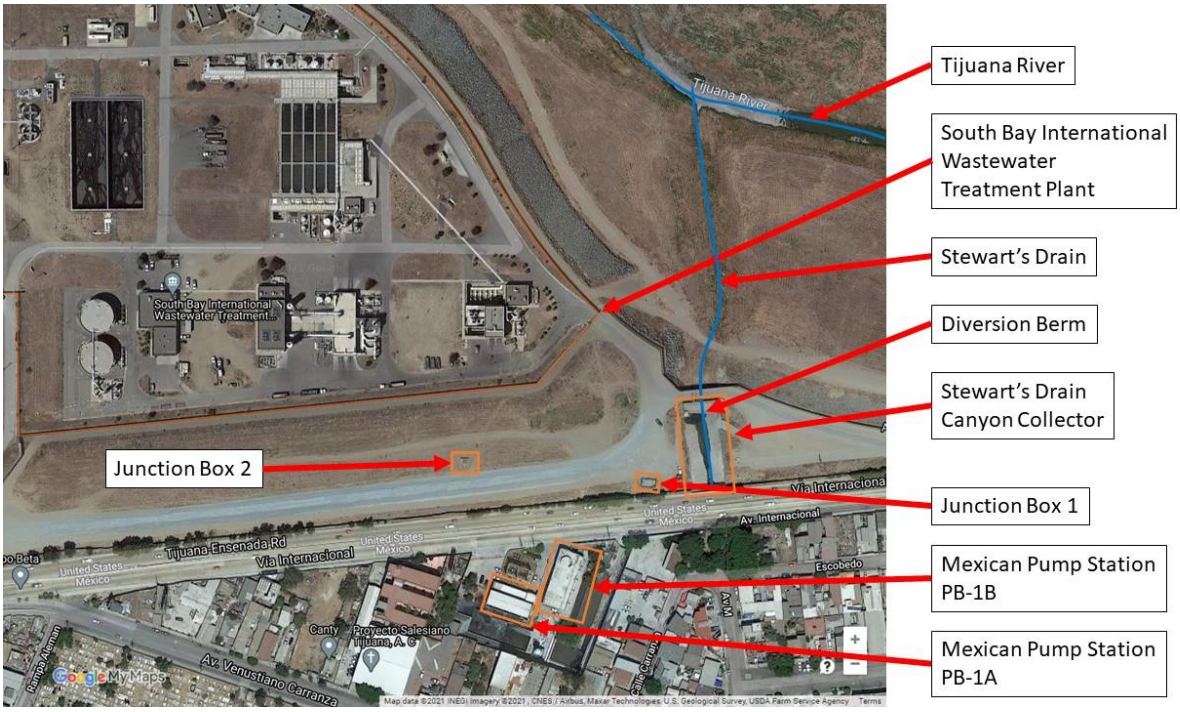
State Water Board GeoTracker database: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/

5. Compliance Issues at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant

Staff Contacts: Keith Yaeger and Vicente Rodriguez

Under normal operating conditions, approximately 25 million gallons per day (MGD) of wastewater flows from the sewage collection system in Tijuana, Mexico are conveyed through the International Collector to the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC), South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) which is located in the United States (U.S.). USIBWC controls the volume of waste entering the SBIWTP by adjusting a gate valve at Junction Box 1 (JB1) in the U.S. Additional wastewater flows from the Tijuana sewage collection system and diverted Tijuana River flows, averaging 40 MGD, are sent to a dual-pump station ("PB1A" and "PB1B") located in Mexico and then conveyed to Mexico's San Antonio de Los Buenos Wastewater Treatment Plant. This facility has the capacity to partially treat only 10 MGD of the flow. Excess flows are discharged as untreated

wastewater to the Pacific Ocean shoreline, approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border. Relevant locations are shown in the figure below.



USIBWC has reported that due to an increase in wastewater flows in Mexico, the dual-pump station PB1A and PB1B is overflowing and wastewater is entering the U.S. at Stewart's Drain. Additionally, since August 2020, JB1 has been inoperable. It is San Diego Water Board staff's understanding that USIBWC currently has no ability to control the amount of wastewater flows entering the SBIWTP, and the Stewart's Drain canyon collector is unable to divert flow to the SBIWTP when the collector pipeline from Mexico to the SBIWTP is at capacity.

From November 1, 2020 through January 29, 2021, USIBWC has reported at least 15 dry weather transboundary flows through Stewarts Drain that have bypassed the collector system and resulted in a discharge of approximately 1.1 million gallons of untreated wastewater to a drainage channel tributary to the Tijuana River. USIBWC's monitoring report for November 2020 documented excessive flows into the SBIWTP and alleged violations of effluent limitations of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for several constituents including turbidity, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, and settleable solids. Moreover, the San Diego Water Board has not received required written reports on the nature, cause(s), and dates of the violations, and the decisions and actions taken or planned to return to compliance in accordance with the SBIWTP NPDES permit. The San Diego Water Board requested USIBWC better define the cause of the increase in wastewater flows to PB1A and PB1B, the issues with JB1, and the connection to increased flows at SBIWTP and the transboundary flows at Stewart's Drain. Staff is considering appropriate action on these compliance issues for the Board to consider at a future Board meeting. An informational item is scheduled for the March 10, 2021 Board meeting for an update on asset management and infrastructure issues pertaining to the USIBWC and the SBIWTP.

6. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – October and November 2020 *(Attachment B-6)*

Staff Contact: Keith Yaeger

Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges from public sewage collection systems and private laterals, and transboundary flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region can contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease. SSO discharges and transboundary flows can pollute surface and ground waters, thereby threatening public health, adversely affecting aquatic life, and impairing the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters. Typical impacts of SSO discharges and transboundary flows include the closure of beaches and other recreational areas, the inundation of property, and the pollution of rivers, estuaries, and beaches.

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs)
State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report SSO spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System* (CIWQS). These SSO spills are required to be reported under the Statewide General SSO Order[5], the San Diego Regional General SSO Order[6], and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities[7] report this information voluntarily. Most SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the following State Water Board webpage: https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main.

Details on the reported SSOs are provided in the following attached tables:

- Table 1: October 2020 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 2: November 2020 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 3: October 2020 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events

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[5] State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* as amended by Order No. WQ 2013-0058-EXEC, *Amending Monitoring and Reporting Program for Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems*.

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

[7] Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot and the U.S. Navy voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS.

- Table 4: November 2020 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events
- Table 5: October and November 2020 - Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source

A summary view of information on SSO trends is provided in the following attached figures:

- Figure 1: Number of Spills per Month
- Figure 2: Volume of Spills per Month

The figures show the number and total volume of sewage spills per month from October 2019 to November 2020. During this period, 38 of the 63 collection systems in the San Diego Region regulated under the Statewide SSO Program reported one or more sewage spills. Twenty-five collection systems did not report any sewage spills. A total of 347 sewage spills were reported and over 14.6 million gallons of sewage reached surface waters. Not included in the graphs is a private lateral sewage discharge from an apartment complex in Alpine, California. In September 2020, while clearing a homeless encampment, the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health discovered a ruptured private lateral discharging into Alpine Creek. Once discovered, the owners of the apartment complex ceased the discharge and constructed a temporary pipe repair while permanent repairs are made. While the start date of the spill is unknown, it has been suggested the spill may have started as early as April 2020. Using a spill start date in April 2020, the San Diego County Sanitation District estimated over 1.9 million gallons may have been discharged to Alpine Creek.

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/sso/index.shtml.

Transboundary Flows

Water and wastewater in the Tijuana River and from canyons located along the international border ultimately drain from the City of Tijuana, Mexico into the United States (U.S.). The water and wastewater flows are collectively referred to as transboundary flows. The U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) has built canyon collectors that capture dry weather transboundary flows for treatment at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) at the U.S./Mexico border. Dry weather transboundary flows that are not captured by the canyon collectors for treatment at the SBIWTP, such as flows within the main channel of the Tijuana River,[8] are reported by the USIBWC pursuant to Order No. R9-2014-0009, the NPDES permit for the SBIWTP discharge. These uncaptured flows can enter waters of the U.S. and/or State of California (State), potentially polluting the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary, and south San Diego beach coastal waters.

From October 1, 2020 to November 30, 2020, there were seven reported dry weather transboundary flows. In total, the reported dry weather transboundary flows during this

[8] Tijuana River transboundary flows typically consist of a mixture of groundwater, urban run-off, storm water, treated sewage wastewater, and untreated sewage wastewater from infrastructure deficiencies and other sources in Mexico.

period resulted in over 37 million gallons of contaminated water[9] flowing from Mexico into the United States. Additionally, preliminary transboundary flow notifications indicate that there were approximately five transboundary flows at Stewart's Drain and four transboundary flows at the Tijuana River main channel in December 2020, and five transboundary flows at Stewart's Drain and two transboundary flows at the Tijuana River main channel in January 2021. The San Diego Water Board will provide additional details and estimated volumes for the December 2020 and January 2021 transboundary flows in future Executive Officer's Reports when the information is officially reported and/or updated.

USIBWC reported that due to an increase in wastewater flows in Mexico, a pump station in Mexico (PB1A and PB1B) is currently exceeding capacity resulting in wastewater overflows. The wastewater overflows from PB1A and PB1B enter the U.S. at Stewart's Drain. Additionally, since August 2020, a gate valve at Junction Box 1 (JB1) in the U.S. being used to control the amount of wastewater from Mexico entering the SBIWTP became inoperable. USIBWC currently has no ability to control the amount of wastewater flows entering the SBIWTP. The Stewart's Drain canyon collector is unable to divert flow from the collector to the SBIWTP when the pipeline from Mexico to the SBIWTP is at capacity, resulting in a transboundary flow discharge to a drainage channel tributary to the Tijuana River. The San Diego Water Board is working with USIBWC to better define the cause of the increase in wastewater flows to PB1A and PB1B, the issues with USIBWC's gate valve, and the connection to increased flows at SBIWTP and the transboundary flows at Stewart's Drain, and will provide updates in future Executive Officer's Reports.

Details on the transboundary flows reported in October and November 2020 are provided in the attached tables:

- Table 6: October and November 2020 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event
- Table 7: October and November 2020 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Weather Condition

According to the 1944 *Water Treaty for the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande* and stipulations established in IBWC Minute No. 283, the USIBWC and the Comisión Internacional de Limites y Aguas (CILA)[10] share responsibility for addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. Efforts on both sides of the border have led to the construction and ongoing operation of several pump stations and treatment plants to reduce the frequency, volume, and pollutant levels of transboundary flows. This infrastructure includes but is not limited to the following:

- The SBIWTP, located just north of the U.S./Mexico border, provides secondary treatment for a portion of the sewage from Tijuana, Mexico and transboundary flows conveyed from canyon collectors located in Smuggler's Gulch, Goat Canyon,

[9] As used in this report, the term "contaminated water" is intended to refer to water that either meets the definition of "contamination" under Water Code section 13050(k) or that creates, or threatens to create, a condition of "pollution" under Water Code section 13050(l).

[10] The Mexican section of the IBWC.

Canyon del Sol, Stewart's Drain, and Silva Drain. The secondary-treated wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through the South Bay Ocean Outfall, in accordance with USIBWC's NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2014-0009.

- Several pump stations and wastewater treatment plants in Tijuana, Mexico.
- The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA in the City of Tijuana diverts dry weather transboundary flows from the Tijuana River. The flows are diverted to a discharge point at the Pacific Ocean shoreline, approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border; or the flows can be diverted to SBIWTP or another wastewater treatment plant in Tijuana, depending on how Tijuana's public utility department (CESPT) directs the flow into the collection system. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather river flows and any river flows over 1,000 liters per second (35.3 cubic feet per second, 22.8 MGD).

Additional information about sewage pollution within the Tijuana River Watershed is available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/tijuana_river_valley_strategy/sewage_issue.html.

Part C – Statewide Issues of Importance to the San Diego

No Reports

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

SAN DIEGO REGION

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

February 10, 2021

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE
SIGNIFICANT NPDES PERMITS, WDRs, AND ACTIONS
OF THE SAN DIEGO WATER BOARD

Action Agenda Items – San Diego Water Board

March 10, 2021
Remote Meeting

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Draft Complete	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
Rescission of Order No. R9-2005-0258, Waste Discharge Requirements for Skyline Ranch Country Club Wastewater Treatment Plant, San Diego County *(Komeylyan)*	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	50%	TBD	Yes
Waste Discharge Requirements for Lakeside Investment Co., LP and Gleich Properties, LLC, Hillside Meadows Development Project, San Diego County *(Honma)*	Waste Discharge requirements	100%	16-Feb-21	Yes
State of the Ocean Report by the City of San Diego on Status and Trends of Water Quality Conditions in the Vicinity of Point Loma Ocean Outfall and South Bay Ocean Outfall *(Yaeger)*	Informational Item	NA	NA	NA
Update on Asset Management and Infrastructure Issues at the South Bay International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) Wastewater Treatment Plant. *(Yaeger)*	Informational Item	NA	NA	NA
San Diego Water Board Practical Vision Update *(Gibson)*	Resolution	70%	NA	No

April 14, 2021
Remote Meeting

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Draft Complete	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
San Diego Bay Update *(McClain)*	Informational Item	NA	NA	NA
PFAS Update *(Boyd)*	Informational Item	NA	NA	NA

May 12, 2021
Remote Meeting

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Draft Complete	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
Time Schedule Order for MS4 Copermittees *(Barker)*	Resolution	0%	NA	NA
IBWC Permit *(Barker)*				
South Bay Permit *(Barker)*				

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

June 10, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
San Diego State University (SDSU) to present the findings of its preliminary homeless encampment bacteria report.	Strawn	Ongoing
Orange County Water District to present its PFAS Pilot Program and a representative from OEHHA to discuss the appropriate laboratory analytical test methods for PFAS at a future Board Meeting.	Abarbanel, Olson	April 2021

August 12, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update on how municipalities in the Region are dealing with increased trash in public spaces (specifically beaches) given intensified use during the COVID pandemic.	Warren	Winter 2021
Any agreement or resolution to use Supplemental Environmental Project funds to supplement SCCWRP Ambient Monitoring Programs include an effort to avoid spending SEP funds on administrative costs.	Abarbanel	Summer 2021

September 9, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update on new scientific information regarding climate change and how we are including climate change considerations in our work.	Abarbanel	February 2021

October 14, 2020

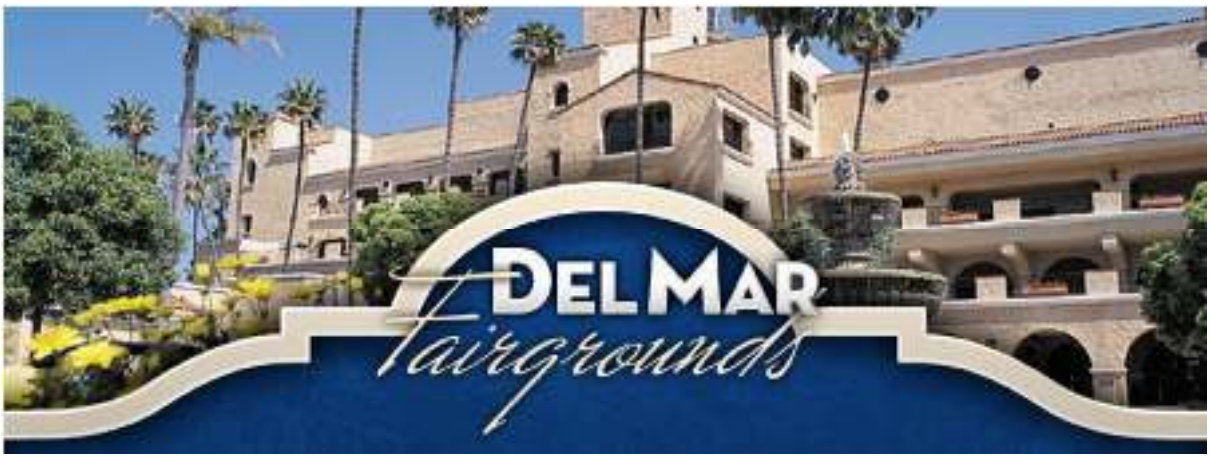
Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Notify Board Members when staff plan to attend community of public environmental meetings for outreach purposes so they can participate should they desire.	Warren	Ongoing

November 18, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Staff to keep Board Member informed of any water quality concerns within the San Diego Region that should be shared with the Water Quality Subcommittee for the Western States Water Council.	Olson	Ongoing
Notification of dates when the San Diego City Council will consider taking an action on the De Anza Cove Amendment to the Mission Bay Park Master Plan and any related CEQA actions.	Abarbanel	Ongoing
Updates on the City of San Diego's planning process for the De Anza/ReWild project when available.	Warren	Ongoing
Monthly check-in about the progress of the Lake San Marcos project.	Olson	Ongoing

December 8, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Updates about the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) Border Fund projects at they are drafted for staff consideration	Warren	Ongoing
Update on Tijuana River pollutant flows and response options.	Cantú, Warren	Ongoing



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Del Mar, CA 92014
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DEL MAR HORSEPARK MOVES SHOWS TO FAIRGROUNDS

DEL MAR, Calif. (Dec. 16, 2020) – Earlier this week, the 22nd District Agricultural Association (22nd DAA) notified trainers and promoters that the 64-acre equestrian center, known as Del Mar Horsepark, will pause equestrian activities, including horse shows and horse boarding, in 2021. Moving horse shows from Horsepark to the Fairgrounds allows the 22nd DAA Board of Directors to further evaluate the necessary investment required to meet water quality requirements for equestrian activities at Horsepark while simultaneously considering the needs of the community.

Equestrian activity will continue at the Del Mar Fairgrounds which recently underwent significant infrastructure upgrades including completion of a storm water treatment system to ensure water quality protection that can accommodate large-scale equestrian events such as thoroughbred racing, horse shows, and livestock exhibitions. The two-year, $15 million improvement project includes converting the Del Mar Racetrack infield water features into stormwater Best Management Practices, such as a holding pond, and a constructed wetlands treatment area.

As part of its $15 million investment, the 22nd DAA has constructed a state-of-the-art treatment plant that is intended to remove residual pollutants from stormwater before entering nearby waterways in compliance with local state and federal regulations. Staff is currently working with promoters that have historically held their shows at Horsepark to relocate them to the Fairgrounds.

The Horsepark facility is located two miles east of the Del Mar Fairgrounds at the corner of Via de la Valle and El Camino Real, an environmentally sensitive area adjacent to the San Dieguito River.

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About the Del Mar Fairgrounds

The 22nd District Agricultural Association is a state-affiliated fairgrounds that is home to the San Diego County Fair, Del Mar Thoroughbred Club, Horsepark Equestrian Center, Scream Zone, and the Surf & Turf Recreation Center. The Fairgrounds also hosts a variety of events annually. For more information on the Del Mar Fairgrounds, visit delmarfairgrounds.com

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2020

NPDES WASTEWATER

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/24/2020	Notice of Violation No. R9-2020-0116 and Investigative Order No. R9-2020-0117	U.S. Navy, Southwest Division, Naval Base Coronado	Acute toxicity MDEL violations for storm water in high-risk industrial areas	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Order No. R9-2015-0117
12/17/2020	Notice of Violation No. R9-2020-0128 and Investigative Order No. R9-2020-0129	U.S. Navy, Southwest Division, Naval Base San Diego	Effluent violations for total recoverable copper, nickel, and acute toxicity.	NPDES Order No. R9-2013-0064

NPDES STORMWATER

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/9/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	LMI Aerospace, Versaform Corporation, San Diego	Incomplete/insufficient SWPPP; deficient BMP implementation	NPDES Industrial General Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: SANITARY SEWER OVERFLOWS (SSOs)

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/6/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Chula Vista Collection System, Chula Vista	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 sanitary sewer overflow (SSO)	General Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/6/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Laguna Beach Collection System, Laguna Beach	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2020

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/6/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Oceanside Collection System, Oceanside	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/6/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	Fallbrook Public Utility District Collection System, Fallbrook	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/6/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of San Diego, San Diego City Collection System, San Diego	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/12/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Del Mar Collection System, Del Mar	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/12/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Encinitas Collection System, Encinitas	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/12/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	Leucadia Wastewater District Collection System, Leucadia	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/12/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Diego State University Collection System, San Diego	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/13/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of La Mesa Collection System, La Mesa	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/13/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of San Clemente Collection System, San Clemente	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2020

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/13/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of San Juan Capistrano Collection System, San Juan Capistrano	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/13/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of Escondido Collection System, Escondido	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/13/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	Vallecitos Water District Meadowlark Collection System, San Marcos	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/13/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	Murrieta Western Municipal Water District Collection System, Riverside	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/13/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	Rainbow Municipal Water District Collection System, Rainbow	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005
11/13/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	Trabuco Canyon Water District Collection System, Trabuco Canyon	Unauthorized discharge; Category 1 SSO	General WDR Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and General WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2020

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: AGRICULTURE

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/6/2020	Administrative Civil Liability No. R9-2020-0218	Rancho Ochoa LLC, Rancho Ochoa Groves, Temecula Valley	Settlement Agreement and Stipulated ACL Order to Rancho Ochoa LLC for failure to enroll in Order No. R9-2016-0004 resulting in penalties totaling $1,000.	Order No. R9-2016-0004; WDRs for Commercial Agricultural Operations; CWC Section 13260
11/2/2020	Notice of Violation No. R9-2020-0261	Dr. Victor G. Carabello, Hacienda Alfonso Gonzalez LLC, Temecula	Failure to submit a Notice of Intent; discharging without a permit	Order No. R9-2016-0004; WDRs for Commercial Agricultural Operations; CWC Section 13321

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: CANNABIS

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
12/9/2020	Notice of Violation	Jacob Buckmaster Property, Aguanga	Failure to submit a Notice of Intent; discharging without a permit	CWC Sections 13260 and 13264
12/16/2020	Notice of Violation	Carolina Lechuga, Carolina Lechuga and Alejandro Camarillo Property, Winchester	Failure to submit a Notice of Intent; discharging without a permit	CWC Sections 13260 and 13264

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: MISCELLANEOUS

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
12/3/2020	Notice of Violation No. R9-2020-0180	Vallecitos Water District, Meadowlark Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego County	Unauthorized discharge of tertiary treated dechlorinated wastewater	WDR Order No. R9-2007-0018

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2020

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/12/2020	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Diego Zoological Society, San Diego Zoo's Wild Animal Park, Escondido	Unauthorized discharge of partially treated wastewater	WDR Order No. 99-004

Table 1: October 2020 – Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[4]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[5]	Surface Water Body Affected[6]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[7]
City of Coronado	19	19	0	0	19	Not Applicable	6.6	39.3	24,697
City of El Cajon	1	1	0	0	1	Not Applicable	0.0	195.0	103,894
City of Escondido	150	150	0	0	150	Not Applicable	8.5	344.0	148,000
City of La Mesa	25	25	0	0	25	Not Applicable	0.0	155.0	58,244

[1] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[2] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[3] Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[5] Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

[6] Agencies are only required to note the surface water body affected if the discharge reaches or has the potential to reach a surface water. If the discharge did not reach a surface water and does not have a potential to reach a surface water (i.e., a discharge to land or a discharge to a separate storm drain that is fully recovered) the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Applicable." If the discharge was to a surface water body or to a separate storm drain and was not fully recovered, and the surface water body was not reported, the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Reported."

[7] As reported in the Collection System Questionnaire required under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[4]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[5]	Surface Water Body Affected[6]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[7]
City of Laguna Beach	100	100	0	0	100	Not Applicable	9.0	86.0	18,000
City of National City	5	5	0	0	5	Not Applicable	1.0	105.0	58,967
City of National City	30	30	0	0	30	Not Applicable	1.0	105.0	58,967
City of Poway	10	5	0	0	10	Not Applicable	3.5	185.0	45,800
City of San Clemente	90	90	0	0	90	Not Applicable	3.7	177.6	65,543
City of San Diego	120	120	0	0	120	Not Applicable	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
City of San Diego	295	295	0	0	295	Not Applicable	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
Fallbrook Public Utility District	2,000	400	1,600	400	0	Fallbrook Creek	4.6	78.6	23,000
Moulton Niguel Water District	705	45	660	45	0	Norco Channel	13.4	487.4	172,068
United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	100	25	0	0	100	Not Applicable	39.2	125.0	83,340

Table 2: November 2020 – Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[4]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[5]	Surface Water Body Affected[6]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[7]
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	36	36	0	0	36	Not Applicable	3.9	282.0	69,825
City of Laguna Beach	50	50	0	0	50	Not Applicable	9.0	86.0	18,000
City of Laguna Beach	200	200	0	0	200	Not Applicable	9.0	86.0	18,000
City of Poway	25	25	0	0	25	Not Applicable	3.5	185.0	45,800

[1] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[2] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[3] Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[5] Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

[6] Agencies are only required to note the surface water body affected if the discharge reaches or has the potential to reach a surface water. If the discharge did not reach a surface water and does not have a potential to reach a surface water (i.e., a discharge to land or a discharge to a separate storm drain that is fully recovered) the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Applicable." If the discharge was to a surface water body or to a separate storm drain and was not fully recovered, and the surface water body was not reported, the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Reported."

[7] As reported in the Collection System Questionnaire required under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[4]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[5]	Surface Water Body Affected[6]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[7]
City of San Diego	840	0	0	0	840	Not Applicable	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
City of San Diego	117	117	0	0	117	Not Applicable	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
City of San Diego	8,070	0	0	0	8,070	Not Applicable	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
City of San Diego	775	90	0	0	775	Not Applicable	112.5	2,925.1	2,500,000
City of San Juan Capistrano	4,200	1,500	2,400	0	1,800	San Juan Creek	0.4	124.0	40,000
Eastern Municipal Water District	2,500	2,500	0	0	2,500	Not Applicable	33.0	636.0	254,286
Fallbrook Public Utility District	30	30	0	0	30	Not Applicable	4.6	78.6	23,000

Table 3: October 2020 – Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]	Surface Water Body Affected[5]	Population in Service Area[6]	Number of Lateral Connections
City of El Cajon	3,130	350	2,780	350	Forester Creek	103,894	16,950
City of Escondido	32	0	0	32	Not Applicable	148,000	27,010
City of Escondido	45	0	0	45	Not Applicable	148,000	27,010
City of National City	30	0	0	30	Not Applicable	58,967	8,000
City of National City	500	500	0	500	Not Applicable	58,967	8,000
City of San Diego	43	43	0	43	Not Applicable	2,500,000	265,012
City of Vista	40	40	0	40	Not Applicable	91,800	16,823
Fallbrook Public Utility District	1,575	150	1,425	150	Ostrich Creek	23,000	4,695

[1] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[2] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[3] Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and/or total amount reaching land.

[5] Agencies are only required to note the surface water body affected if the discharge reaches or has the potential to reach a surface water. If the discharge did not reach a surface water and does not have a potential to reach surface water (i.e., a discharge to land or a discharge to a separate storm drain that is fully recovered) the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Applicable." If the discharge was to a surface water body or to a separate storm drain and was not fully recovered, and the surface water body was not reported, the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Reported."

[6] As reported in the Collection System Questionnaire required under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]	Surface Water Body Affected[5]	Population in Service Area[6]	Number of Lateral Connections
County of San Diego Sanitation District	99	0	0	99	Not Applicable	154,716	33,600

Table 4: November 2020 – Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]	Surface Water Body Affected[5]	Population in Service Area[6]	Number of Lateral Connections
City of San Diego	150	150	0	150	Not Applicable	2,500,000	265,012
City of San Diego	43	43	0	43	Not Applicable	2,500,000	265,012
City of San Diego	30	30	0	30	Not Applicable	2,500,000	265,012
City of San Diego	39	39	0	39	Not Applicable	2,500,000	265,012
City of Vista	500	500	100	400	Drainage Channel	91,800	16,823
County of San Diego Sanitation District	3,000	0	3,000	0	Los Coches Creek	154,716	33,600

[1] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[2] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[3] Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and/or total amount reaching land.

[5] Agencies are only required to note the surface water body affected if the discharge reaches or has the potential to reach a surface water. If the discharge did not reach a surface water and does not have a potential to reach surface water (i.e., a discharge to land or a discharge to a separate storm drain that is fully recovered) the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Applicable." If the discharge was to a surface water body or to a separate storm drain and was not fully recovered, and the surface water body was not reported, the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Reported."

[6] As reported in the Collection System Questionnaire required under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]	Surface Water Body Affected[5]	Population in Service Area[6]	Number of Lateral Connections
County of San Diego Sanitation District	2,250	0	2,250	0	Not Reported	154,716	33,600
Fallbrook Public Utility District	30	30	0	30	Not Applicable	23,000	4,695
Fallbrook Public Utility District	2	2	0	2	Not Applicable	23,000	4,695
Vallecitos Water District	100	50	50	50	Not Applicable	105,741	20,686

Table 5: October and November 2020 – Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source

Spill Type	Month/Year	Number of Spills	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]
Public Spills	October 2020	13	3,550	1,285	2,260	1,290
Public Spills	November 2020	11	16,843	4,548	2,400	14,443
Federal Spills	October 2020	1	100	25	0	100
Federal Spills	November 2020	0	0	0	0	0
Private Spills	October 2020	9	5,494	1,083	4,205	1,289
Private Spills	November 2020	10	6,144	844	5,400	744
All Spills	**October 2020**	**23**	**9,144**	**2,393**	**6,465**	**2,679**
All Spills	**November 2020**	**21**	**22,987**	**5,392**	**7,800**	**15,187**

[1] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[2] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

[3] Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and/or total amount reaching land.

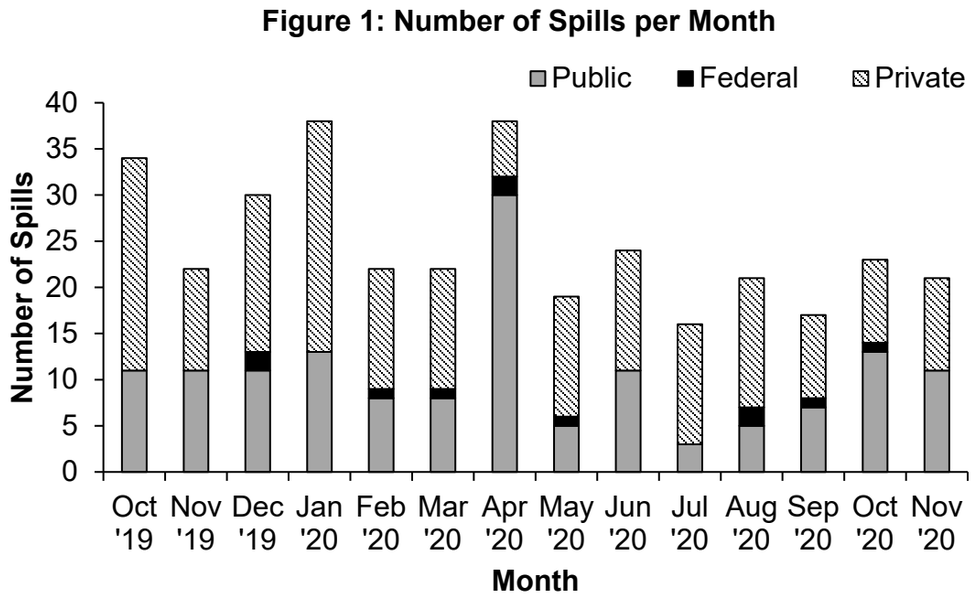

Figure 1: The number of public, federal, and private sewage spills per month from October 2019 to November 2020.

Figure 2: Volume of Spills per Month

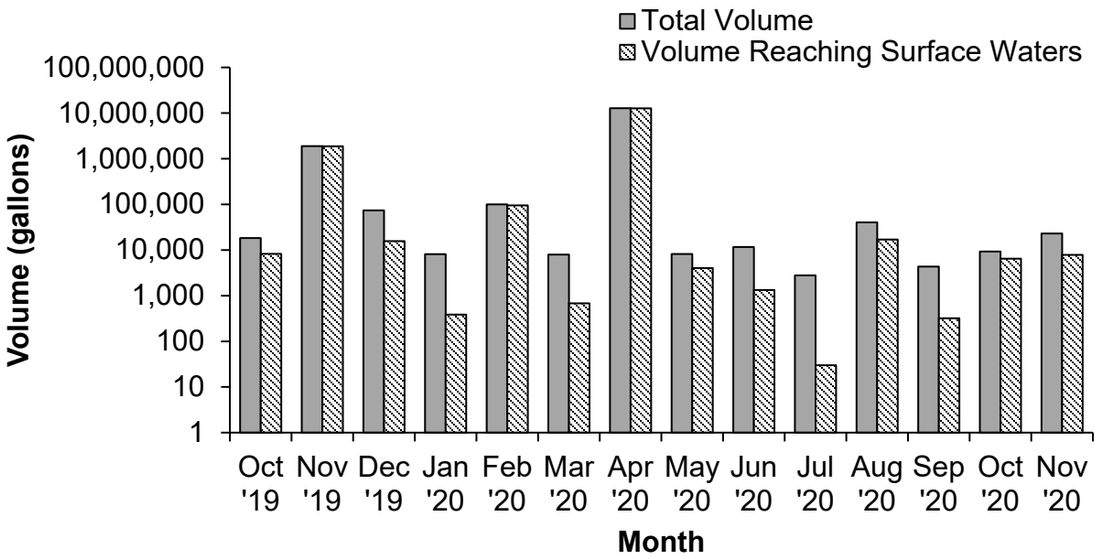

Figure 2: The volume of public, federal, and private sewage spills per month from October 2019 to November 2020. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Table 6: October and November 2020 – Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event[1,2]

Location	Date(s) of Transboundary Flow	Weather Condition[3]	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details
Tijuana River	11/2/20	Dry	7,180,000	0	7,180,000	Pump Station CILA intake screens became blocked causing flow in the Tijuana River to bypass the river diversion structure and cross the U.S./ Mexico border.
Stewart's Drain	11/10/20	Dry	2,500	0	2,500	USIBWC reported that the cause of the transboundary flow was due to "a sudden, unexpected surge of water from Mexico". USIBWC also reported that a sewage pump station in Mexico exceeded capacity resulting in an overflow. The wastewater overflow entered the U.S. at Stewart's Drain.
Stewart's Drain	11/16/20	Dry	141,750	0	141,750	USIBWC reported that the cause of the transboundary flow was due to "a sudden, unexpected surge of water from Mexico". USIBWC also reported that a sewage pump station in Mexico exceeded capacity resulting in an overflow. The wastewater overflow entered the U.S. at Stewart's Drain.

[1] Transboundary flow volumes are obtained from self-monitoring reports submitted by USIBWC under Order No. R9-2014-0009.

[2] There are inconsistencies with the information provided by USIBWC regarding the transboundary flows occurring in November 2020. The information provided is the San Diego Water Board's current understanding of the transboundary flow events. USIBWC is working to correct the deficient and/or inaccurate reporting.

[3] Order No. R9-2014-0009 requires monthly reporting of all dry weather transboundary flows defined as the preceding 72 hours have been without precipitation greater than 0.1 inch, based on the Goat Canyon Pump Station rain gauge. Wet weather transboundary flows are not required to be reported and information is provided voluntarily.

Location	Date(s) of Transboundary Flow	Weather Condition[3]	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details
Stewart's Drain	11/23/20	Dry	25,000	0	25,000	USIBWC reported that the cause of the transboundary flow was due to "a sudden, unexpected surge of water from Mexico". USIBWC also reported that a sewage pump station in Mexico exceeded capacity resulting in an overflow. The wastewater overflow entered the U.S. at Stewart's Drain.
Tijuana River	11/25/20 through 11/27/20	Dry	29,803,000	0	29,803,000	Pump Station CILA was shut down for repairs of wastewater infrastructure in Tijuana River. With Pump Station CILA shut down, flow in the Tijuana River bypassed the River Diversion Structure and crossed the U.S./Mexico border.
Stewart's Drain	11/26/20	Dry	314,000	0	314,000	USIBWC reported that the cause of the transboundary flow was due to "a sudden, unexpected surge of water from Mexico". USIBWC also reported that a sewage pump station in Mexico exceeded capacity resulting in an overflow. The wastewater overflow entered the U.S. at Stewart's Drain.
Stewart's Drain	11/28/20	Dry	900	0	900	USIBWC reported that the cause of the transboundary flow was due to "a sudden, unexpected surge of water from Mexico". USIBWC also reported that a sewage pump station in Mexico exceeded capacity resulting in an overflow. The wastewater overflow entered the U.S. at Stewart's Drain.

Table 7: October and November 2020 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Weather Condition

Weather Condition[1]	Month/Year	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)
Dry Weather	October 2020	0	0	0
Wet Weather	October 2020	0	0	0
Dry Weather	November 2020	37,467,150	0	37,467,150
Wet Weather	November 2020	0	0	0

[1] Order No. R9-2014-0009 requires monthly reporting of all dry weather transboundary flows. Wet weather transboundary flows are not required to be reported. All wet weather transboundary flow information is provided voluntarily.