

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer’s Report

June 22, 2016

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Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Personnel Report

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

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

New Hire

Kelly Flint began working as a Scientific Aid in the Central Cleanup Unit on May 25, 2016. Her primary duties are program support and data management activities. Kelly is a student at San Diego State University and is expected to graduate in May 2017 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Engineering. Before accepting this position, Kelly did volunteer work for the Compliance Assurance Unit.

Departure

Paul Nguyen, a Scientific Aid in the Restoration and Protection Planning Unit, left state service on June 15, 2016. Paul has a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Sciences from UC San Diego. He accepted a position with the City of San Diego.

Recruitment

The recruitment process has begun to fill a temporary, part-time position in the Land Discharge Unit.

2. Outreach to the Construction Community on Waivers (*Attachment A-2*)

Staff Contact: Roger Mitchell

Knowledge is power, but how do you attain it? Many in the construction industry are unaware of their responsibilities when it comes to construction-related wastes. Likewise, they are also unaware of the San Diego Water Board's waivers of waste discharge requirements¹ that help streamline the regulatory process for proper management and disposal of these wastes. Dan Johnson of SCS Engineers and Roger Mitchell of the Land Discharge Unit are collaborating to develop strategies to get information on our waivers out to the building and construction industry – particularly those waivers which promote, assist, or streamline infrastructure work in the region. To that end, Mr. Johnson, an environmental consultant and former San Diego Water Board member, authored an article in *Constructor* titled “*What You Should Know Before You Export Soil and Commonly Used (and Misunderstood) Water Board Permits for the Construction Industry.*”² *Constructor* is the magazine of the Associated General Contractors of America, San Diego Chapter. The article is reproduced in Attachment A-2. The article provides a brief overview of the waivers that apply to the construction industry and their applicability to various infrastructure related projects. The ongoing collaboration with Mr. Johnson is an example of staff's efforts to implement the goals of our Practical Vision to foster proactive public outreach and communication.

¹ http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb9/water_issues/programs/waivers/waivers.shtml

² Reproduction of this article by the San Diego Water Board is with permission by the Associated General Contractors of America, San Diego Chapter, Inc.

3. Publication of Research Project Involving Forester Creek Restoration

Staff Contact: Chad Loflen

San Diego Water Board Senior Environmental Scientist Chad Loflen, former student volunteer Hannah Hettesheimer, and former Senior Environmental Scientist Lilian Busse recently published research on a restoration project in Forester Creek. The research found that downstream water quality did improve for some parameters, but on-site conditions suffered due to upstream pollution and hydromodification. The article, titled “Inadequate Monitoring and Inappropriate Project Goals: A Case Study on the Determination of Success for the Forester Creek Improvement Project” was published in the Journal *Ecological Restoration*.

Chad Loflen previously presented a [summary](#) of the Forester Creek research at the September 10, 2014 [Board meeting workshop](#) on State of Wetlands in the San Diego Region: Protection and Restoration Potential.

The study abstract is as follows: (available at <http://er.uwpress.org/content/34/2/124.abstract>)

In 2008 the “Forester Creek Improvement Project“ was completed near the mouth of Forester Creek, Santee, CA, along a 2-km section historically subject to flooding. With a cost of \$36 million (US), the project’s goals were to: 1) improve water quality; 2) improve physical habitat and biodiversity; and 3) improve flood control. We evaluated if the project met these goals for water quality, physical habitat, and biodiversity. We evaluated the project’s monitoring data, conducted post-project monitoring, and analyzed data from other independent sources to assess goal attainment. The project’s required monitoring was insufficient to determine if any goals were met. Our own results found partial success, with only pH and water temperatures improved from pre-project conditions. No improvement was found for total dissolved solids or fecal coliform, for which the creek is impaired, and sediments contained toxic concentrations of urban-use pesticides. While the project’s monitoring was insufficient to document goal attainment, the project’s formal goals were largely infeasible due to degraded upstream conditions. The project should be considered a partial success in that riparian habitat has improved compared to the erosive and invasive species dominated pre-project condition and the original proposal by the City of Santee to line the creek with concrete. Forester Creek’s poor water quality, physical habitat, and biodiversity are driven by flow modification and pollution associated with urban development upstream, which must be addressed at the watershed scale and outside of the stream channel.

The research for this publication was conducted as part of an on-going partnership between the San Diego Water Board, Dr. Rick Gersberg at San Diego State University, and Dr. Volker Lüderitz at the University of Applied Sciences Magdeburg-Stendal, Germany. This partnership allows graduate students from Germany who specialize in stream and wetland monitoring and restoration to attend San Diego State University and collaborate with the San Diego Water Board on research to fulfill their thesis requirements.

4. State Chlorinated Solvents Vapor Intrusion Meetings – April/May 2016

Staff Contact: John Anderson

Vapor intrusion risk assessment has become high priority work for the Water Boards. Chlorinated organic compound cleanups (e.g. dry cleaner solvents, vapor degreaser solvents) are the Water Board's highest priority cleanup cases due to the potential immediate threat to human health these sites pose due to vapor intrusion into indoor air. Assessing vapor intrusion risk is also some of the more technically challenging work we do. With changing standards and exposure scenarios, the Water Boards lacked consistency in how they evaluated risk, both among the regions and sometimes among staff members within a region. As a result, Cheryl Prowell of Region 2, Thea Tryon of Region 3, and John Anderson of Region 9 designed the ***All Staff Site Cleanup Program Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compound Vapor Intrusion Meetings***. The purpose of the meetings was to improve consistency in how Water Board staff members evaluate vapor intrusion results and to provide the necessary training to staff to ensure up-to-date information is used in the vapor intrusion risk assessments to protect human health.

The following topics were addressed:

- What is Risk (risk management range, chronic vs. acute exposure, etc.)
- Johnson and Ettinger Modeling (general overview, trouble spots and misconceptions, when to approve default parameters, etc.)
- Key Regulations and Guidance Related to Vapor Intrusion (ESLs and attenuation factors, our authority to regulate vapor intrusion, prop 65 requirements related to vapor intrusion, overview of the Department of Toxic Substances Control guidelines and advisories, etc.)
- Understanding Assessment Methods (QA/QC, sampling methods, how to deal with temporal variability, etc.)
- Reviewing Workplans and Reports (what to look for)
- Building Mitigation (examples and appropriate timing of monitoring and implementing mitigation, etc.)
- Hands on Demonstrations of the Tools used for Monitoring and Group Exercises to Evaluate Vapor Intrusion Risk.
- Risk Communication (how and when to communicate with the public, the discharger, and stakeholders).

In order to accommodate all the Water Boards' cleanup staffs two meetings were held, one in Riverside on April 27 and 28 (attended by 77 staff) and one in Sacramento on May 2 and 3, 2016 (attended by 80 staff). These meetings were well attended and the organizers received very positive feedback.



Hands on demonstration of a portable mass spectrometer for analyzing vapor samples. This is one of three breakout sessions showing tools for monitoring vapor and soil gas samples.

5. Industrial General Permit Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner Training

Staff Contact: Laurie Walsh

San Diego Water Board staff members Whitney Ghoram and Erica Ryan assisted UCSD Extension Faculty as guest speakers at a training course conducted in San Diego on June 7 and 22, 2016 for the Statewide Industrial General Permit (IGP) Qualified Industrial Storm Water Practitioner (QISP) Training Program. The course was for QISP candidates seeking to obtain a training certificate and presented material on IGP requirements and QISP responsibilities along with technical instruction on receiving water sampling and monitoring, the Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS), and annual inspections.

The IGP is the statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for storm water associated with industrial activity in California. A Discharger enrolled in the IGP must designate a QISP for each facility the Discharger operates that has entered Level 1 status in the Exceedance Response Action (ERA) process as described in section XII of the IGP. QISPs assist industrial facility dischargers with appropriate on-site best management practice (BMP) implementation as well as monitoring and reporting activities to maintain compliance with IGP requirements. In order to qualify as a QISP, the individual must complete a State Water Board-sponsored or approved training course. An overview of the IGP program and the QISP training

program can be accessed at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/industrial.shtml.

San Diego Water Board staff members participating in the training course gave presentations on a variety of topics including water quality goals of the IGP, regulatory oversight authority (i.e. Who has it? USEPA, State Water Board, local agencies), the top 5 issues with No Exposure Certifications that trigger the need for a facility to apply for full enrollment in the IGP, the most common non-compliance issues found at auto dismantler facilities, compliance with TMDLs, and typical violations found most often during San Diego Water Board industrial storm water inspections. The training course included participants from multiple storm water professional sectors such as: professional engineers, environmental specialists, environmental consultants, and facility managers.

6. Public Meeting at Magnolia Elementary School Adjacent to the Former Ametek Facility, El Cajon (*Attachment A-6*)

Staff Contact: Sean McClain

San Diego Water Board staff members Sean McClain and Craig Carlisle participated in the second public meeting this year with the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to discuss indoor air issues at Magnolia Elementary School in El Cajon, and groundwater cleanup at the adjacent former Ametek Facility. The meeting was held the evening of June 7. DTSC provided an update on vapor monitoring and vapor mitigation systems installed at the school. Mr. McClain of the Groundwater Protection Branch provided an update on the groundwater cleanup at the Former Ametek facility and on the human health risk assessment that will be performed for residences in the mobile home park adjacent to the school. The El Cajon School District is scheduled to reopen the Magnolia Elementary School for the fall 2016 semester.

A fact sheet prepared by the San Diego Water Board, Attachment A-6, was provided at the meeting and will be mailed by August 2016 to residences near the facility, to school staff, and to parents of students. The fact sheet has also been posted on the Board's website here [Fact Sheet](#).

Approximately 40 people attended the meeting, including parents, teachers, nearby residents, and representatives of the school district. The primary messages at the meeting were:

1. The school is safe for occupancy.
2. Vapor monitoring at the school will continue until the groundwater pollution is cleaned up; and
3. Groundwater monitoring and cleanup will continue. Water Board staff are working with Ametek to expand the insitu chemical oxidation remediation at the facility;

The San Diego Water Board will participate with DTSC in the next public meeting that is tentatively scheduled for January 2017. The public meeting presentations are available for review on-line here: [GeoTracker database](#).

7. Workshop on San Diego Bay Bioaccumulation Study Set for August 3

Staff Contact: Julie Chan

The San Diego Water Board will host a workshop on the San Diego Bay Bioaccumulation Study on August 3, 2016, from 1 to 4 p.m. in the board meeting room. At the workshop, Dr. Steven Bay of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP), Dr. Catherine Zeeman of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other study researchers will present the results of this 3-year study.

The Bioaccumulation Study was born out of the need to better understand the transfer of bioaccumulative pollutants in sediment through the San Diego food web to higher trophic levels. Sediment-borne bioaccumulative pollutants have impaired the beneficial uses of San Diego Bay related to human health and aquatic-dependent wildlife. The ability to address bioaccumulation-related impacts within the Bay, however, has been constrained by limited data availability and uncertainty in the approaches used to develop sediment cleanup levels and total maximum daily load Basin Plan amendments. The Bioaccumulation Study will provide foundational science for regulatory decisions concerning sediment cleanup and management goals in San Diego Bay.

The study commenced with data collection in the summer of 2013, and will culminate in a final study report published by SCCWRP in late 2016. The studies were funded by the State Water Board, the San Diego Unified Port District, and the City of San Diego.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Nineteen Regional Beaches Make the Water Quality Honor Roll

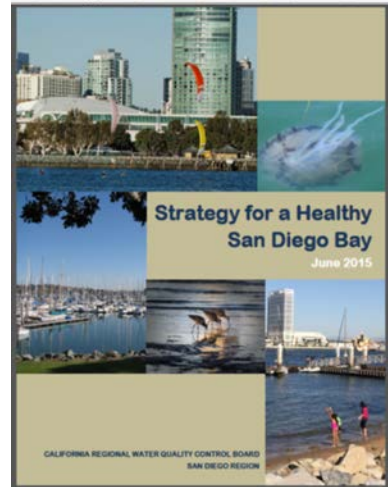
Staff Contact: Julie Chan

Nineteen beaches in the San Diego Region made Heal the Bay's 2015-16 honor roll for water quality in its 2015-16 Beach Report Card. To make the honor roll, a beach had to receive an A+ water quality rating for each of three monitoring periods during the year. Beaches on the honor roll are in the cities of Dana Point, San Clemente, Oceanside, Carlsbad, Solana Beach, and San Diego, and at Encinitas San Elijo State Park and Cardiff State Beach. Unfortunately, Monarch Beach in Orange County, and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay were placed on the beach bummer list as two of the ten beaches in southern California with the worst water quality. The Beach Report Card is based on the routine water quality monitoring of beaches conducted by local health agencies and dischargers. The 2015-16 Beach Report Card can be found at http://www.healthebay.org/sites/default/files/BRC_2016_final.pdf.

2. Update on Implementation of the Strategy for a Healthy San Diego Bay

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

The Board endorsed the “[Strategy for a Healthy San Diego Bay](#)” via [Resolution No. R9-2015-0086](#). In 2016 a cross-branch project team has been identifying and analyzing relevant data with respect to assessing the conditions of the key beneficial uses identified in the Strategy. Once that step is complete, the Strategy calls for a public process to consider and discuss the results. Early public communication is important to ensuring a meaningful public process. To that end, in May 2016 staff provided the following update on the implementation of the Strategy to its Lyris list for "Healthy Waters: San Diego Bay." The update was also forwarded to additional agency contacts not subscribed to the list, with a request for their participation.



Anyone interested in the Strategy and its implementation can subscribe to this Lyris group from the Board's [subscription webpage](#).

BACKGROUND

In April 2015 the San Diego Water Board hosted a workshop on the draft Strategy. As part of the workshop, we proposed that the "key uses" (i.e. water quality dependent uses that are most critical to consider in protecting humans and environmental health) for San Diego Bay should be: recreation (contact and non-contact); human consumption of fish and shellfish; and habitats and ecosystems.

Participants were asked to comment on what areas should be considered "key areas" (i.e. areas that are intensively used or particularly important for a key use) in San Diego Bay. In June 2015 the San Diego Water Board adopted [Resolution No. R9-2015-0086](#), supporting the implementation of the Strategy. In accordance with the Strategy the next steps are to identify the key areas for each key use, and conduct an initial assessment as it relates to those key uses, with particular emphasis on key areas.

STATUS REPORT

Since that time, we have prepared a list of the locations that we consider to be key areas for contact recreation and fish and shellfish consumption. Attached are the lists of proposed key areas for those key uses, and maps showing the location of those areas.

We are now in the process of conducting an initial assessment of Bay conditions as they relate to contact recreation and fish and shellfish consumption. The objective is to answer the following two questions:

- Is water quality suitable for contact water recreation?
- Are fish and shellfish suitable for human consumption?

We have begun to collect existing data pertinent to these two assessments. For contact recreation, this includes results of fecal indicator bacteria monitoring collected by the Port

District and the County of San Diego. For fish and shellfish consumption, this includes data collected for the [Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program](#) of the State and regional water boards, [California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment](#), the [Regional Harbor Monitoring Program](#), Mussel Watch Program, and [California Department of Public Health seafood and shellfish safety program](#), and additional special studies conducted by [Southern California Coastal Water Research Project](#) and the San Diego Water Board. Board staff is currently soliciting for any additional data that may be useful for answering the questions noted above.

NEXT STEPS

We intend to present the preliminary findings and solicit comments on the initial assessments at the [October 12, 2016 Board meeting](#). At or around that same time, we will initiate dialogue with key stakeholders to begin to develop a Bay-wide monitoring program and form a monitoring coalition to conduct monitoring and communicate results of subsequent assessments. As resources become available, we will then begin to conduct initial assessments for the key uses of (a) non-contact recreation and (b) habitats and ecosystems in the Bay.

3. Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team Update

Staff Contact: Melissa Valdovinos

Funding Opportunity for Nelson Sloan Quarry Reclamation

Local government land managers spend significant funds to manage sediment in the Tijuana River Valley. The majority of this cost is associated with hauling and disposing of sediment in landfills. These costs could be significantly reduced if the sediment was instead placed in the nearby abandoned Nelson Sloan quarry. In addition to reducing costs to government land managers, placing sediment in the quarry would result in restoration of valued habitats and public use within the Tijuana River Valley. This is why reclamation of the Nelson Sloan quarry is included as a priority project in the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team (TRVRT) Five-Year Action Plan (Action Plan). The next phase toward reclamation of the Nelson Sloan quarry involves updating environmental impact evaluations, preparing design plans, and obtaining regulatory permits.

The San Diego Integrated Regional Water Management Program (IRWM) recently solicited grant applications to fund planning activities for disadvantaged and underrepresented communities, and economically distressed areas (DAC Planning Grant). For this round of funding, \$5.25 million is available to the IRWM San Diego Funding Area. The focus of this funding is consistent with the Action Plan, which benefits disadvantaged communities along the U.S.-Mexico border while promoting water quality and habitat restoration. The TRVRT, with California Department of Parks and Recreation as the project sponsor, collaborated to complete an application that requests approximately \$1.5 million and includes environmental impact evaluations, engineering design plans, and regulatory permits for reclamation of the Nelson Sloan quarry.

On May 26, IRWM shared its project scoring and ranking for the DAC Planning Grant proposals with stakeholders. The Nelson Sloan quarry proposal qualified as one of the 11 Tier 1 projects and received 17 points out of a total of 17 based on DAC Planning Grant scoring criteria. The IRWM gathered public comments at a meeting on June 1 and then notified project sponsors, including the TRVRT-State Parks, that they have been selected for interviews. The TRVRT-

State Parks interview with the IRWM will be on July 13, 2016. Subsequent to the interviews, IRWM will decide which projects to fund.

Minute 320 Update

On April 19, 2016, the Binational Core Group was convened in Tijuana by the International Boundary and Water Commission-Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas (IBWC-CILA) Commissioners Edward Drusina and Roberto Salmon. The meeting was called to discuss the Minute 320 process and receive updates from the three Binational Workgroups (subcommittees on Sediment, Solid Waste and Water Quality) established in November 2015. Minute 320, *A General Framework for Binational Cooperation on Transboundary Issues in the Tijuana River Basin*, is the first IBWC-CILA agreement focused on sediment and trash problems in the Tijuana River watershed. The Minute 320 process will identify, evaluate and propose projects that may be considered by the IBWC-CILA and funded through international institutions such as the North American Development Bank or USEPA-SEMERNAT Border 2020 programs. The goal is to develop projects with realistic and effective source control, flow interruption/treatment, and remediation on both sides of the border. During the Border Core Group meeting, the Commissioners and members of the Core Group received progress reports on future plans to re-use treated waste water in Tijuana, development of operation and maintenance protocols for the CILA Pump Station, binational planning of the sediment loads in Los Laureles Canyon (Goat Canyon), efforts to control illicit solid waste dump sites in Tijuana and Tecate, and trash capture systems in Tijuana storm drain catch basins. There was consensus that the progress reports provided a lot of very useful information on many projects being implemented at the federal, state and local level in the Tijuana-Tecate area and that more detailed prospective projects for partnership should be discussed at the next Binational Core Group Meeting. The next Working Group meetings are scheduled for June 22, 2016 and the Core Group will meet in the late summer or early Fall 2016.

4. New Stage IV-A Unit On-Line at Sycamore Landfill

Staff Contacts: Amy Grove

Republic Services has completed construction on another essential expansion unit at the Sycamore Landfill. On April 12, 2016, San Diego Water Board staff completed a final inspection of Stage IV-A, and deemed construction complete. Construction continues on Stage IV-B, and when completed, the entire Stage IV Unit will be a 10.2-acre lateral expansion to the existing landfill that adds essential short-term solid waste capacity of approximately 1,970,000 cubic yards (approximately 1,500,000 tons). Waste discharge requirements (WDRs) were adopted by the San Diego Water Board³ for Stage IV-A in April 2015 and for Stage IV-B in March 2016.

The San Diego Water Board received a Joint Technical Document (JTD) for the Master Plan expansion of the Sycamore Landfill on April 13, 2016. That JTD proposes to expand the landfill to an estimated gross capacity of 153 million cubic yards, or approximately 118 million tons of waste. The JTD serves as the Report of Waste Discharge for the remaining Master Plan expansion of the landfill and initiates the process for a major revision of the WDRs in Order No. 99-74. Republic Services estimates that the Master Plan expansion will extend the service life of the landfill until at least August 2041.

³ In addenda 3 and 4 to the Sycamore Landfill WDR Order No. 99-74.

5. Enforcement Actions for March and April 2016 (*Attachment B-5*)

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the month of April, the San Diego Water Board issued 11 written enforcement actions as follows; 1 Expedited Payment Letter, 1 Administrative Civil Liability Complaint, 1 Notice of Violation, and 8 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each enforcement action taken is provided in the Table below. 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/>.

6. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – March 2016 (*Attachment B-6*)

Staff Contacts: Dat Quach and Joann Lim

Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges from sewage collection systems and private laterals, and transboundary flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region, can contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease. SSO discharges and transboundary flows can pollute surface and ground waters, threaten public health, adversely affect aquatic life, and impair the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters. Typical impacts of SSO discharges and transboundary flows include the closure of beaches and other recreational areas, inundated properties, and polluted rivers and streams.

The information below summarizes SSO spills and transboundary flows in the San Diego Region reported during **March 2016**:

Sewage Collection System SSO Spills	Private Lateral SSO Spills	Transboundary Flows from Mexico
8 spills reported, totaling 14,656 gallons (14,400 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain)	13 spills reported, totaling 1,562 gallons (390 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain)	No dry weather transboundary flow events were reported 1 wet weather transboundary flow event was reported; however, no volume was reported

Sanitary Sewage Overflows (SSOs)

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report SSO spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS)*. These spill

reports are required under the [Statewide General SSO Order](#)⁴, the [San Diego Region-wide SSO Order](#)⁵, and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities⁶ report this information voluntarily. The SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the following State Water Board webpage: https://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/readOnly/PublicReportSSOServlet?reportAction=criteria&reportId=sso_main.

Details on the reported SSOs are provided in two attached tables titled:

- Table 1: March 2016 Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region. (Attachment B-6)
- Table 2: March 2016 Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region. (Attachment B-6)

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/ss0/index.shtml.

Transboundary Flows

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

Details on the reported transboundary flows are provided in the attached table titled:

- Table 3: March 2016 Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region. (Attachment B-6)

⁴ 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*.

⁵ San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

⁶ Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2013-0112, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean via the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Depot is not required to report sewage spills but does so voluntarily. The U.S. Navy is not required to report sewage spills but does voluntarily fax in its sewage spill reports. This report does not include sewage spills from U.S. Navy sewage collection systems because this information is not available through CIWQS.

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)⁷ share responsibility for addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. The USIBWC and/or CILA have constructed and are operating several pump stations and treatment plants to reduce the frequency, volume, and pollutant levels of transboundary flows. This infrastructure includes but is not limited to the following:

- The SBIWTP, located just north of the U.S./Mexico border, which provides secondary treatment for a portion of the sewage from Tijuana, Mexico and dry weather runoff collected from a series of canyon collectors located in Smuggler 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 Order No. R9-2014-0009, NPDES No. CA0108928.
- Several pump stations and wastewater treatment plants in Tijuana, Mexico.

The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA divert dry weather flows from the Tijuana River at a point just south of the international border to the Pacific Ocean, at a point approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather flows and any flows over 1000 liters per second (lps).

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

1. Regulations to Implement the Sustainable Ground Water Management Act Approved by the California Water Commission

Staff Contact: Julie Chan

The California Water Commission approved regulations developed by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) to implement the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The emergency regulations, adopted on May 18, 2016, will guide the contents of groundwater sustainability plans to be prepared by yet-to-be-formed local groundwater sustainability agencies. The regulations cover such provisions as technical and reporting standards, sustainable management criteria, monitoring, evaluation and assessment, and plan amendments. The regulations go into effect in June 2016, and can be found at the following link. <http://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/EPA-Sets-New-Health-Advisory-for-Toxic-Chemicals-in-Drinking-Water--380175381.html>

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act was signed into law by Governor Brown in September 2014 during the fourth year of the ongoing drought, and after more than a century of largely unregulated groundwater pumping in California. SGMA requires local agencies to draft plans to bring groundwater aquifers into balanced levels of pumping and recharge. Groundwater supplies over a third of the water Californians use on average.

Under SGMA, high and medium priority groundwater basins must be managed by a groundwater sustainability agency under a plan it adopts by January 31, 2022. Locally controlled groundwater sustainability agencies, responsible for preparing and implementing the plans, must

⁷ The Mexican section of the IBWC.

be formed by June 30, 2017. If no water management agency or agencies apply to the DWR to become groundwater sustainability agencies, the responsibility will fall to the county. In the San Diego Region, the DWR has designated the Temecula Valley Basin as a high priority basin. DWR assigned a medium priority to the San Luis Rey Valley, San Pasqual Valley, Santa Margarita Valley, Cahuilla Valley, and San Diego River Valley basins. To date, no agencies with jurisdiction in the San Diego Region have filed with the DWR to form Groundwater Sustainability Agencies.

2. State Water Board Adopts Water Conservation Regulation with a “Stress Test” Approach

Staff Contact: Julie Chan

The State Water Board adopted a statewide water conservation regulation that replaces the prior percentage reduction-based water conservation standard with a localized “stress test” approach. The new approach, adopted on May 18, mandates urban water suppliers act now to ensure at least a three year supply of water to their customers under drought conditions.

Recognizing persistent yet less severe drought conditions throughout California, the newly adopted emergency regulation will replace the emergency water conservation regulation under which the State set specific water conservation benchmarks for each urban water supplier. Today’s adopted regulation, which will be in effect through January 2017, requires locally developed conservation standards based upon each agency’s specific circumstances.

These standards require local water agencies to ensure a three-year supply assuming three more dry years like the ones the State experienced from 2012 to 2015. Water agencies that would face shortages under three additional dry years will be required to meet a conservation standard equal to the amount of shortage. For example, if a water agency projects it would have a 10 percent supply shortfall, its mandatory conservation standard would be 10 percent.

All of the projections and calculations used to determine the new conservation standards will be disclosed publicly. They will include information provided by regional water distribution agencies (wholesale suppliers) about how regional supplies would fare during three additional dry years. The regulation requires urban water supplier to continue their monthly conservation reporting.

The regulation also keeps in place the specific prohibitions against certain water uses. Those prohibitions include watering down a sidewalk with a hose instead of using a broom or a brush, or overwatering a landscape to where water is running off the lawn, over a sidewalk and into the gutter. Prohibitions directed to the hospitality industry also remain in place. Prohibitions against home owners associations taking action against homeowners during a declared drought remain as well.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

June 22, 2016

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

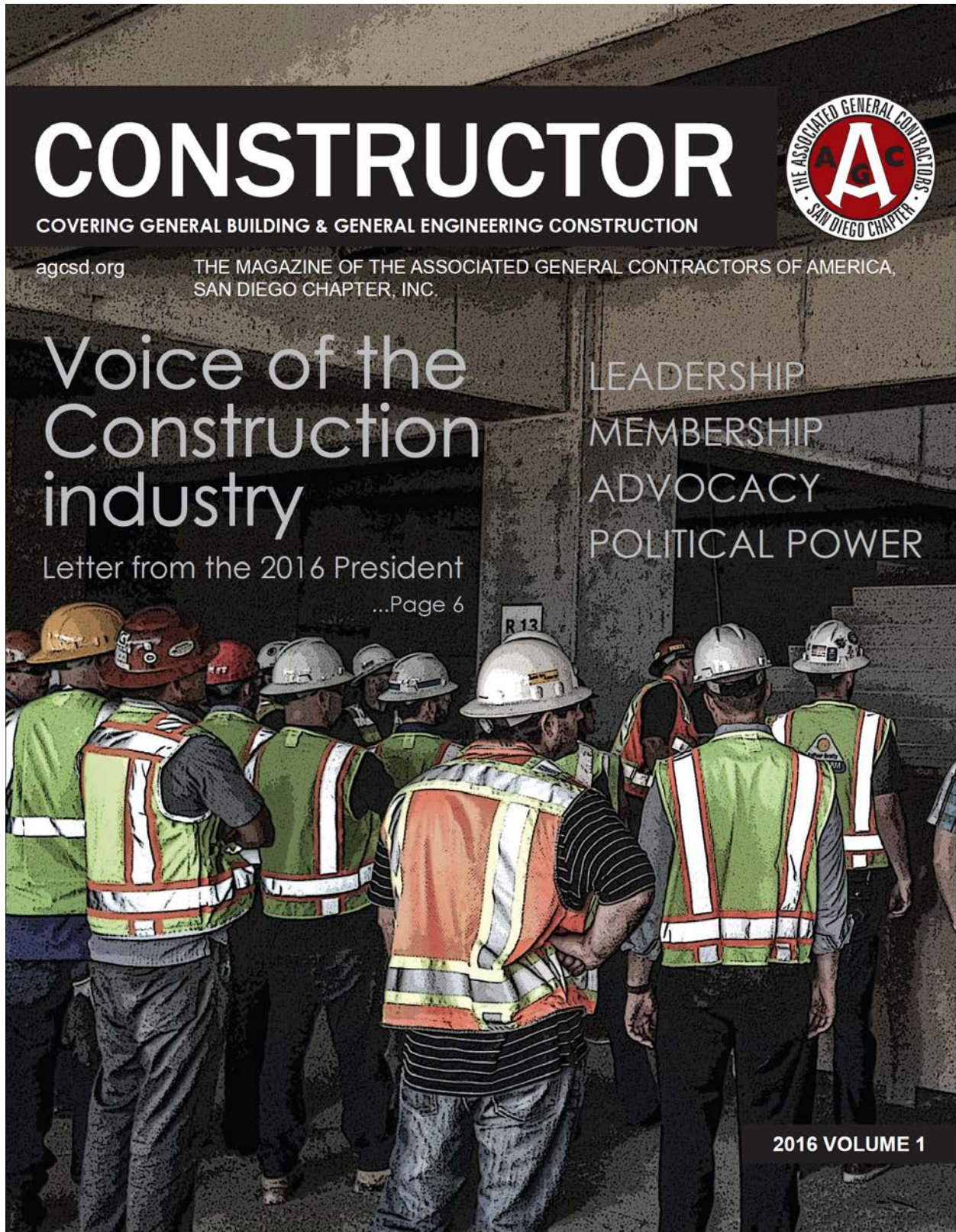
TENTATIVE SCHEDULE
SIGNIFICANT NPDES PERMITS, WDRS, AND ACTIONS
OF THE SAN DIEGO WATER BOARD

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Draft Complete	Written Comments Due	Consent Item
July 2016				
<i>No Meeting Scheduled</i>				
August 10, 2016				
<i>Mission Viejo City Hall</i>				
Rescission of WDRs for Prince of Peace Abbey; Butterfield Country Recreational Vehicle Resort; and Los Piños Forestry Camp <i>(Osibodu)</i>	WDR Rescission	100%	10-Jul-2016	Yes
Water Reclamation Requirements for the City of Poway San Diego County <i>(Osibodu)</i>	WRR Reissuance	100%	20-Jun-2016	Yes
San Juan Basin Integrated Watershed Planning <i>(Haas)</i>	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Update on the Water Quality Improvement Plans of the Orange County MS4 Copermittees <i>(Walsh)</i>	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Hearing on the Proposed Administrative Civil Liability Complaint, R9-2016-0092, against KB Home <i>(Porter)</i>	Hearing	95%	TBD	No
Tentative Order Resolving the ACL Complaint No. R9-2015-0110 (San Altos, Lemon Grove LLC) <i>(Griffey)</i>	Tentative Order	75%	TBD	No
September 14, 2016				
<i>Riverside County Flood Control District</i>				
Tentative Order to Rescind Waste Discharge Requirements Order Nos. R9-2009-0007 (Garcia Residence) and R9-2012-056 (Leuthe Residence), San Diego County <i>(Osibodu)</i>	WDR Rescission	0%	TBD	Yes
Update on the Outreach Efforts by the San Diego Water Board to Engage Disadvantaged Communities <i>(Jayne)</i>	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Consideration of Resolution Certifying Negative Declaration for General Waste Discharge Requirements for Commercial Agricultural Operations <i>(Pulver)</i>	Resolution	95%	29-Jul-2016	No
General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers not Participating in a Third Party Group <i>(Pulver)</i>	New WDR	70%	29-Jul-2016	No
General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Third Party Groups and Members <i>(Pulver)</i>	New WDR	70%	29-Jul-2016	No

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Workshop on low dissolved oxygen conditions in the San Diego River	Strawn	
Information Item regarding high levels of naturally occurring elements in groundwater when they interact with other issues.	Olson	
August 12, 2015		
Information item regarding data supporting Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives	Olson	
September 9, 2015		
Tour of USN laboratory	Olson	Rescheduling
December 16, 2015		
San Diego River restoration and land acquisition workshop	Strawn	
Environmental Justice Outreach Update	Morales	

Waiver Article published in *Constructor*



ENGINEERING

FOCUS

By Eddie Sprecco, AGC Chief Executive Officer

The Engineering and General Contractors Council (EGCC) is comprised of members from General Engineering Contractor AGC firms. The Council meets several times per year and presents the Board with policy recommendations, and the AGC Committees with program recommendations that meet the specific needs of the General Engineering Contractor Members.

To get involved with the EGCC contact Eddie at esprecco@agcsd.org

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW BEFORE YOU EXPORT SOIL AND COMMONLY USED (AND MISUNDERSTOOD) WATER BOARD PERMITS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

By Dan Johnson, Former Appointed Member of the Regional Water Quality Control Board



Did you know that if you are exporting fill material from a site that you may need the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) approval or face possible fines? This question is two-fold. One, you may need approval to export the soil, as described below. Two, the receiving

facility may also need Regional Board approval. In our experience, the contractor could face liability under both scenarios.

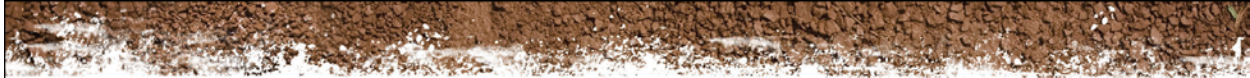
For contractors who are excavating and exporting material from a site, some of the most commonly used permits are not really "permits" at all; rather they are conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements (WDRs). A waiver is a way of trying to streamline the regulatory process, as opposed to a full regulatory process that a landfill or other large import site would need to go through (WDRs).

The RWQCB uses the waivers to regulate low-threat "discharges" or placement of soil that may be classified as a waste to land from projects in the region. For example, any fill material from infill or a previously developed project that is to be exported is subject to a waiver.

The most common waiver for soil export (known as Waiver No. 10) was developed as the result of Petco Park and downtown infill development, and low levels of metals or lead contamination that were being variously exported as clean, sometimes with unintended consequences and liability. Since that time, the RWQCB has attempted to make these requirements consistent and easy to deal with.

The waiver forms are available on-line at www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/waivers/waivers_w.shtml.

Assuming fill material is being exported, a Notice of Intent (NOI) application containing available environmental information for a project must be submitted to the RWQCB. Following approval of the NOI, qualifying projects can be administratively enrolled so they do not require a board meeting agenda item. This process can take 30 to 60 days, so it should not be left to the last minute. The owner is responsible for signing a certification about the soil, under penalty of perjury. Waiver No. 10 is the relevant waiver for this type of soil export. The Waiver allows the reuse of contaminated soils qualifying as "inert soil wastes."



If soil subject to this waiver is being considered for transport from a construction site to another location for reuse, the waiver specifies that the soil must be evaluated for residual metals and other potential constituents of concern. The waiver provides risk-based groupings to help you determine if your waste soils qualify. If they do, you can reuse soils at off-site locations. If the soil is found to be clear of metal, there is no need to comply with the waiver. Only possible metals impacts are covered at this time, not other contaminants, such as pesticides.

In addition, the RWQCB does have a number of permits under the General Waste Discharge Requirements (Orders) that include requirements for managing and disposing of groundwater from dewatering wells at construction sites (NPDES), storm water management, treatment of contaminated groundwater in-situ, and reusing fuel contaminated soils. Permit forms and instructions can be found online at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov>.

Most local agencies are not well versed in the availability or applicability of the conditional waivers or permits and will not refer you to the San Diego Water Board. Don't be fooled into thinking that your city permit is all you need to move soil offsite.

Other general waste discharge orders include:

- Order No. R9-2015-0013 - NPDES Permit and General Waste Discharge Requirements for Groundwater Extraction Discharge to Surface Waters within the San Diego Region. This Order replaces Order No. R9- 2008-0002 and Order No. R9-2007-0034
- Order No. R9-2002-0342: Waste Discharge Requirements for the Disposal and/or Reuse of Petroleum Fuel Contaminated Soils (FCS) in the San Diego Region

Other waivers that may apply to your construction project include:

Waiver No. 3: Miscellaneous "Low Threat" Discharges to Land

- Discharges to Land from Construction and Test Pumping of Water Wells
- Discharges to Land from Short-Term Construction Dewatering Operations
- "Low Threat" Discharges to Land and/or Groundwater
- Discharges to Land from Flushing Water Lines
- Discharges to Land from Washing Vehicles, Pavement, Buildings, etc.

Lastly, contractors should conduct due diligence on possible disposal locations to confirm that necessary permits have been obtained, which may include grading, conditional use, as well as WDRs from the Regional Board.



COMMUNITY FACT SHEET

Former Ketema/AMETEK Facility, 790 Greenfield Drive , El Cajon, CA

June 2016

For more information about the investigation, please contact the project representatives listed below.

Documents for this project are available for review at the San Diego Water Board office and online at:

<http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov>

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Facility History

The former Ketema/AMETEK facility is an aerospace and electronics manufacturing facility that has operated since the 1950s. Chlorinated solvents were used in operations and were discharged to groundwater. The site is currently operated by Senior Aerospace, but has been owned and operated by several different companies in the past. AMETEK operated the site from 1968 to 1988 and is the current responsible party for environmental cleanup.

Chlorinated Solvents

The groundwater chemicals of concern are trichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, and 1,4 dioxane. These chemicals can form vapors, which can potentially migrate upward into overlying buildings.

Groundwater Investigation and Cleanup

This Community Fact Sheet is being distributed to notify interested parties of an environmental investigation and cleanup being conducted at the former Ketema/AMETEK aerospace facility (Figure 1). Groundwater investigations and clean-up efforts are being performed under the direction of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board). Environmental monitoring at the adjacent Magnolia Elementary School is overseen by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). Both agencies are part of the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Groundwater Contamination. Past operations at the facility have resulted in groundwater contaminated with chlorinated solvents. The contamination was discovered in 1987 and, since that time, licensed environmental contractors have collected soil, soil vapor, and groundwater samples. The investigation and cleanup efforts have included:

- Installation and periodic testing of more than 60 groundwater monitoring wells;
- Groundwater extraction and treatment from the site and adjacent Magnolia Elementary School; and
- Application of an approved oxidant compound to destroy the contaminants in the groundwater.

The concentrations in groundwater are stable or decreasing in most monitoring locations, which indicates the chemicals are naturally decreasing and cleanup efforts are effective. Groundwater and remediation monitoring will continue until the pollution is cleaned up.

Your Drinking Water is Safe The groundwater is not used for drinking water purposes. The City of El Cajon receives water from the Helix Water District (HWD), which receives its drinking water from other sources. HWD regularly tests the water to ensure it meets all federal and state drinking water standards before it is delivered to your home. For more information about your drinking water, please contact HWD at: helix@helixwater.org.

Magnolia Elementary School is Safe Soil vapor and indoor air testing has been conducted at the school since 1994 and DTSC has concluded that the school is safe to occupy for both staff and students. Vapor monitoring at the school will continue until the groundwater pollution is cleaned up.

Additional Work Proposed for 2016 A health risk assessment will be conducted to assess potential vapor intrusion for the areas overlying the groundwater plume between Magnolia Elementary School and State Route 67. The risk assessment work will begin in the summer of 2016.

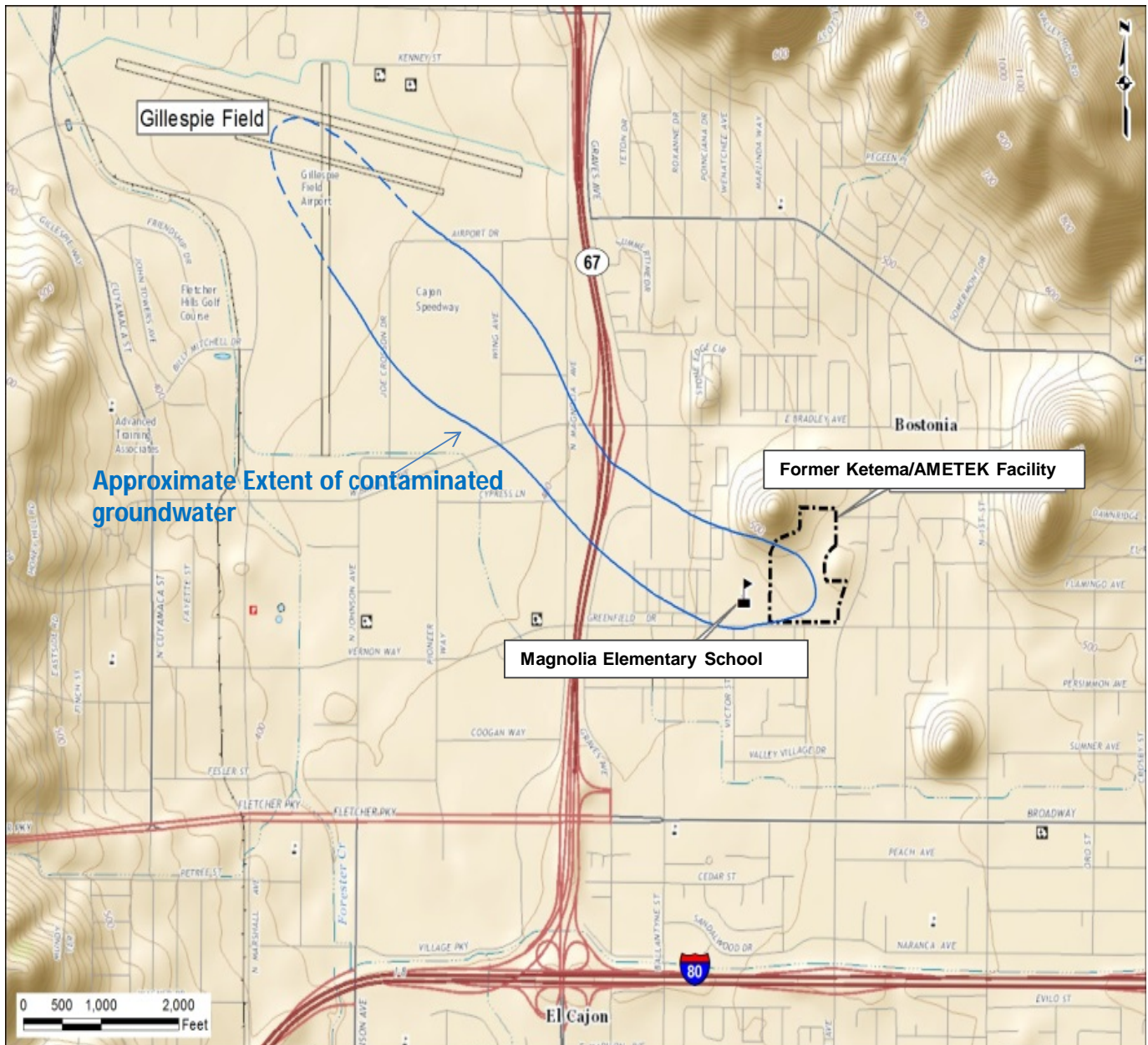


Figure 1: Former Ketema/AMETEK Facility Location and Extent of Contaminated Groundwater

GeoTracker is a Internet-accessible database system used by the State Board, Regional Boards, and Local Agencies to track and archive compliance data from contaminated sites. The tools built into Geotracker can help the user quickly identify and display groundwater monitoring reports, site assessments, human health risk assessments, and remediation reports. To access this data, just click on the link below for the GeoTracker case file on the Ketema/AMETEK Facility.

http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL209234198

Enforcement Actions for April 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
4/15/2015	Expedited Payment Letter No. R9-2016-0022	Discharge to Sycamore Creek, Padre Dam Water Recycling Facility, Santee	Executive Officer acceptance of expedited payment program related to two mandatory minimum penalties in the amount of \$6,000.	Nation Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Order No. R9-2009-0037
04/22/2016	Administrative Civil Liability Complaint No. R9-2016-0092	Settler's Point/Brightwater Ranch, KB Home, Lakeside	Proposed penalty in the amount of \$875,166 for unauthorized discharge of fill to waters of the U.S. and State by KB Home.	Clean Water Act section 301 and California Water Code Section 13376
04/07/2016	Notice of Violation Order No. R9-2016-0112	Carlsbad Desalination Project, Poseidon Resources (Channelside) LLC, Carlsbad	Unauthorized discharge into Agua Hedionda Lagoon, failure to comply with effluent and receiving water limitations, and failure to monitor at approved minimum levels.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2006-0065
04/05/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Point Loma Ocean Outfall, City of San Diego Public Utilities Department, San Diego	Inadequate laboratory controls and inappropriate quality assurance procedures.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2009-0001
04/05/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Otay Ranch Village 2 R6, SunRanch Capital Partners, Chula Vista	Failure to implement appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs).	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
04/08/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Juan Creek Ocean Outfall, South Orange County Wastewater Authority, San Juan Capistrano and San Clemente	Multiple exceedances of effluent limits for Total Suspended Solids, Carbonaceous Biological Oxygen Demand, and Settleable Solids, deficient monitoring reports, and failure to monitor at approved minimum levels.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2012-0012
04/08/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Encina Ocean Outfall, Encina Wastewater Authority, Carlsbad	Deficient monitoring reports.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2011-0019
04/08/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Paradise Creek Phase 1, Paradise Creek Housing Partners LP, National City	Failure to have a current Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) available onsite for review.	NPDES General Construction Storm Water Permit Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ
04/08/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant, US Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Exceedance of effluent limitations for Settleable Solids and deficient monitoring reports.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2013-0112
04/13/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Hanson Elementary School, Ramona Unified School District, Ramona	Exceedance of effluent limitations for nitrate and deficient monitoring reports.	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R9-2004-0409

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
04/15/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	South Bay Water Reclamation Plant, San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department, San Diego	Exceedance of maximum effluent limitation for Chlorine and receiving water limitations for fecal indicator bacteria.	NPDES Permit Order No. R9-2013-0006

Table 1: March 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume*	Total Recovered* (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered (%)		Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
					Total Recovered	Reaching Surface Waters					
El Toro Water District	El Toro Water District R9 CS	2	0	0	0%	0%	0%	1*	6.0	118.0	50,180
Encinitas City	City of Encinitas CS	5	1	0	20%	0%	0%	2*	4.0	123.0	36,100
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo OO CS	100	50	100	50%	100%	100%		10.7	370.0	142,000
Imperial Beach City	City of Imperial Beach CS	1	1	0	100%	0%	0%		4.4	39.5	26,324
Moulton Niguel Water District	Moulton Niguel Water District CS	14,000	14,000	14,000	100%	100%	100%		20.0	510.0	165,000
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	228	228	0	100%	0%	0%		145.0	3,002.0	2,186,810
		20	20	0	100%	0%	0%				
		300	0	300	0%	100%	100%				
Totals for Public Spills		14,656	14,300	14,400							
Totals for Federal Spills		0	0	0							

*Total Recovered plus Total Reaching Surface Waters does not always equal Total Volume for one or more of the following reasons: 1) a portion of the spill may have been discharged to land and not recovered, 2) a portion of the spill may have been discharged to a drainage channel and recovered (all of the volume discharged to a drainage channel whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters), and/or 3) a portion of the spill may have been discharged directly to surface waters and recovered (all of the volume discharged directly to surface waters whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters).

1* All two gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

2* Five gallons were discharged to land. One gallon was recovered, and four gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 2: March 2016 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region

Responsible Agency	Collection System	Total Volume*	Total Recovered*	Total Reaching Surface Waters*	Percent Recovered (%)	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details	Population in Service Area	Lateral Connections
		(Gallons)	(Gallons)	(Gallons)					
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	100	100	0	100%	0%		69,420	22,000
Chula Vista City	City of Chula Vista CS	125	125	125	100%	100%	1*	256,780	49,532
El Cajon City	City of El Cajon CS	235	50	185	21%	79%		102,211	16,675
		15	15	0	100%	0%			
El Toro Water District	El Toro Water District R9 CS	3	0	0	0%	0%	2*	50,180	9,500
Imperial Beach City	City of Imperial Beach CS	10	10	0	100%	0%		26,324	10,909
		30	30	0	100%	0%			
La Mesa City	City of La Mesa CS	40	40	0	100%	0%		58,244	13,000
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	114	114	0	100%	0%		2,186,810	267,237
		480	400	80	83%	17%			
		180	180	0	100%	0%			
South Coast Water District	South Coast Water District CS	200	0	0	0%	0%	3*	42,000	14,762
Vista City	City of Vista CS	30	30	0	100%	0%		90,000	16,383
	Totals	1,562	1,094	390					

*Total Recovered plus Total Reaching Surface Waters does not always equal Total Volume for one or more of the following reasons: 1) a portion of the spill may have been to land and not recovered, 2) a portion of the spill may have been to a drainage channel and recovered (all of the volume discharged to a drainage channel whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters), and/or 3) a portion of the spill may have been discharged directly to surface waters and recovered (all of the volume discharged directly to surface waters whether recovered or not is considered reaching surface waters).

1* 125 gallons were discharged to surface water. All 125 gallons were recovered.

2* All three gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

3* All 200 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 3: March 2016 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region

Location	Start Date	Total Volume	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters (%)	Additional Details
Total Dry Weather		0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Wet Weather ²							
Tijuana River	3/6/2016	not reported	not reported	not reported	n/a	n/a	Operations at Pump Station CILA were suspended on March 6. Operations resumed at Pump Station CILA on March 16.
Total Wet Weather		not reported					

1 - Order No. R9-2014-0009 requires monthly reporting of all dry weather transboundary flows.

2 - Order No. R9-2014-0009 does not require monthly reporting of wet weather transboundary flows. Any information provided regarding these flows is voluntary.