

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer's Report
February 9, 2022

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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

Staff Contact: Dulce Romero

An updated San Diego Water Board staff list can be viewed at: [San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board Staff List \(ca.gov\)](#).

Recruitment

We are actively recruiting for four positions: a Graduate Student intern and a limited-term Senior Environmental Scientist Specialist in the Healthy Waters Branch, and an Engineering Geologist and a Water Resource Control Engineer in the Groundwater Protection Branch.

We are preparing to begin recruitment for four positions including one Water Resource Control Engineer in the Storm Water Management Unit; one Graduate Student in the Source Control Regulation Unit; one Student Assistant in the Source Control Regulation Unit; and one Scientific Aid in the Storm Water Management Unit.

Filled Vacancies

We are excited and proud to announce three recent hires:

Water Resource Control Engineer Cailynn Smith joined the Groundwater Sustainability and Protection Unit on November 8, 2021. Cailynn is new to state service and recently received her Master of Science degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering from Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo.

Erin Schmitt began work as an Engineering Geologist in the Site Restoration and Waste Management Unit on January 3, 2022. Erin previously worked as a petroleum engineering technician and environmental protection specialist for the Bureau of Land Management. Erin received a Bachelor of Science in Geology and Anthropology from James Madison University, and recently received a Master of Science degree in Geology from California State University, Northridge.

Environmental Scientist George Geatz began working in the Wetland and Riparian Protection Unit on January 31, 2022. George will be working as a liaison for dredge and fill permitting needs for the California Department of Transportation in our region. He received a master's degree in wetland science from the University of Maryland and brings over 10 years of environmental work experience to the San Diego Water Board.

Information regarding our vacancies is located on the 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 Sustainability and Protection Unit Addresses Outdated WDRs Backlog

Staff Contact: Brandon Bushnell

Groundwater Sustainability and Protection Unit staff Brandon Bushnell and Sherrie Komeylyan 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 31 to 22 over the past year. Originally adopted by the San Diego Water Board between 1986 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 WQ-2014-153-DWQ, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Small Domestic Wastewater Treatment Systems* (General Order).²

Since February 2021, staff have reviewed the existing WDRs and compliance records for 9 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 6 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 3 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

¹ OWTS Policy:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/owts/docs/owts_policy.pdf

² General Order:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2014/wqo2014_0153_dwq.pdf

the LAMP. The San Diego Water Board approved the County of San Diego LAMP³ on April 29, 2015. The Colorado River Basin Water Board approved the County of Riverside LAMP⁴ on November 17, 2016. The Santa Ana Water Board anticipates receiving a LAMP from the County of Orange later this year for approval consideration. 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 to regulate alternative OWTS while ensuring protection of water quality and public health. For an OWTS to qualify for LAMP regulatory oversight the system must 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.

Currently, 22 OWTS in the San Diego Region remain 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 Strategize for Healthy Waters chapter of the San Diego Water Board Practical Vision and will continue through 2022. 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. San Diego Water Board staff will continue to provide annual updates to the Board.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Memorandum of Agreement for Navy Maintenance Dredging in Contaminated Sediment Areas in San Diego Bay

Staff Contact: Kristin Schwall

The San Diego Water Board developed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), in collaboration with the United States Department of Navy (Navy), establishing standard receiving water limitations, monitoring requirements, and best management practices for maintenance dredging operations in San Diego Bay. The Navy and the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer signed the MOA in early December 2021. The MOA applies to all maintenance dredging areas with contaminated sediment in San Diego Bay. The Navy plans to conduct significant maintenance dredging in the Bay over the next five years and the MOA will expedite the issuance of Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certifications (Certifications) for the projects by standardizing many of the water quality protection requirements.

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

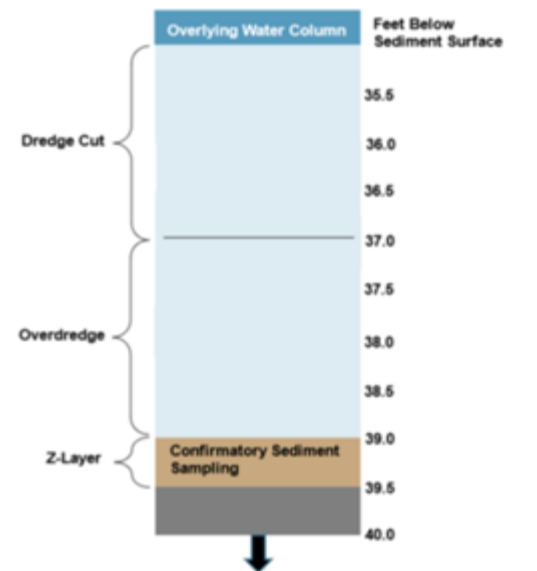
The main goal of the MOA is to reduce the dispersion of contaminated sediment from dredging projects into other areas of San Diego Bay by establishing the following best management practices and monitoring requirements:

- Use of an environmental clamshell dredge, which will minimize the ability of sediment to escape the dredge during excavation.
- Deploy double silt curtains, which will minimize the amount of sediment able to drift off-site during dredging.
- Implement on-shore sediment controls, which will prevent the release of contaminated sediment during on-shore sediment processing.
- Conduct water quality sampling and analysis and visual monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the best management practices.
- Perform z-layer sampling, which estimates the sediment quality exposed after dredging is complete. Z-layer samples are collected from the bottom six inches of the pre-dredge characterization core below the allowable overdredge depth as shown in this figure.

If monitoring determines that the best management practices are not effective to protect water quality, the Navy will take action to implement practices that will address the issues.

Information regarding the Memorandum of Agreement is available for review on the GeoTracker website:

https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000017614



2. Orange County Offshore Oil Spill Update

Staff Contact: Roger Mitchell

On October 2, 2021, an estimated 24,696 gallons of crude oil was released into the Pacific Ocean from an oil platform pipeline located approximately 3 miles offshore of Huntington Beach. The State Water Resources Control Board Emergency Response Program notified the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board of the oil spill and worked collaboratively with the Los Angeles, Santa Ana, and San Diego Water Boards to respond to the spill. The U.S. Coast Guard is the lead agency coordinating response activities, with assistance from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) and Amplify Energy (the Discharger). Collectively, these entities comprise the Unified Command (UC) and are responsible for conducting response actions to ensure public safety, controlling the source of the release, recovering the materials released, maximizing the protection of environmentally sensitive areas, and minimizing impacts to maritime commerce. The UC receives support from multiple federal, state, and local agencies including but not limited to the coastal cities from Long Beach south to Imperial Beach, the Orange and San

Diego County Offices of Emergency Services (OES), the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Los Angeles, Santa Ana, and San Diego Water Boards.

In response to the oil spill, representatives from the Regional Water Boards and the State Water Board's Emergency Response Program (collectively, the Water Boards) established internal coordination meetings to provide support and information to the UC and local OES departments. The Water Boards also established internal coordination meetings with the State Water Board's Office of Enforcement to discuss the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and how it impacts our regulatory compliance and enforcement path forward.

To track shoreline oil cleanup efforts, the UC divided the affected shoreline into 37 segments in south Orange County and 70 segments in San Diego County. Shoreline cleanup activities consist of tar ball recovery and oily sand and debris removal. To date, 13.6 barrels of tar balls and 549,659 pounds of oily sand and debris have been removed from the impacted shoreline. Additionally, first responders removed approximately 5,500 gallons of free product from coastal waters. The UC determined the affected shoreline segments had returned to their original conditions and cleanup operations concluded on December 27, 2021. The UC discontinued Agency Briefings and notified the agencies the spill response has entered a transition period. The UC will continue to monitor tar ball and oiling incidents during the transition period to determine the source of the oil. Once the UC determines the transition period should end, the emergency response will officially conclude.

Press releases, contact information, and current information regarding the oil spill is located on the Southern California Spill Response website (<https://socalspillresponse.com/>). Staff will provide updated information regarding this incident in future Executive Officer Reports.

3. 2022 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 2021 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 November 18, 2021, through the Lyris email notification list for penalty actions, and subsequently through the December 2021 Executive Officer's Report, staff notified the public that the Executive Officer does not recommend any changes to the regional enforcement priorities for 2022 and initiated a 30-day public comment period. The written comment period closed on December 20, 2021. No comments were received. Therefore, staff intends to proceed with the existing enforcement priorities in 2022.

4. Enforcement Actions for November and December 2021 (Attachment B-4)

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the months of November and December 2021, the San Diego Water Board issued 1 Notice of Violation, and 3 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. Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region – October and November 2021 (Attachment B-5)

Staff Contact: Keith Yaeger

Sanitary sewer systems experience periodic failures resulting in sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges that may affect waters of the United States and/or the State of California (State). There are many factors (including factors related to geology, design, construction methods and materials, age of the system, population growth, and system operation and maintenance), which affect the likelihood of an SSO. Major causes of SSOs include: grease blockages, root blockages, sewer line flood damage, manhole structure failures, vandalism, pump station mechanical failures, power outages, excessive storm or ground water inflow/infiltration, debris blockages, sanitary sewer system age and construction material failures, lack of proper operation and maintenance, insufficient capacity and contractor-caused damages. Many SSOs are preventable with adequate and appropriate facilities, source control measures, and operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system.

SSO discharges from public sewage collection systems and private laterals into the San Diego Region can contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease. SSO discharges 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 include the closure of beaches and other recreational areas, the inundation of property, and the pollution of rivers, estuaries, and beaches.

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 entities⁷ report this information voluntarily. Most SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the [State Water Board Public SSO Report Database](#).

Details on the reported SSOs in October and November 2021 are provided in the following attached tables:

- Table 1: October 2021 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 2: November 2021 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 3: October 2021 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events
- Table 4: November 2021 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events
- Table 5: October and November 2021 - Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source

A summary view of information on sewage spill trends are provided in the following attached figures:

- Figure 1: Number of Spills per Month
- Figure 2: Volume of Public SSOs per Month
- Figure 3: Volume of Federal SSOs per Month
- Figure 4: Volume of PLSDs per Month

The figures show the number and total volume of sewage spills per month from October 2020 through November 2021. During this period, 36 of the 63 collection system agencies in the San Diego Region regulated under the Statewide SSO Program reported one or more sewage spills. Twenty-seven collection system agencies did not report any sewage spills. A total of 243 sewage spills were reported and 198,925 gallons of sewage reached surface waters.

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 R9-2019-0167, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant at Haybarn Canyon, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean through the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot and the United States Navy voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS.

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available on the [San Diego Water Board's SSO Website](#).

6. Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region – October and November 2021 (*Attachment B-6*)

Staff Contact: Keith Yaeger

Water and wastewater in the Tijuana River and from canyons located along the international border ultimately drain from the City of Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico (Tijuana) into the United States. The water and wastewater flows are collectively referred to as transboundary flows. The United States 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) located at the United States/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. R9-2021-0001](#), the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the SBIWTP discharge. These uncaptured flows can enter waters of the United States and/or the State of California (State), potentially polluting the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary, and south San Diego beach coastal waters.

In October and November 2021, there were 13 reported transboundary flows. In total, the reported transboundary flows during this period resulted in over 674 million gallons of contaminated water⁹ flowing from Mexico into the United States.

Details on the transboundary flows reported in October and November 2021 are provided in the attached tables:

- Table 1: October and November 2021 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event
- Table 2: October and November 2021 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico

A summary view of information on transboundary flow trends are provided in the following attached figures:

- Figure 1: Number of Transboundary Flows per Month
- Figure 2: Tijuana River Transboundary Flow Volume per Month
- Figure 3: Canyon Collector Transboundary Flow Volume per Month

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

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).

These figures show the number and volume of transboundary flows per month from October 2020 through November 2021. During this period, there were a total of 103 reported transboundary flows resulting in more than 3.5 billion gallons of contaminated water flowing from Mexico into the United States. The number and volume of transboundary flows has increased compared to previous years due to infrastructure issues in Mexico and at the SBIWTP. While the full extent of the infrastructure issues in Mexico is unknown, the San Diego Water Board is aware of several infrastructure issues at the SBIWTP. Notably, the gate valves at the headworks of the SBIWTP are inoperable. With the gate valves inoperable, USIBWC currently has no control over the amount of flow entering the SBIWTP other than through communications with Mexico to limit the flow. When the pipeline from Mexico to the SBIWTP is at capacity or there are operational problems with Pump Station 1 in Mexico, excess flow will backup and overflow at a wet well in Mexico and enter the United States at Stewart's Drain. USIBWC is currently working on the design for the repair of the gate valves, with an expected completion date of January 31, 2022 under the terms of the San Diego Water Board's Cease and Desist Order No. R9-2021-0107, as amended by Order No. R9-2021-0220. The Cease and Desist Order directs USIBWC to complete repairs to the gate valves as soon as is reasonably possible. The specific timeframe needed by USIBWC to complete the repairs to the gate valves has not yet been determined.

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 Límites 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 United States/Mexico border, provides secondary treatment for a portion of the sewage from Tijuana and transboundary flows conveyed from canyon collectors located in Smuggler's Gulch, Goat Canyon, 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. R9-2021-0001.
- Several pump stations and wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) in Tijuana, including the San Antonio de los Buenos WWTP, the La Morita WWTP and the Arturo Herrera WWTP.
- The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA in 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 United States/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).

¹⁰ The Mexican section of the IBWC.

Additional information about sewage pollution within the Tijuana River Watershed is available on the [San Diego Water Board's Tijuana River Watershed Website](#).

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

No Reports

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

February 9, 2022
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 9, 2022
Mission Viejo or Remote**

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Rescission of Order No. 94-29, Waste Discharge Requirements for Frank and Doris Kingsbury, Sunrise Highway Park (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0010). <i>(Brandon Bushnell)</i>	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	TBD
Rescission of Order No. R9-2009-0147, Waste Discharge Requirements for Rite Time Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Anza Commercial Center (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0011). <i>(Brandon Bushnell)</i>	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	TBD
Waste Discharge Requirements for The Preserve at Torrey Highlands LLC Torrey Highlands Office Project, San Diego County (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-XXXX). <i>(Alan Monji)</i>	Waste Discharge Requirements Issuance	TBD
An Order Rescinding Order No. R9-2015-0026, NPDES No. CA 0108944, Waste Discharge Requirements for the City of Escondido, Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility Intermittent Discharge to Escondido Creek, San Diego County and Time Schedule Order No. R9-2015-0027 Requiring the City of Escondido, Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility to Comply with Requirements Prescribed in Order No. R9-2015-0026, NPDES No. CA0108944 (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0026). <i>(Joann Lim)</i>	NPDES Permit and Time Schedule Order Rescission	2/4/2022

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Waste Discharge Requirements for the South Orange County Wastewater Authority Discharge to the Pacific Ocean through the San Juan Creek Ocean Outfall (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-TBD, NPDES No. CA-0107417). <i>(Joann Lim and Keith Yaeger)</i>	NPDES Permit Reissuance	2/3/2022
Waste Discharge Requirements for the South Orange County Wastewater Authority Discharge to the Pacific Ocean through the Aliso Creek Ocean Outfall (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0006, NPDES No. CA0107611). <i>(Joann Lim and Keith Yaeger)</i>	NPDES Permit Reissuance	2/3/2022
Update on Current Research by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP). <i>(David Barker)</i>	Informational Item	N/A

April 13, 2022
City of Laguna Beach

May 11, 2022
Temecula Conference Center

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Rescission of Order No. R9-2009-0009, Waste Discharge Requirements for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Rainbow Conservation Camp (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-XXXX). <i>(Brandon Bushnell)</i>	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	TBD
Rescission of Order No. 94-48, Waste Discharge Requirements for Jojoba Hills (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0012). <i>(Brandon Bushnell)</i>	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	2/23/2022

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members**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	Ongoing

February 10, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update about the range of chemicals that might cause problems with the symporter of the fetus.	Olson	Winter 2021-22

March 10, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Annual update on the progress and accomplishments of the Project Clean Water program, including information related to the impacts of the program on water quality.	Abarbanel, Warren	Ongoing
Region-wide workshop regarding the water quality issues in the Tijuana River Valley, including a discussion of water quality objectives and steps needed to achieve them.	Abarbanel	June 2022

April 14, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update from State Board on the lessons learned regarding the use of Zoom remote meeting platform for Board Meetings to inform how the Regional Boards move forward when we return to the office and hold Board meetings in person	Warren	Winter 2022
Information regarding the Water Board's Training Academy climate change courses	Abarbanel	Upcoming

May 12, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update from SCCWRP regarding current research projects.	Abarbanel	March 2022

June 9, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update about the issues associated with the South Orange County Wastewater Authority's (SOCWA's) Coastal Treatment Plant being in a fire zone.	Warren	Winter 2021-22

August 11, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Drought and sustainability meeting with County Water Authority to find out how we can support their efforts	Abarbanel	Winter 2022
Briefing regarding the new State Water Resources Control Board fresh water harmful algal blooms policy.	Olson	March 2022

December 8, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update on the Contact Water Recreation (REC-1) Water Quality Objectives project, with information regarding the use of HF-183 in particular.	Olson	Upcoming
Update on SCCWRP's recent efforts	Abarbanel	March 2022
Update on the health of San Diego Bay	Abarbanel	Spring 2022
Update on the efforts regarding Lake San Marcos	Abarbanel	Spring 2022

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2021**NPDES STORMWATER**

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/04/2021	Staff Enforcement Letter	City of San Diego Engineering and Capital Projects Department, NCWRP Expansion Pkg 4 Early Site Work & Ozone BAC Relocation and NCWRPE & Influent PS & Pipeline, San Diego	Deficient BMP implementation.	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Order No. 2009-0009- DWQ

NPDES WASTEWATER

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
12/16/2021	Staff Enforcement Letter	BSK Del Partners, LLC, GW EX – Hotel del Coronado, Coronado	Deficient monitoring.	NPDES General Order No. R9-2015- 0013

CWA SECTION 401 CERTIFICATION

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
12/17/2021	Staff Enforcement Letter	Riverside County Transportation Department, SR79 Widening Project & I- 15 and Clinton Keith Interchange, Winchester and Wildomar	Failure to submit required reports.	Water Quality Certifications 10C-103 and 11C-007

Enforcement Actions for November and December 2021**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: CANNABIS**

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
11/12/2021	Notice of Violation	Yueh Ling Huang, Aguanga	Unauthorized discharge of waste from cannabis cultivation activities.	Water Code Sections 13260 and 13264

Table 1: October 2021 – 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 Laguna Beach	200	150	0	0	200	Not Applicable	9.0	92.0	18,000
City of San Diego	700	250	450	0	250	Chicarita Creek	112.5	2,931.2	2,300,000
City of San Diego	100	100	0	0	100	Not Applicable	112.5	2,931.2	2,300,000
City of San Diego	192	192	0	50	142	Not Applicable	112.5	2,931.2	2,300,000

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 Affected⁶	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area⁷
Rancho California Water District	355	355	0	355	0	Not Applicable	2.1	52.0	19,801
Santa Margarita Water District	1,300	0	0	0	1,300	Not Applicable	14.0	636.8	160,000

Table 2: November 2021 – 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 Laguna Beach	1,000	1,000	0	500	500	Not Applicable	9.0	92.0	18,000
City of Laguna Beach	20	20	0	0	20	Not Applicable	9.0	92.0	18,000
City of National City	50	50	0	0	50	Not Applicable	1.0	105.0	58,967
City of Oceanside	448	0	448	0	0	East Pond at Emerald Isle Golf Course	37.7	456.1	175,464
City of Oceanside	14,420	0	14,420	0	0	Foss Lake	37.7	456.1	175,464

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 Poway	149	149	0	3	146	Not Applicable	3.5	185.0	49,986
City of Poway	238	0	0	0	238	Not Applicable	3.5	185.0	49,986
City of San Clemente	80	80	0	0	80	Not Applicable	3.7	177.6	51,339
City of San Diego	38	38	0	0	38	Not Applicable	112.5	2,931.2	2,300,000
City of San Diego	225	125	100	120	5	Mission Bay (Quivira Basin)	112.5	2,931.2	2,300,000
City of San Diego	350	350	0	275	75	Not Applicable	112.5	2,931.2	2,300,000
City of San Diego	3,330	0	500	0	2,830	34th St. Canyon Open Space Creek	112.5	2,931.2	2,300,000
Moulton Niguel Water District	150	20	0	0	150	Not Applicable	13.4	487.4	170,236
United States Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton (Federal Facility)	840	0	840	0	0	North Fork San Onofre Canyon Creek	39.2	125.0	83,340
Vallecitos Water District	986	0	986	0	0	San Marcos Creek	7.6	259.3	105,741

Table 3: October 2021 – 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 Affected⁵	Population in Service Area⁶	Number of Lateral Connections
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	3	0	0	3	Not Applicable	69,825	22,700
City of El Cajon	188	188	0	188	Not Applicable	103,186	17,100
City of Escondido	125	0	0	125	Not Applicable	148,000	27,081
City of Escondido	25	0	0	25	Not Applicable	148,000	27,081
City of Escondido	3	3	0	3	Not Applicable	148,000	27,081
City of San Diego	183	183	0	183	Not Applicable	2,300,000	266,181
City of San Diego	400	400	0	400	Not Applicable	2,300,000	266,181
San Diego County Department of Public Works	23	23	0	23	Not Applicable	154,716	35,657

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
San Diego County Department of Public Works	525	200	0	525	Not Applicable	154,716	35,657

Table 4: November 2021 – 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 Affected⁵	Population in Service Area⁶	Number of Lateral Connections
City of El Cajon	250	25	225	25	Not Reported	103,186	17,100
City of Escondido	840	0	0	840	Not Applicable	148,000	27,081
City of Escondido	25	0	0	25	Not Applicable	148,000	27,081
City of San Diego	456	456	0	456	Not Applicable	2,300,000	266,181
City of San Diego	145	145	0	145	Not Applicable	2,300,000	266,181
City of San Diego	750	750	0	750	Not Applicable	2,300,000	266,181
City of San Diego	532	532	0	532	Not Applicable	2,300,000	266,181
City of San Diego	260	260	0	260	Not Applicable	2,300,000	266,181
City of Vista	400	375	0	400	Not Applicable	100,000	17,109
El Toro Water District	20	0	0	20	Not Applicable	48,821	9,549

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.

Table 5: October and November 2021 – 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 2021	6	2,847	1,047	450	2,397
Public Spills	November 2021	14	21,484	1,832	16,454	5,030
Federal Spills	October 2021	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Spills	November 2021	1	840	0	840	0
Private Spills	October 2021	9	1,475	997	0	1,475
Private Spills	November 2021	10	3,678	2,543	225	3,453
All Spills	October 2021	15	4,322	2,044	450	3,872
All Spills	November 2021	25	26,002	4,375	17,519	8,483

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.

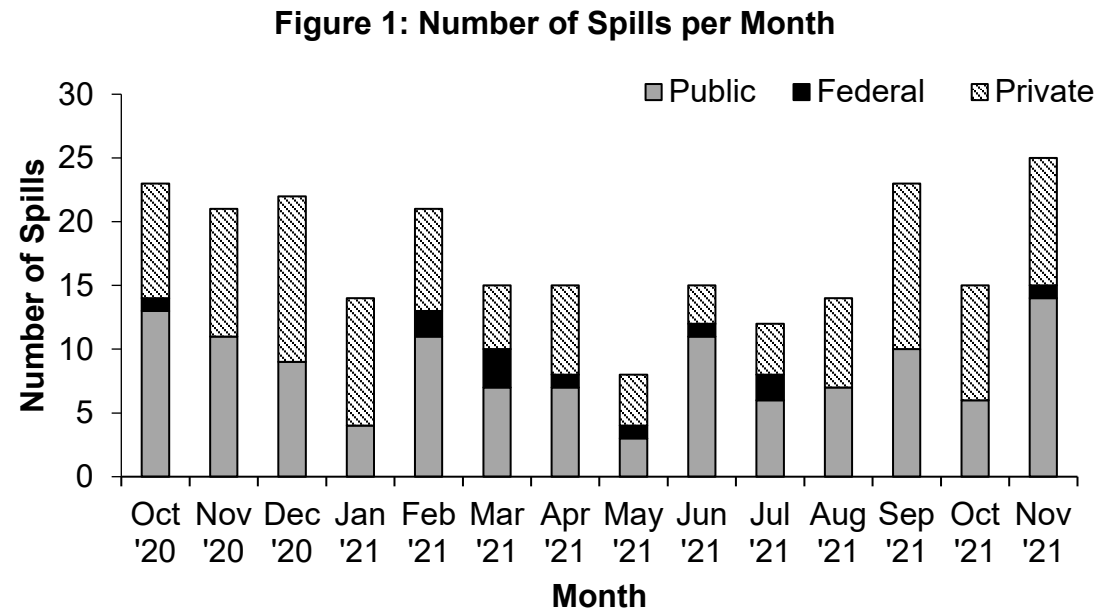


Figure 1: The number of public, federal, and private sewage spills per month from October 2020 through November 2021.

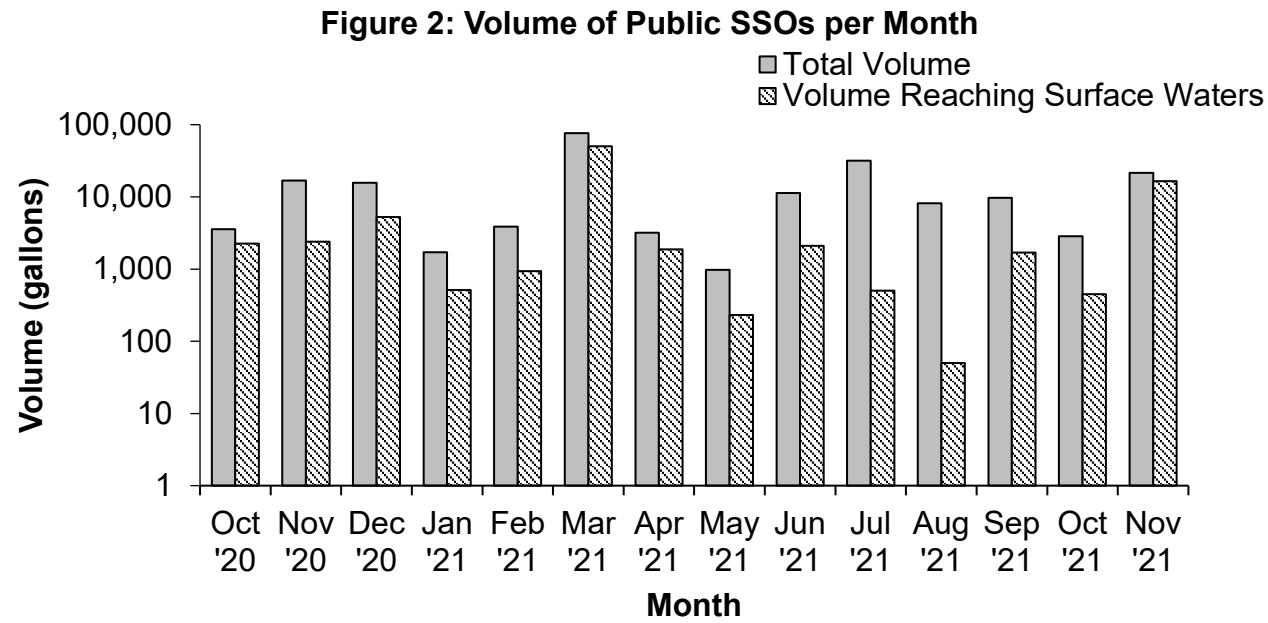


Figure 2: The volume of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from public agencies per month from October 2020 through November 2021. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

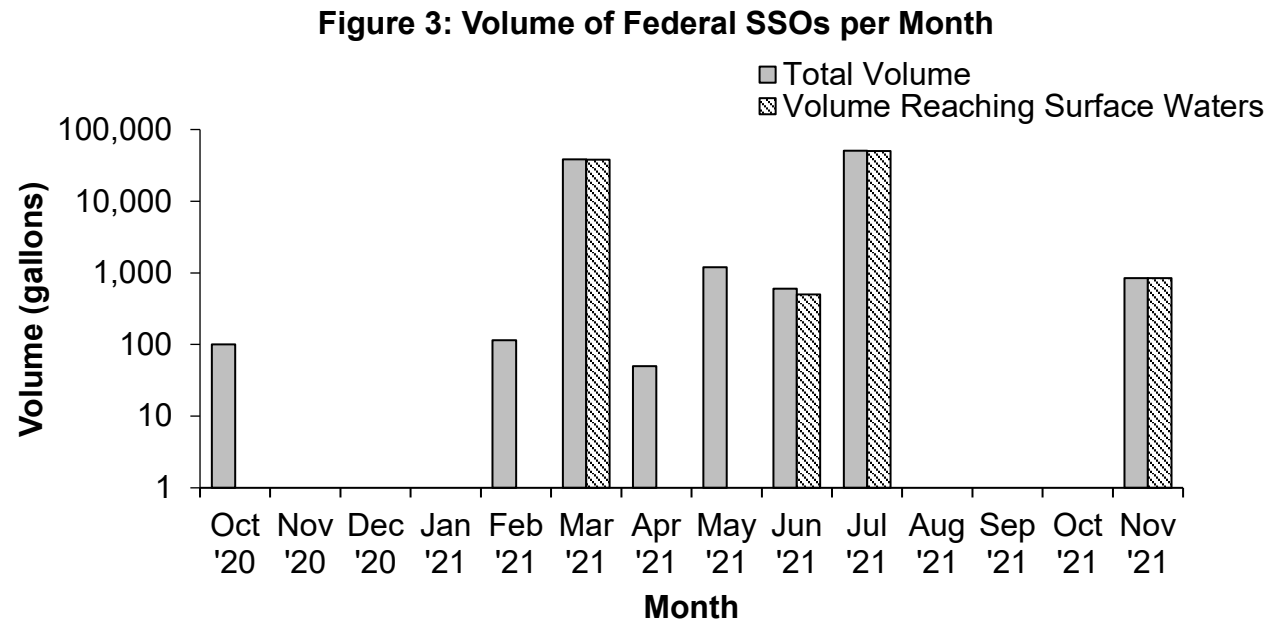


Figure 3: The volume of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from federal agencies per month from October 2020 through November 2021. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Figure 4: Volume of PLSDs per Month

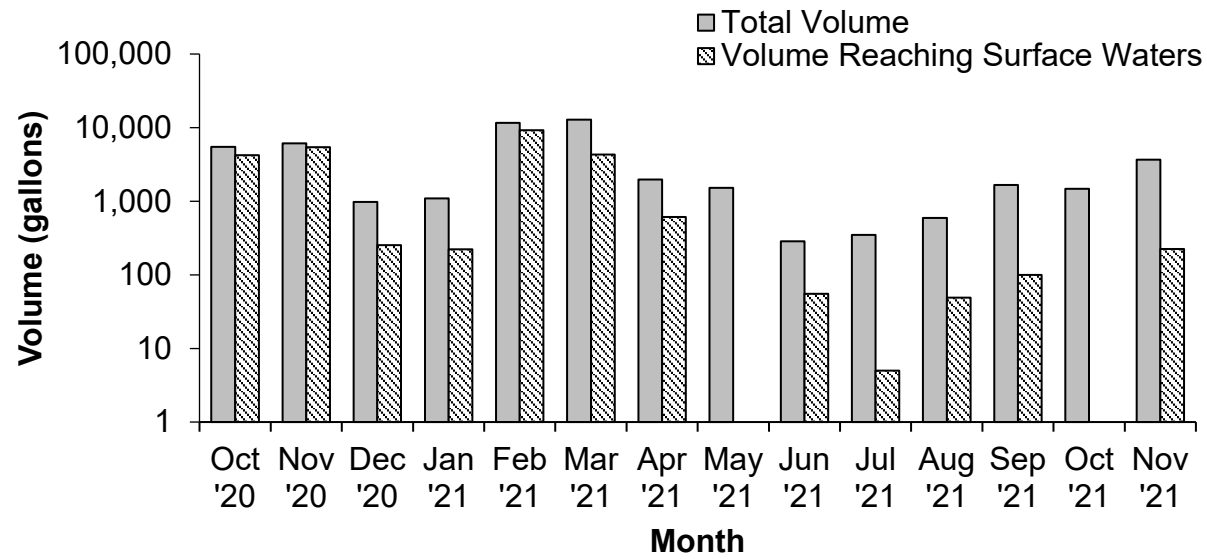


Figure 4: The volume of private lateral sewage discharges (PLSDs) per month from October 2020 through November 2021. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Table 1: October and November 2021 – Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event¹

Location	Transboundary Flow Start Date	Transboundary Flow End Date	Weather Condition ^{2,3}	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details Reported By USIBWC
Tijuana River Main Channel	10/4/21	10/4/21	Wet	563,400,000	0	563,400,000	A storm event resulted in excessive flow in the Tijuana River. As a result, flow in the Tijuana River bypassed the River Diversion Structure and crossed the United States/Mexico border.
Tijuana River Main Channel	10/7/21	10/7/21	Wet	138,000	0	138,000	Due to an unplanned shutdown of Pump Station CILA in Mexico, flow in the Tijuana River bypassed the river diversion structure and crossed the United State/Mexico border.

¹ Transboundary flow volumes are obtained from self-monitoring reports submitted by USIBWC pursuant to Order No. R9-2021-0001.

² Order No. R9-2021-0001 defines wet weather as the period of time when a storm event produces 0.1 inches or greater within a 24-hour period plus 72 hours after, based on the Goat Canyon Pump Station rain gauge.

³ The Goat Canyon Pump Station rain gauge is currently not functioning. USIBWC reported the rain gauge data at Smugglers Gulch in lieu of the Goat Canyon Pump Station rain gauge.

Location	Transboundary Flow Start Date	Transboundary Flow End Date	Weather Condition ^{2,3}	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details Reported By USIBWC
Stewart's Drain	10/7/21	10/8/21	Wet	33,600	0	33,600	<p>USIBWC reported that excessive flow from Mexico entered the United States at Stewart's Drain, which overwhelmed the canyon collector system. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley. While not reported, excessive flow from Mexico at Stewart's Drain is typically caused by capacity and/or operational issues at Pump Station 1 in Mexico. If Pump Station 1 in Mexico exceeds capacity, wastewater will overflow a wet well in Mexico and enter the United States at Stewart's Drain.</p>
Stewart's Drain	10/9/21	10/9/21	Dry	204,765	0	204,765	<p>Operational problems with Pump Station 1 in Mexico resulted in excessive flow entering the United States at Stewart's Drain. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley.</p>
Tijuana River Main Channel	10/11/21	10/11/21	Dry	37,000	0	37,000	<p>Due to an unplanned shutdown of Pump Station CILA in Mexico, flow in the Tijuana River bypassed the river diversion structure and crossed the United State/Mexico border.</p>

Location	Transboundary Flow Start Date	Transboundary Flow End Date	Weather Condition ^{2,3}	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details Reported By USIBWC
Canyon K	10/15/21	10/19/21	Dry	581,625	0	581,625	A failure of wastewater infrastructure in Mexico resulted in a transboundary flow at the Canyon K storm drain. Canyon K is west of Canyon del Sol and does not have a canyon collector system.
Tijuana River Main Channel	10/25/21	10/27/21	Wet	110,000,000	0	110,000,000	A storm event resulted in excessive flow in the Tijuana River. As a result, flow in the Tijuana River bypassed the River Diversion Structure and crossed the United States/Mexico border.
Stewart's Drain	10/27/21	10/28/21	Wet	158,700	0	158,700	Operational problems with Pump Station 1 in Mexico resulted in excessive flow entering the United States at Stewart's Drain. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley.
Stewart's Drain	10/30/21	10/30/21	Dry	27,025	0	27,025	Operational problems with Pump Station 1 in Mexico resulted in excessive flow entering the United States at Stewart's Drain. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley.

Location	Transboundary Flow Start Date	Transboundary Flow End Date	Weather Condition ^{2,3}	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details Reported By USIBWC
Stewart's Drain	11/4/21	11/4/21	Dry	19,975	0	19,975	A backup of wastewater flows at Pump Station 1 in Mexico resulted in excessive flow entering the United States at Stewart's Drain. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley.
Stewart's Drain	11/5/21	11/5/21	Dry	86,750	0	86,750	A backup of wastewater flows at Pump Station 1 in Mexico resulted in excessive flow entering the United States at Stewart's Drain. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley.
Stewart's Drain	11/6/21	11/6/21	Dry	95,217	0	95,217	A backup of wastewater flows at Pump Station 1 in Mexico resulted in excessive flow entering the United States at Stewart's Drain. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley.

Location	Transboundary Flow Start Date	Transboundary Flow End Date	Weather Condition ^{2,3}	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details Reported By USIBWC
Stewart's Drain	11/27/21	11/27/21	Dry	123,222	0	123,222	A backup of wastewater flows at Pump Station 1 in Mexico and an overflow from the international collector resulted in excessive flow entering the United States at Stewart's Drain. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley.

Table 2: October and November 2021 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico

Location	Weather Condition¹	Month/Year	Number of Transboundary Flows	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)
Tijuana River Main Channel	Dry Weather	October 2021	1	37,000	0	37,000
Tijuana River Main Channel	Wet Weather	October 2021	3	673,538,000	0	673,538,000
Tijuana River Main Channel	Dry Weather	November 2021	0	0	0	0
Tijuana River Main Channel	Wet Weather	November 2021	0	0	0	0
Canyon Collectors	Dry Weather	October 2021 ²	3	813,415	0	813,415
Canyon Collectors	Wet Weather	October 2021	2	192,300	0	192,300
Canyon Collectors	Dry Weather	November 2021	4	325,164	0	325,164
Canyon Collectors	Wet Weather	November 2021	0	0	0	0
All Locations	Wet and Dry	October 2021²	9	674,580,715	0	674,580,715
All Locations	Wet and Dry	November 2021	4	325,164	0	325,164

¹ Order No. R9-2021-0001 defines wet weather as the period of time when a storm event produces 0.1 inches or greater within a 24-hour period plus 72 hours after, based on the Goat Canyon Pump Station rain gauge.

² The values reported in October 2021 include the transboundary flow at Canyon K. Canyon K does not have a canyon collector system.

Figure 1: Number of Transboundary Flows

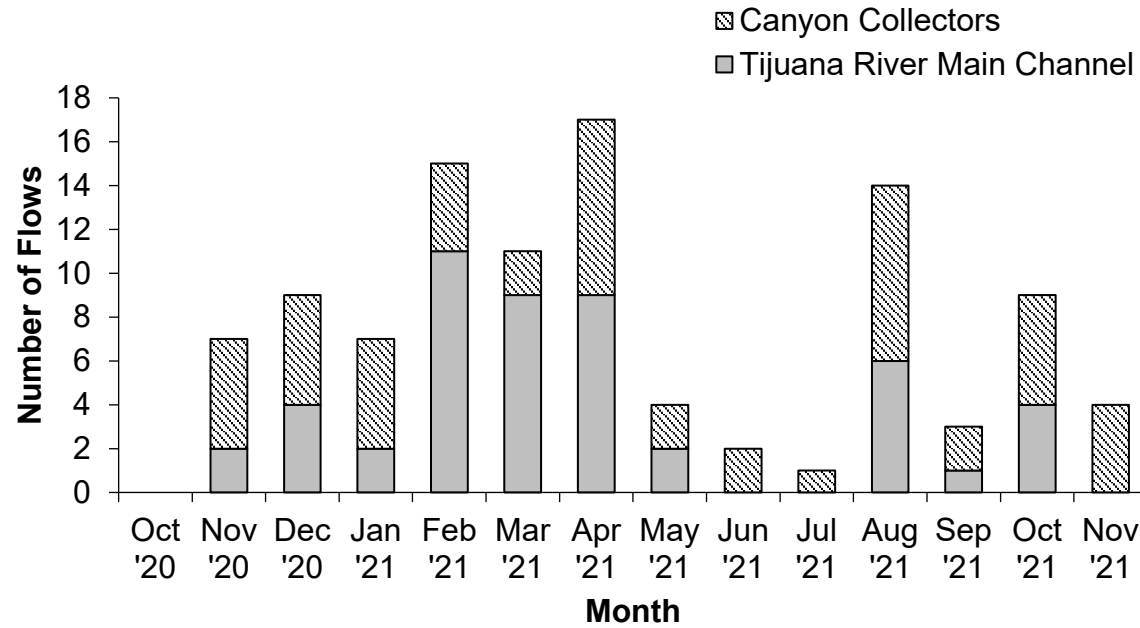


Figure 1: Number of dry weather transboundary flows per month from October 2020 through November 2021 at the canyon collector systems and the Tijuana River main channel. The number of transboundary flows at the canyon collectors in October 2021 includes the transboundary flow at Canyon K, which does not have a canyon collector system.

Figure 2: Tijuana River Transboundary Flow Volume

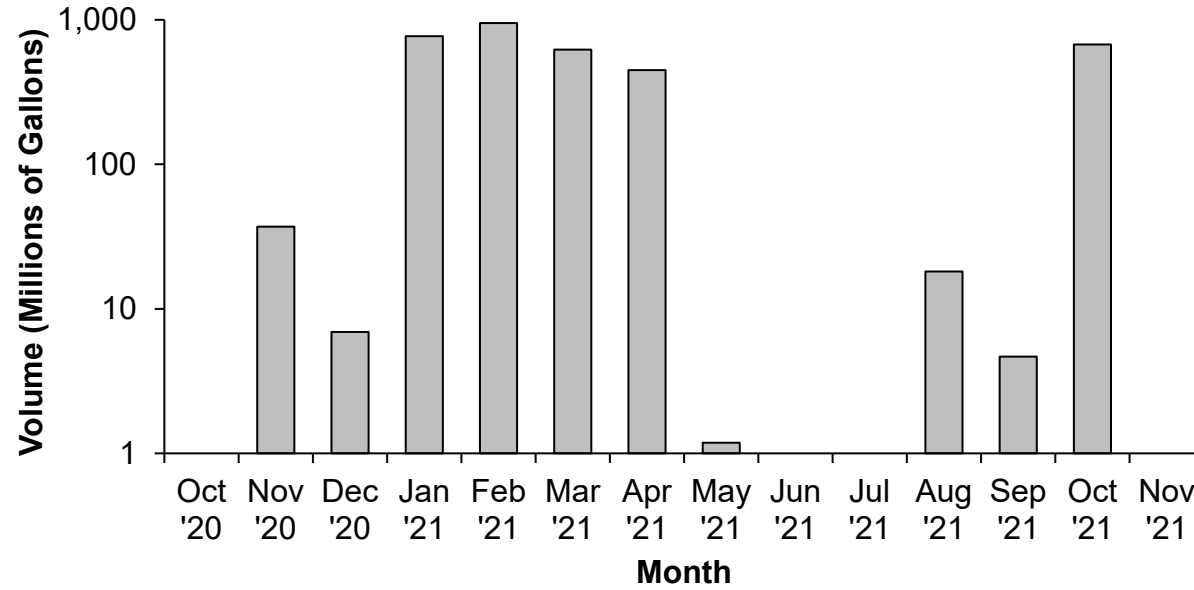


Figure 2: Volume of dry weather transboundary flows per month from October 2020 through November 2021 at the Tijuana River main channel. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in transboundary flow volumes.

Figure 3: Canyon Collector Transboundary Flow Volume

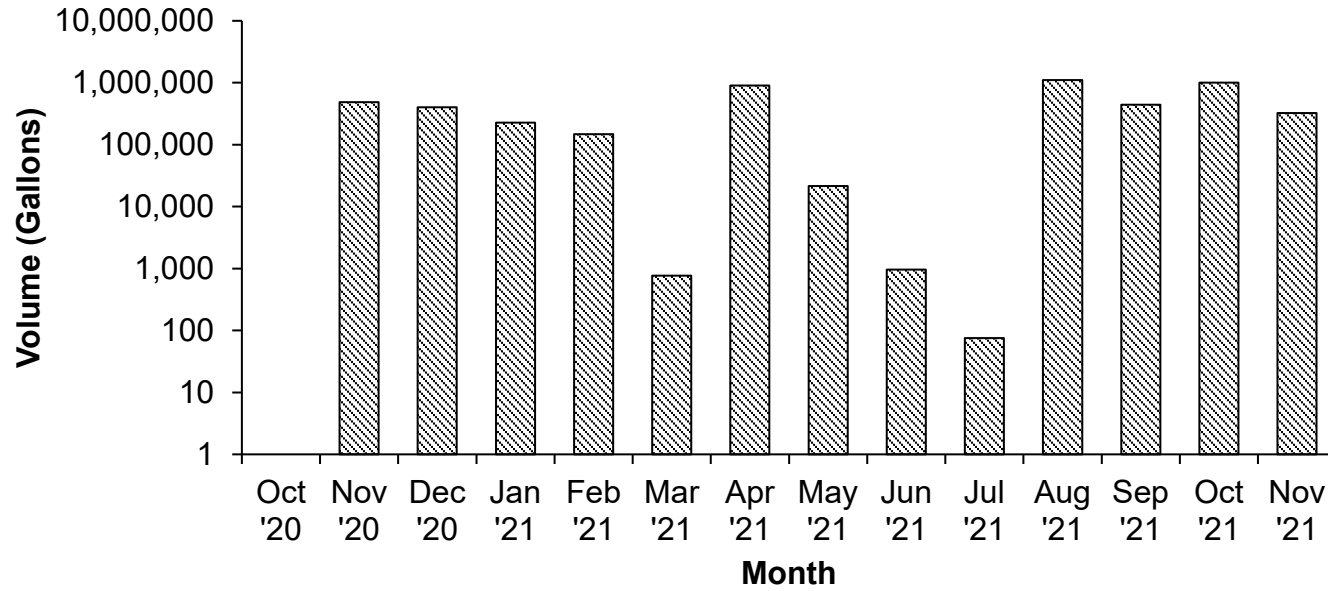


Figure 3: Volume of dry weather transboundary flows per month from October 2020 through November 2021 at the canyon collector systems. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in transboundary flow volumes. The volume reported in October 2021 includes the transboundary flow at Canyon K, which does not have a canyon collector system.