California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report
June 8, 2022

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The June 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 six positions: one limited-term Senior Environmental Scientist Specialist in the Healthy Waters Branch; one Engineering Geologist and one Environmental Scientist in the Groundwater Protection Branch; and one Water Resource Control Engineer, one Graduate Student, and one Scientific Aid in the Surface Water Protection Branch.

We will begin recruitment for one Engineering Geologist in the Groundwater Protection Branch and one Graduate Student in the Surface Waters Branch.

Filled Vacancies

Engineering Geologist Sasha Smirensky joined the Site Cleanup Program in the Site Restoration Unit on May 16, 2022. Sasha previously worked for 2 years in the Underground Storage Tank Program at the San Diego Water Board. Sasha will be managing a variety of cleanup cases across the region including dry cleaner sites, former industrial sites, and sediment sites. She received a B.S. in Geology from the University of California at Davis, and previously worked in geotechnical consulting prior to joining the Board.

Mahsa Izadmehr will be joining the Groundwater Sustainability and Protection Unit as a Water Resource Control Engineer on June 20, 2022. Mahsa will be working on waste discharge requirements, recycled water, salt and nutrient management plans, onsite wastewater treatment systems, and conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements. Mahsa comes to the San Diego Water Board from the University of Illinois at Chicago where she earned her Doctor of Philosophy in environmental engineering and worked on nutrient reduction in agricultural runoff through constructed wetlands.

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. New Board Room Artwork

Staff Contact: David Gibson

I am pleased to announce and accept the "Fishable, Swimmable" art project constructed especially for our Board room by the Kumeyaay Elementary School 5th grade class of 2020. The students finished the art project in the spring of 2020 and we have been waiting for in-person Board meetings to resume to install and present the artwork.

This art project was designed with the San Diego Water Board's mission in mind by local artist Kathleen Kane-Murrell. Ms. Murrell has been instrumental in bringing art to elementary schools in the region, including Kumeyaay Elementary School in Tierrasanta, as part of her *Fine Artists* curriculum. Each lesson is based on a famous artist and includes art history. Children who experience the curriculum become sophisticated in their ability to recognize famous artists as well as use a variety of mediums and fine art techniques. Each year, 5th graders develop a group project for display at the school's spring Open House. Two Kumeyaay 5th grade art projects developed under the direction of Ms. Murrell are on permanent display at the San Diego International Airport (titled *Mulholland Drive*) and the San Diego County Office of Education (titled *Le Grande Jatte*).

Recognizing the potential to receive a permanent display to beautify our own Board Hearing Room, Water Resource Control Engineer and Kumeyaay Elementary School parent Christina Arias facilitated the lesson planning and gifting concept. Ms. Arias asked the students if they would be willing to donate their art for permanent display and the overwhelming response was "yes!" Many students remembered Ms. Arias from her classroom presentation about stormwater pollution prevention using our watershed model. Since there was a pandemic-related delay in displaying the artwork, the students/artists have moved on to middle school, but we are grateful for their gift and pleased to be the recipient of the third 5th grade Kumeyaay Elementary School art project in the County.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Enforcement Actions for April 2022 *(Attachment B-1)*

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the month of April 2022, the San Diego Water Board issued one Time Schedule Order, 1 Investigative Order, 4 Notices of Violation, and 2 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/

2. Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region – March 2022 *(Attachment B-2)*

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), that can influence the likelihood of an SSO and the volume of the discharge. 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,[1] the San Diego Regional General SSO Order,[2] and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities[3] report this information

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[1] 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*.

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

[3] 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.

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 and private lateral sewage discharges (PLSDs) in March 2022 are provided in the following attached tables:

- Table 1: March 2022 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 2: March 2022 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events
- Table 3: March 2022 - 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 March 2021 through March 2022. During this period, 35 of the 64 collection systems in the San Diego Region regulated under the Statewide SSO Program reported one or more sewage spills. Twenty-nine collection system agencies did not report any sewage spills. A total of 208 sewage spills were reported and more than 174,000 gallons of sewage reached surface waters.

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

3. Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region – March 2022 *(Attachment B-3)*

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,[4] are reported by the USIBWC pursuant to Order No. R9-2021-0001, the

[4] 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.

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.

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)[5] 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).

In March 2022, there were a total of three reported transboundary flows resulting in more than 3.5 billion gallons of contaminated water[6] flowing from Mexico into the United States.

Details on the transboundary flows reported in March 2022 are provided in the attached tables:

- Table 1: March 2022 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event
- Table 2: March 2022 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico

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

[5] The Mexican section of the IBWC.

[6] 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).

- 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

These figures show the number and volume of transboundary flows per month from March 2021 through March 2022. During this period, there were a total of 96 reported transboundary flows resulting in more than 9.4 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 Junction Box 1 (JB1) of the SBIWTP are largely inoperable. With the gate valves inoperable, USIBWC currently has limited control over the amount of flow entering the SBIWTP other than through communications with Mexico to limit the flow. USIBWC is currently working on the design for the repair of the gate valves, with an expected completion date of June 30, 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, USIBWC was required to complete the design for the repair of the gate valves no later than January 31, 2022. USIBWC reported that it was unable to meet this deadline due to difficulties in verifying field conditions in Mexico. The Cease and Desist Order directs USIBWC to complete repairs to the gate valves as soon as is reasonably possible. USIBWC has funded the repair of the gate valve and anticipates the completion of the repair by September 30, 2023.

On December 13, 2021, USIBWC notified the San Diego Water Board that a section of the International Collector (also referred to as the International Interceptor) has deteriorated. The International Collector is a critical wastewater pipeline in Mexico that conveys Tijuana wastewater and Tijuana River flows to Pump Station 1 (PB1) in Mexico or the SBIWTP. The deteriorated section of the International Collector is located beneath the highway just across the United States/Mexico international border at Stewart's Drain (see Figure 4). When the International Collector is pressurized above typical operational wastewater flows — as when pumping capacity at PB1 is insufficient during peak flows and/or when capacity is reduced due to power outages, pump failures, or blockages within the collection system — the wastewater backs up and leaks from the deteriorated section of the International Collector and flows into the United States at Stewart's Drain. The number of transboundary flows at Stewart's Drain has increased as a result of the deteriorated section of International Collector. In response to the increase in transboundary flows at Stewart's Drain, USIBWC, CESPT, and/or CILA implemented several corrective actions to reduce the number and volume of transboundary flows at Stewart's Drain. On January 15, 2021, CESPT and/or CILA shut down Pump Station CILA to relieve pressure on the deteriorated section of the International Collector. On January 28, 2022, Pump Station CILA was brought back online but at a reduced pumping capacity. The reduced flow from Pump Station CILA decreased, but did not eliminate, the transboundary flows at Stewart's Drain. On February 8, 2022, USIBWC raised the 96" gate at JB1 to allow additional flow into the SBIWTP and further reduce backpressure on the International Collector. Raising the gate on JB1 appears to have resolved the transboundary flows at Stewart's Drain. It is currently unknown whether there is an obstruction in the collection

system that resulted in additional backpressure or if the International Collector has deteriorated such that it can no longer withstand typical backpressure in the system.

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 Report

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

June 8, 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

July 2022
No Meeting Scheduled

August 10, 2022
San Diego Water Board

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Rescission of Order No. 2001-140, Waste Discharge Requirements for Ortega Oaks (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0050). *(Brandon Bushnell)*	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	TBD
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. R9-2022-0049). *(Brandon Bushnell)*	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	13-April-2022
An Order Amending Order No. R9-2017-0007, NPDES No. CA0107409, Waste Discharge Requirements and National Discharge Elimination System Permit for the City of San Diego E.W. Blom Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge to the Pacific Ocean through the Point Loma Ocean Outfall (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-XXXX). *(Fisayo Osibodu)*	NPDES Permit Amendment	TBD
Cleanup and Abatement Order for the East Basin of Harbor Island (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0007). *(Sarah Mearon)*	Resolution	TBD

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Sediment Cleanup, Dredging, and Waterfront Management: A San Diego Bay Update. *(Sarah Mearon)*	Informational Item	NA
Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Operational Plan (Tentative Resolution No. R9-2022-XXXX). *(David Gibson)*	Resolution	N/A

September 14, 2022
Rancho California Water District

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Update on Agricultural Monitoring Programs. *(Cailynn Smith)*	Informational Item	N/A
Update on Santa Margarita TMDL Effort. *(Cynthia Gorham)*	Informational Item	N/A
Rancho California Water District and Eastern Municipal Water District Update. *(David Gibson)*	Informational Item	N/A
Cannabis Program Update. *(Brian Covellone)*	Informational Item	N/A

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	Completed 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

February 9, 2022

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update on homeless issues along the San Diego River and efforts being made to address the issues	Strawn	Summer 2022

March 9, 2022

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update on SOCWA Ocean Acidification and Hypoxia Model.	Abarbanel, Strawn	Summer 2022

May 11, 2022

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Atmospheric Rivers Presentation from Dr. Marty Ralph, Scripps Institution of Oceanography	Abarbanel	Fall 2022

Enforcement Actions for April 2022

NPDES WASTEWATER

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
4/1/2022	Time Schedule Order No. R9-2022-0014	Padre Dam Municipal Water District, Ray Stoyer Water Recycling Facility, Santee	A Time Schedule Order providing a compliance schedule and interim effluent limitations for Zinc and MTBE	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Order No. R9-2022-0003

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: WASTEWATER

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
4/8/2022	Staff Enforcement Letter	Live Oak Springs Resort, Boulevard	Deficient monitoring and reporting	Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) Order No. 94-41
4/8/2022	Staff Enforcement Letter	Ortega Oaks LP, Ortega Oaks R.V. & Campground, Lake Elsinore	Deficient monitoring and reporting	WDR Order No. 2001-140

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: LANDFILLS

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
4/21/2022	Notice of Violation R9-2022-0051 and Investigative Order R9-2022-0056	USMC Base Camp Pendleton, Las Pulgas Sanitary Landfill	Failure to maintain Phase II liner system integrity and control leachate and landfill gas wastes	WDR Order No. R9-2010-0004, as amended by Order No. R9-2011-0039 & CCR Title 27

Enforcement Actions for April 2022

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: CANNABIS

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
4/1/2022	Notice of Violation	Victor Viet Hoang Property, Hemet	Unauthorized discharges related to cannabis cultivation	California Water Code (CWC) Sections 13260 and 13264
4/15/2022	Notice of Violation	Olivia Liu Property, Ranchita	Deficient monitoring and reporting	Cleanup and Abatement Order and Investigative Order No. R9-2021-0165
4/22/2022	Notice of Violation	Rick Robledo and Caren Barca Property, Valley Center	Unauthorized discharges related to cannabis cultivation	CWC Sections 13260 and 13264

Table 1: March 2022 – 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 Escondido	6,000	0	0	0	6,000	Not Applicable	6.5	368.0	148,000
City of Laguna Beach	700	700	0	0	700	Not Applicable	9.0	92.0	18,000
City of National City	100	100	0	100	0	Not Applicable	1.0	105.0	58,967
City of National City	25	0	0	0	25	Not Applicable	1.0	105.0	58,967

[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 Oceanside	6,400	4,500	1,900	4,500	0	Buena Vista Creek	37.7	456.1	175,464
Eastern Municipal Water District	32	32	0	32	0	Not Applicable	30.0	609.0	258,133
Fallbrook Public Utility District	10	0	0	0	10	Not Applicable	4.6	78.6	23,000
San Diego County Department of Public Works	720	450	0	0	720	Not Applicable	5.3	422.0	199,000
San Diego County Department of Public Works	98	0	0	0	98	Not Applicable	5.3	422.0	199,000
United States Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton (Federal Facility)	7,500	7,000	500	7,000	0	San Mateo Creek	39.2	125.0	83,340

Table 2: March 2022 – 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	9	9	0	9	Not Applicable	101,709	17,100
City of El Cajon	45	5	40	5	Forester Creek	101,709	17,100
City of National City	7,200	7,000	0	7,200	Not Applicable	58,967	8,000
City of San Diego	240	240	0	240	Not Applicable	2,300,000	266,181
City of San Diego	5,550	5,550	0	5,550	Not Applicable	2,300,000	266,181
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	2	2	0	2	Not Applicable	72,016	15,653
South Coast Water District	5	5	0	5	Not Applicable	42,050	14,762

[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 3: March 2022 – 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	March 2022	9	14,085	5,782	1,900	12,185
Federal Spills	March 2022	1	7,500	7,000	500	7,000
Private Spills	March 2022	7	13,051	12,811	40	13,011
All Spills	**March 2022**	**17**	**34,636**	**25,593**	**2,440**	**32,196**

[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.

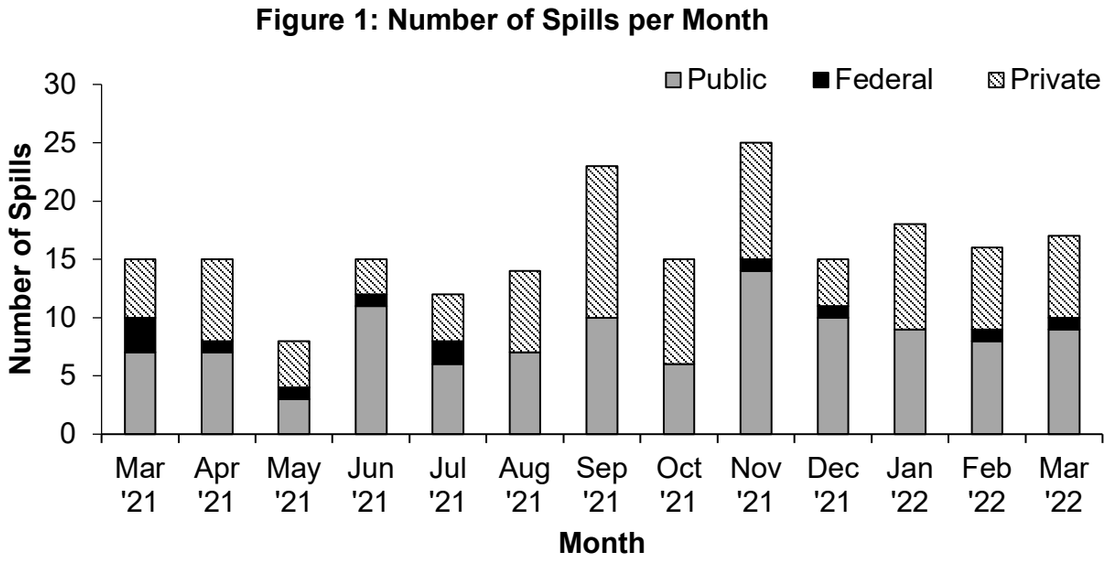

Figure 1: The number of public, federal, and private sewage spills per month from March 2021 through March 2022.

Figure 2: Volume of Public SSOs per Month

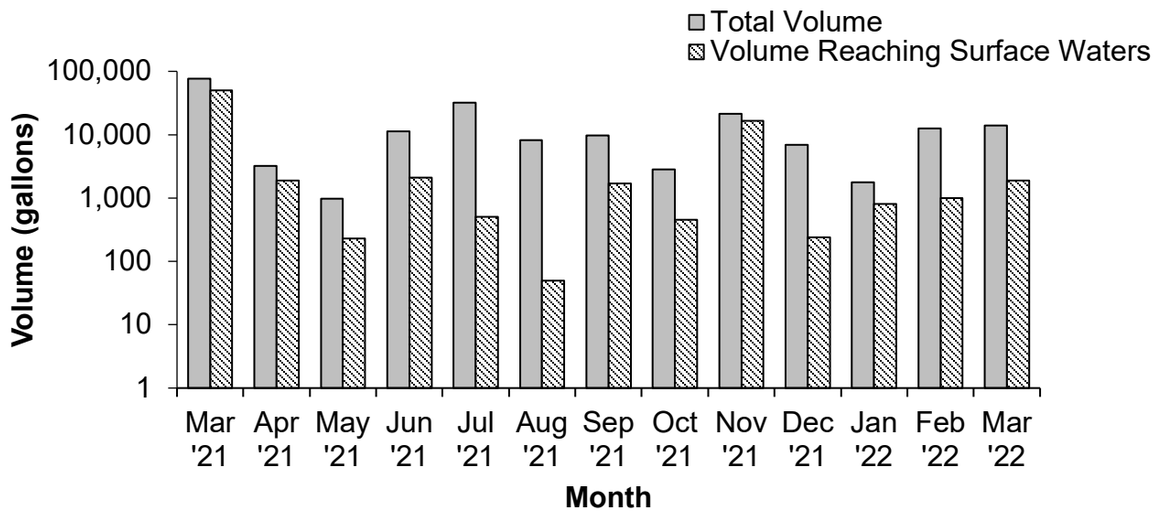

Figure 2: The volume of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from public agencies per month from March 2021 through March 2022. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

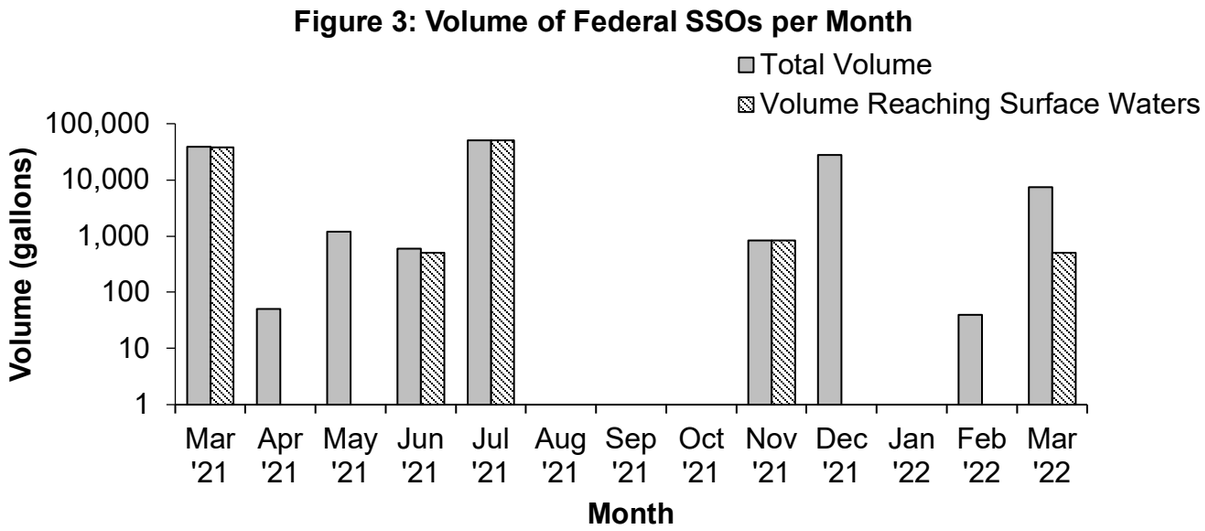

Figure 3: The volume of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from federal agencies per month from March 2021 through March 2022. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Figure 4: Volume of PLSDs per Month

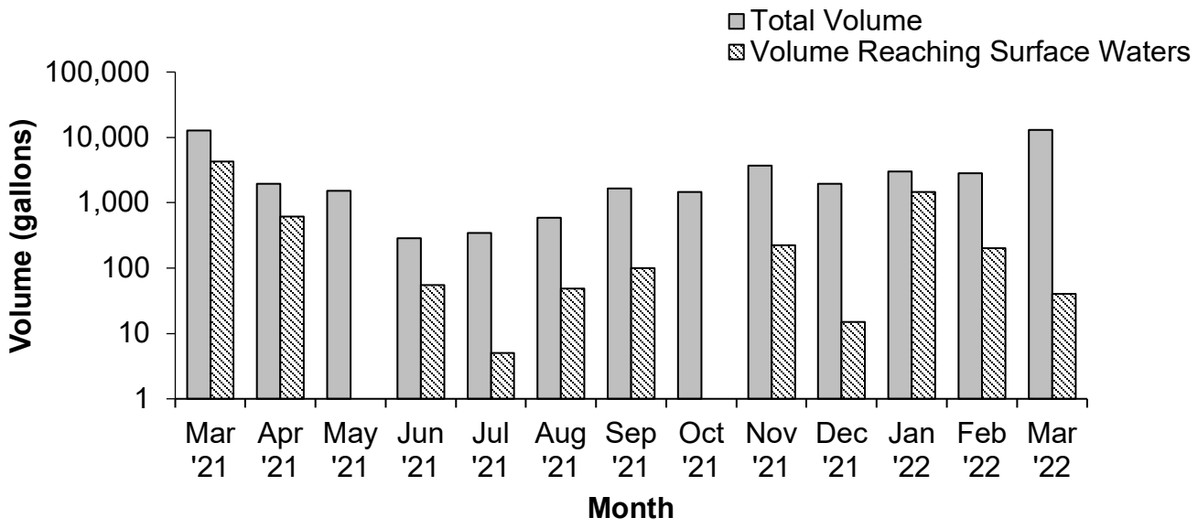

Figure 4: The volume of private lateral sewage discharges (PLSDs) per month from March 2021 through March 2022. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Table 1: March 2022 – Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event[1]

Location	Transboundary Flow Start Date	Transboundary Flow End Date	Weather Condition[2]	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details Reported By USIBWC
Tijuana River Main Channel	2/15/22	3/11/22	Wet and Dry	2,100,000,000	0	2,100,000,000	Pump Station CILA was shut down due a storm event. As a result, flow in the Tijuana River bypassed the River Diversion Structure and crossed the United States/Mexico border.
Tijuana River Main Channel	3/20/22	3/25/22	Wet and Dry	315,000,000	0	315,000,000	Pump Station CILA was shut down due a storm event. As a result, flow in the Tijuana River bypassed the River Diversion Structure and crossed the United States/Mexico border.
Tijuana River Main Channel	3/28/22	4/7/22	Wet and Dry	1,100,000,000	0	1,100,000,000	Pump Station CILA was shut down due a storm event. As a result, flow in the Tijuana River bypassed the River Diversion Structure and crossed the United States/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.

Table 2: March 2022 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico[1]

Location	Month/Year	Number of Transboundary Flows	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)
Tijuana River Main Channel	March 2022	2	1,415,000,000	0	1,415,000,000
Canyon Collectors	March 2022	0	0	0	0
All Locations	**March 2022**	**2**	**1,415,000,000**	**0**	**1,415,000,000**

[1] For transboundary flows that start and end in different months, Table 2 includes the transboundary flow in the month the transboundary flow started. For example, the transboundary flow at the Tijuana River main channel that started on February 15, 2022, and ended on March 11, 2022, was not included in Table 2. Conversely, the transboundary flow at the Tijuana River main channel that started on March 28, 2022, and ended on April 7, 2022, was included in Table 2 under March 2022.

Figure 1: Number of Transboundary Flows

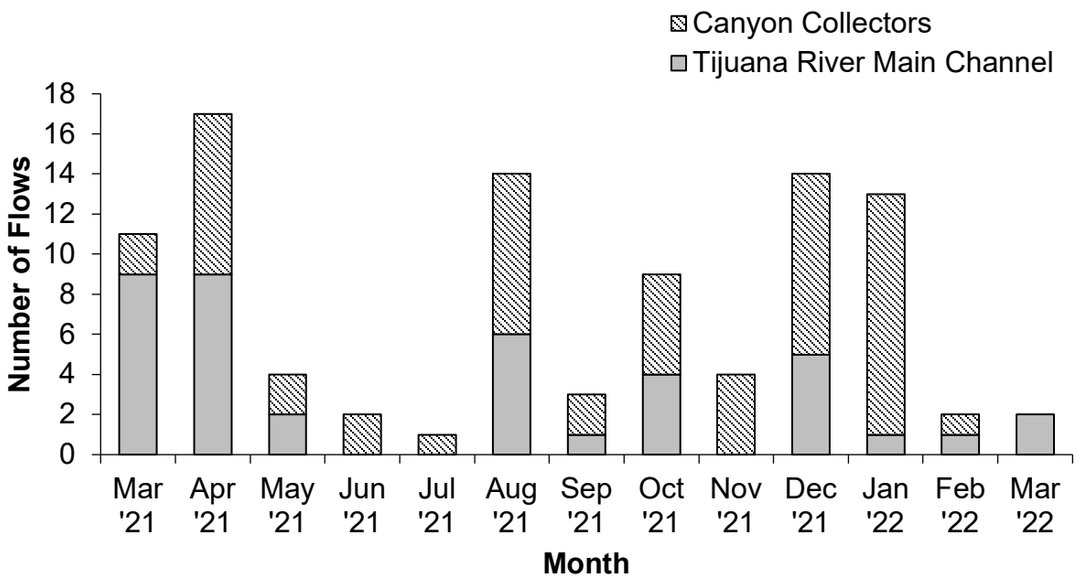

Figure 1: Number of reported transboundary flows per month from March 2021 through March 2022 at the canyon collector systems and the Tijuana River main channel. For transboundary flows that start and end in different months, the figure includes the transboundary flow in month the transboundary flow started. The number of transboundary flows at the canyon collectors in October 2021 includes a transboundary flow at Canyon K, which does not have a canyon collector system.

Figure 2: Tijuana River Transboundary Flow Volume

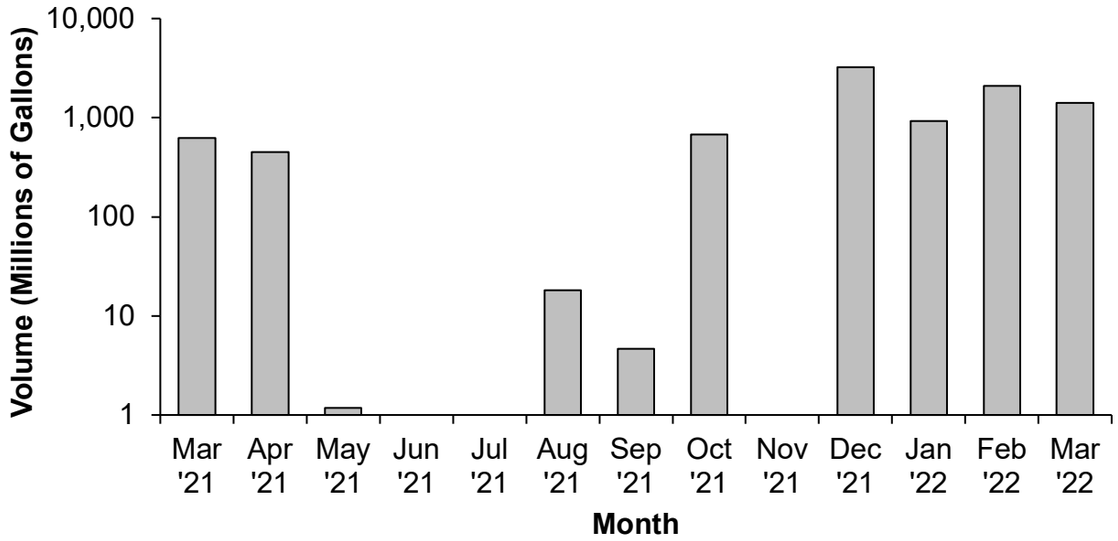

Figure 2: Volume of reported transboundary flows per month from March 2021 through March 2022 at the Tijuana River main channel. For transboundary flows that start and end in different months, the figure includes the total volume of the transboundary flow in the month the transboundary flow started. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in transboundary flow volumes.

Figure 3: Canyon Collector Transboundary Flow Volume

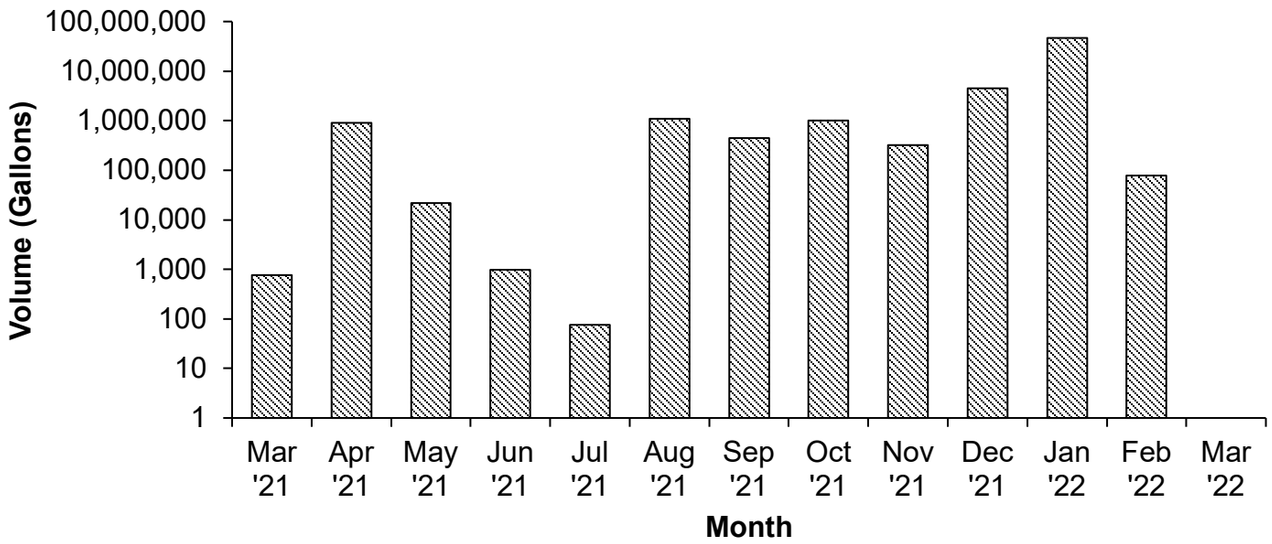

Figure 3: Volume of reported transboundary flows per month from March 2021 through March 2022 at the canyon collector systems. The volume reported in October 2021 includes the transboundary flow at Canyon K, which does not have a canyon collector system. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in transboundary flow volumes.

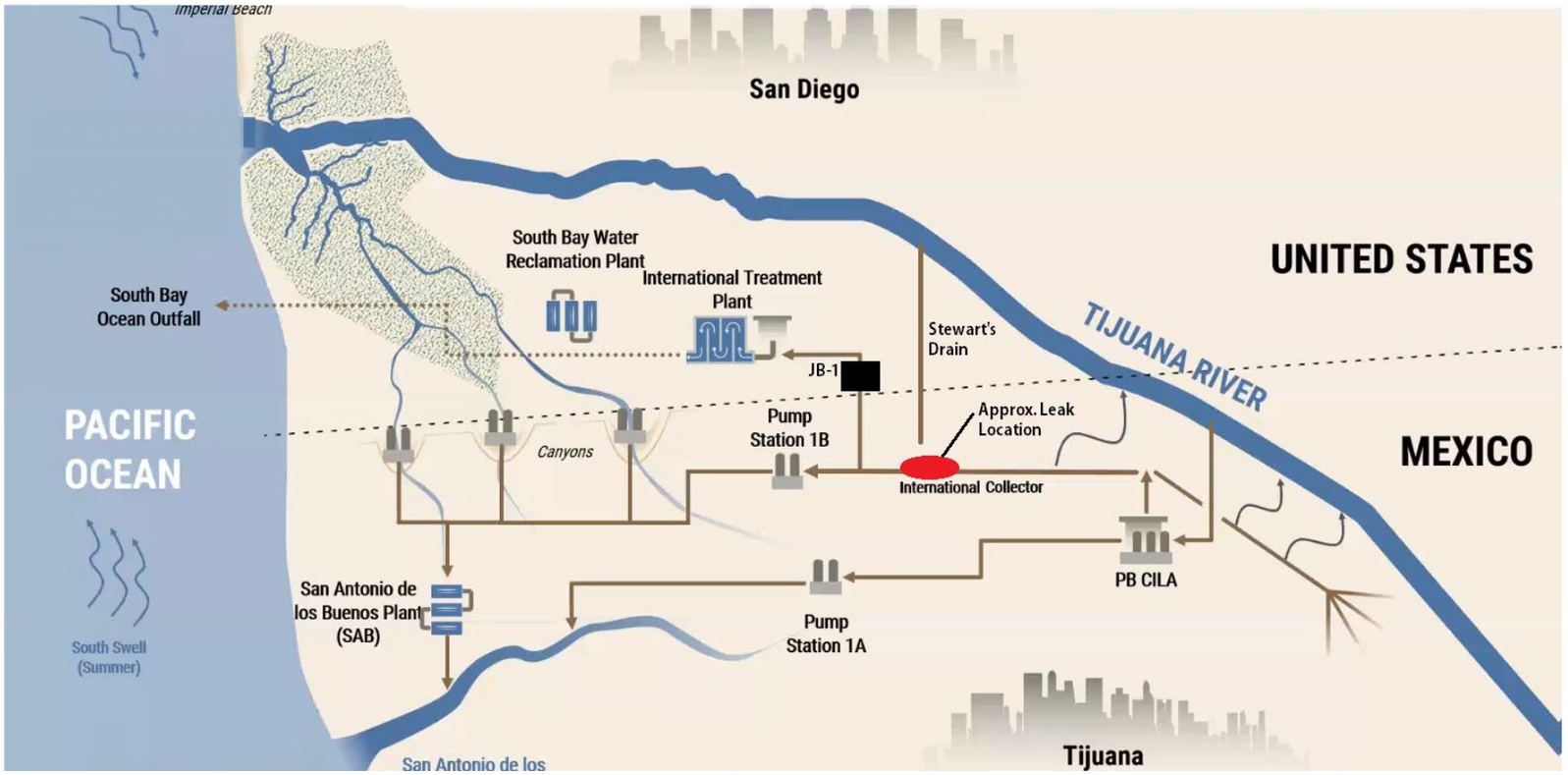

Figure 4: Map of wastewater infrastructure in the United States and Mexico. The approximate location of the deteriorated section of the International Collector is shown in red. Map provided by USIBWC.