

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer's Report
April 12, 2023

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

Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

1. Personnel Report

Staff Contact: Dulce Romero

An updated San Diego Water Board staff list is available online at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_info/agendas/2023/feb/stafflist_feb2023.pdf.

Recruitment

We are recruiting for five positions: one Environmental Scientist in the Healthy Waters Branch, one Student Assistant Engineer & Architectural Sciences in the Site Restoration and Groundwater Protection Branch, one Water Resource Control Engineer, one Scientific Aid, and one Environmental Scientist in the Surface Water Protection Branch.

Filled Vacancies

Laurie Walsh assumed the Supervising Water Resources Control Engineer position that oversees the Surface Water Protection Branch on March 13, 2023. Laurie's 30 years of experience at the Board, including seven years managing the Storm Water Program, will enable her to effectively lead the Branch and help achieve the goals of our Practical Vision.

James Chhor recently joined the San Diego Water Board as an Environmental Scientist with the Source Control Regulatory Unit. James received his Bachelor of Science in Wildlife, Fish, and Conservation Biology from the University of California, Davis and his Master of Science from the California State University, Long Beach where he studied the effects of microplastic exposure on larval California grunion. James' primary background is in conservation biology and ecology that stems from working in several projects across the San Francisco Bay-Delta estuary and has experience working in policy and management where he has touched on topics such as environmental justice, recycled water, desalination, and constituents of emerging concern. In his free time, James enjoys cooking new dishes to eat, looking for wildlife to photograph, and has recently started to dabble in baking homemade treats for his husky, Akira.

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. Border Water Quality Update

Staff Contact: David Gibson

Recent Atmospheric River Events have resulted in significant infrastructure failures in Tijuana that have resulted in serious erosion, flooding, transboundary pollution and overloading of the International Water and Boundary Commission, International Wastewater Treatment Plant (IBWC ITP). High flows of sewage polluted storm water runoff and continued releases in Tijuana have resulted in water quality impacts and continuous beach closures from Border Field State Park to Coronado. In addition, delays to repairs of PB1A pipeline continue to overload the ITP. The overloading of the IBWC ITP has resulted in the failure of the Primary Sedimentation Tanks. Most of the solids in the primary sedimentation tanks are not being removed within the designed treatment process; IBWC has reported that so far there has not been a significant decrease in effluent water quality. Our staff are in daily communication with IBWC.



Photo of erosion in Cañon Matadero on March 22, 2023

On March 21, 2023, I met with representatives of the Rural Community Assistance Center and Alter-Terra and IBWC on the trash boom pilot project for the Tijuana River funded with \$4.7 million by California through SB 170. The project is already being scoped for a location just downstream of the concrete channel; they have been coordinating with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and IBWC and plan to begin the project on schedule to complete two full rain years of operation. The project will help inform the design of U.S. EPA's development of Project J, the full scale, permanent trash control structure for the Tijuana River. The County of San Diego SB 170 Projects for the hydrology and habitat restoration of the Brown Property and

construction of a sediment and trash control basin in Smuggler's Gulch is also on track to be encumbered and completed on schedule.

At the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team Steering Committee Meeting on March 15, 2023, representatives of the Tijuana River Valley Equestrian Association, City of Imperial Beach, City of San Diego, IBWC, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, State Parks, and County of San Diego reported on flooding impacts, damages, and accumulation of trash and debris in the Tijuana River and Smuggler's Gulch (Photo of Smuggler's Gulch). With additional atmospheric river events forecasted, the several agencies of the TRVRT met on March 20th to discuss flooding issues and mitigation measures. As the rain year concludes, the TRVRT will identify clean-up and flood control restoration efforts for the Tijuana River Valley. Current high flow conditions and the start of the breeding season for threatened and endangered bird species that nest in the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary will constrain clean up and levee/berm repair activities through at least September.



Photo of Smuggler's Gulch on March 20, 2023

On April 10th I will take California legislative staff on a tour of the Tijuana River and on April 26th I will be conducting a tour for participants in the national Center for [Watershed Protection Conference](#) in San Diego. Finally, on April 20th, I will participate in a San Diego World Affairs Council panel on transboundary pollution in the Tijuana River watershed at the UCSD Institute of Americas.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program Update

Staff Contacts: Cailynn Smith and Abigail Pashina

The San Diego Water Board regulates commercial agricultural operations under General Agricultural Order No. R9-2016-0004, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers that are Members of a Third-Party*

*Group in the San Diego Region*¹ (Third-Party Order) and General Agricultural Order No. R9-2016-0005, *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Dischargers from Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers Not Participating in a Third-Party Group in the San Diego Region*² (Individual Order). Currently, all growers within the San Diego Region chose to enroll under the Third-Party Order through their memberships with a Third-Party Group. Active Third-Party Groups within the San Diego Region are the San Diego Region Irrigated Lands Group (SDRILG) and the Upper Santa Margarita Irrigated Lands Group (USMILG).

Enrollment Efforts

Staff administering the Third-Party Order have enrolled 1,643 growers, who represent 35,424 acres of farmland. The De Luz and FROG Environmental Third-Party Groups dissolved in 2019 and 2021, respectively. Staff are actively working with the SDRILG and USMILG to enroll the former members of the dissolved FROG and the De Luz Third-Party groups. Staff assisted with transferring all former members of the De Luz Third-Party Group and 26 members of the former FROG Third-Party Group into the SDRILG or USMILG. Staff continues to work with the remaining members of the former FROG Third-Party Group to transfer their enrollment to the SDRILG or USMILG.

Staff also continue to identify non-filers and issue directive letters with instructions on how to enroll in the General Agricultural Orders. Staff identify non-filers primarily through inspection of agricultural operations and information provided by the San Diego County's Department of Agriculture, Weights, & Measures.

Outreach and Education

Staff participated in the following events since 2021 to share information and receive feedback about the General Agricultural Orders.

- May 4, 2022 – SDRILG Meeting: Staff presented information to growers on the Third-Party Order, Eastern San Joaquin Precedential Requirements, and best management practices (BMPs) that growers can implement at their agricultural operations to protect water quality.
- August 5, 2022 – Meeting with the University of California Cooperative Extension: Staff meet with Gerry Spinelli to discuss industry standards for nurseries.
- September 14, 2022 – San Diego Water Board Meeting: Staff presented an informational item on the status of monitoring programs implemented by the Third-Party Groups. The Board and public also heard from SDRILG and USMILG representatives.

¹ The San Diego Water Board adopted the Third-Party General Order on November 9, 2016. A copy of the order can be viewed by visiting the following link: [Order No. R9-2016-0004 General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges From Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers That Are Members of a Third-party Group in the San Diego Region \(ca.gov\)](#).

² The San Diego Water Board adopted the Individual General Order on November 9, 2016. A copy of the order can be viewed by visiting the following link: [Order No. R9-2016-0005 General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges From Commercial Agricultural Operations for Dischargers Not Participating in a Third-party Group in the San Diego Region \(ca.gov\)](#).

- December 8, 2022 – Organic Agriculture Workshop: Staff spoke with organic growers and presented information about the Water Board, the General Agricultural Orders, and BMPs growers can implement at their agricultural operation to protect water quality.
- March 6, 2023 – Carbon Sink Mini Convergence: Staff participated with other Convergence attendees to discuss potential actions to diversify and secure local food supplies. Convergence attendees included food-producing growers, non-profit organizations, regulatory agencies, tribal nations, and other interested stakeholders. Solidarity Farm hosted this event on land owned by the Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians.

General Agricultural Orders Renewal

Staff are in the early stages of evaluating the requirements of the General Agricultural Orders to identify any necessary revisions. Staff's evaluation will incorporate input from stakeholder groups and consider regulatory concepts, such as the implementation of State Water Resources Control Board Order WQ 2018-0002, *In the Matter of Review of Waste Discharge Requirements General Order No. R5-2012-0116 for Growers Within the Eastern San Joaquin River Watershed that are Members of the Third-Party Group*.

Staff will continue to provide periodic Commercial Agriculture Regulatory Program updates to the San Diego Water Board.

2. San Juan Basin Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

Staff Contact: Brandon Bushnell

The South Orange County Wastewater Authority (SOCWA), in coordination with San Diego Water Board staff and regional stakeholders, is developing a Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) for the San Juan Creek Basin³ in compliance with the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) *Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water* (Recycled Water Policy)⁴.

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) adopted the 2009 Recycled Water Policy on February 3, 2009, and required local agencies to develop SNMPs to achieve goals of groundwater sustainability, recycled water use, and water quality protection. Based on the 2009 Recycled Water Policy, the San Diego Water Board developed *Guidelines for Salinity and Nutrient Management Planning in the San Diego Region*⁵ and the accompanying Resolution No. R9-2010-0125, *A Resolution Endorsing the Proposed Guidelines for Salinity*

³ The San Juan Creek Basin is in the Mission Viejo Hydrologic Area (Hydrologic Area 901.2).

⁴ Recycled Water Policy:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2018/121118_7_final_amendment_oal.pdf

⁵ Guidelines for SNMPs in the San Diego Region:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2010/R9-2010-0125_Guidelines.pdf

and Nutrient Management Planning in the San Diego Region,⁶ which identifies San Diego Region groundwater basins required to develop SNMPs.

The State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2018-0057, *Adoption of an Amendment to the Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water and the Staff Report with Substitute Environmental Documentation*, which amended the 2009 Recycled Water Policy by establishing minimum state-wide requirements for SNMPs to include:

- groundwater monitoring,
- salt and nutrient source identification,
- assimilative capacity,
- assessment of the fate and transport of salts and nutrients,
- implementation measures to manage or reduce salt and nutrient loads, and
- antidegradation assessment.

The 2019 Recycled Water Policy requires Regional Boards to evaluate an SNMP on the bases of criteria established within the Policy and make one of the following three determinations by adopted resolution, within six months of the SNMP submittal:

1. The SNMP does not satisfy the requirements of section 6.2.4 of the 2019 Recycled Water Policy.
2. The SNMP complies with requirements of section 6.2.4 of the 2019 Recycled Water Policy, and a Basin Plan amendment is not needed to implement the SNMP.
3. The SNMP complies with requirements of section 6.2.4 of the 2019 Recycled Water Policy, and a Basin Plan amendment is needed to implement the SNMP.

SOCWA submitted a draft SNMP for the San Juan Creek Basin to the San Diego Water Board on August 17, 2021. San Diego Water Board staff provided comments to SOCWA on December 21, 2021, which identified areas of the SNMP that did not meet the criteria of section 6.2.4 of the 2019 Recycled Water Policy.

SOCWA reviewed the comments provided by Board staff, and in consultation with regional stakeholders:

- clarified the SNMP requirements established in the 2019 Recycled Water Policy;
- identified key water quality issues that need to be addressed in the SNMP and strategies for addressing the issues;
- developed technical approaches for evaluating water quality and the fate and transport of salts and nutrients within the San Juan Creek Basin; quantifying available assimilative capacity; and assessing compliance with antidegradation requirements of the 2019 Recycled Water Policy; and

⁶ Resolution No. R9-2010-0125:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2010/R9-2010-0125.pdf

- identified a range of existing and proposed implementation measures and management strategies for inclusion in the SNMP that can help protect or improve groundwater quality in the San Juan Creek Basin.

Board staff anticipate continued coordination with SOCWA and regional stakeholders as they work to finalize the technical assessments within the SNMP. SOCWA anticipates submittal of the final SNMP for the San Juan Creek Basin SNMP to the San Diego Water Board will occur by mid-2023.

3. Colorado River Update 2023 (*Attachment B-3*)

Staff Contact: Sean McClain

Background

The Colorado River and its tributaries are one of the most critical water sources in the western United States and cross through parts of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming. The Colorado River and its tributaries provide water for 1) municipal use to nearly 40 million people, 2) irrigation of nearly 5.5 million acres of land, and 3) 22 federally recognized tribes, 7 National Wildlife Refuges, 4 National Recreation Areas, and 11 National Parks.⁷ The Colorado River Basin experienced the worst drought conditions in approximately one hundred years of recorded history, between 2000 and 2007. As a result, levels of Colorado River water stored in reservoirs dropped from nearly full to less than 55 percent of their respective capacities by September 2007.



Source: Bureau of Reclamation, ROD, footnote 2

The Secretary of the Department of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Reclamation, proposed adoption of specific Colorado River Lower Basin shortage guidelines and coordinated reservoir management strategies to address drought and low reservoir conditions at Lake Powell and Lake Mead.⁸ These proposed actions would allow water users in the Lower Basin to know when, and by how much, water deliveries would be reduced in drought and other low reservoir conditions.

⁷ Bureau of Reclamation, Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead – Final Environmental Impact Statement, November 2007

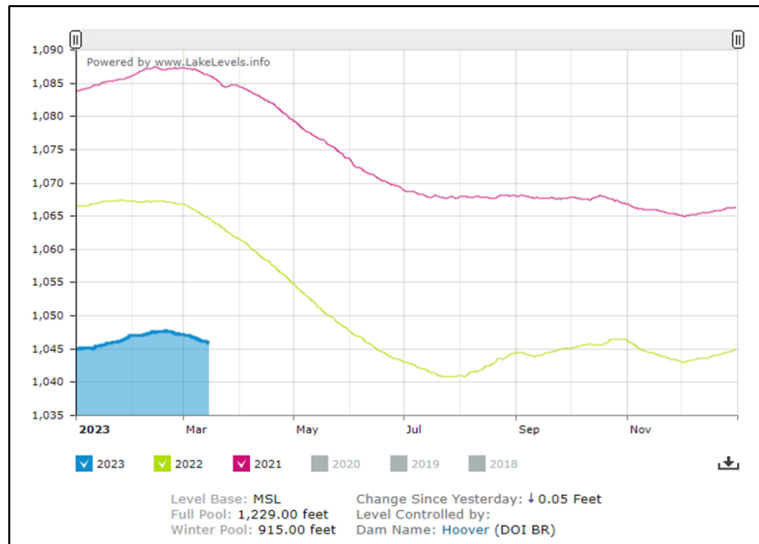
<https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/strategies/FEIS/index.html>

⁸ Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Record of Decision,

<https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/strategies/RecordofDecision.pdf>

Colorado River Lower Basin falls into the Tier 2 Shortage Condition

Atmospheric rivers and other wet weather events in 2023 helped to recharge California's reservoirs; however, these storm events marginally improved water level condition in Lake Powell and Lake Mead and did little to relieve the strain on water distribution in the Colorado River Lower Basin. The Bureau of Reclamation anticipates additional reductions in downstream releases from the Glen Canyon and Hoover Dams in 2023, due to declining reservoir levels. Given the 23-year ongoing historic drought and low runoff conditions in the Colorado River Basin, the reductions represent the second year of additional shortage declarations, demonstrating the severity of the drought and critically low reservoir conditions.



Source: Lakes Online, <https://mead.uslakes.info/level.asp>.

Bureau of Reclamation 24-Month Study and Key Determinations

The Bureau of Reclamation prepares monthly 24-Month Study Reports that present hydrological descriptions and projected operations for the Colorado River system reservoirs for the next two years.⁹ The 24-Month Study Report is a combination of a write up of recent, current and potential future operations and a listing of the 24-Month Study computer model output. The 24-Month Study computer model projects future reservoir conditions and potential dam operations for the system reservoirs given 1) existing reservoir conditions, 2) inflow forecasts and projections, and 3) a variety of operational policies and guidelines.

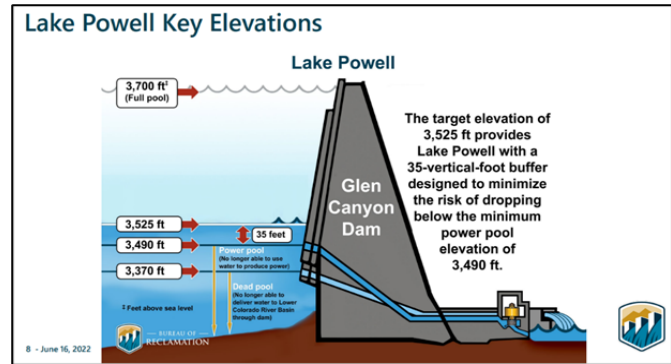
Key determination presented in the Bureau of Reclamation's August 2022 24-Month Study Report include:

- **Lake Mead** will operate in its first-ever Tier 2a Shortage Condition in calendar year 2023 (January 1, 2023, through December 31, 2023). The Bureau of Reclamation's threshold to require a Tier 2 Shortage Condition is based on Lake Mead's water level below 1,050 feet above mean sea level (ft amsl). Lake Mead's projected January 1, 2023, operating determination elevation is 1,047.61 ft amsl, which is calculated by taking Lake Mead's projected end of calendar year 2022 physical elevation (1,040.78 ft

⁹ Bureau of Reclamation, 24-Month Studies link: <https://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/crsp/studies/index.html>

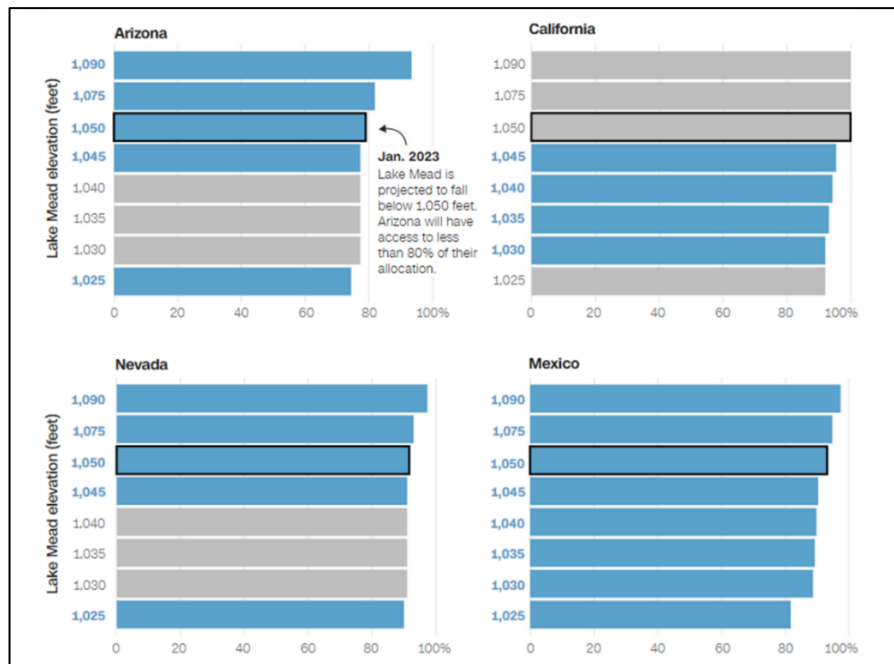
amsl) and adding the 480,000 acre-feet (af) of water held back in Lake Powell to Lake Mead’s capacity to maintain operational neutrality.

- Lake Powell** will operate in the Lower Elevation Balancing Tier in water year 2023 (October 1, 2022, through September 30, 2023). The 24-Month Study Report projects Lake Powell’s January 1, 2023, water surface elevation to be 3,521 ft amsl. Lake Powell will release 7 million af in water year 2023 with releases to range between 7 to 9.5 af during water year 2023. These release ranges are dependent on hydrologic conditions, as Lake Powell and Lake Mead balance water storage under the Lower Elevation Balancing Tier.¹⁰



Source: Reclamation, 24 Month Studies, footnote 3

The projected water reductions will affect Arizona, California, Nevada, and Mexico. Arizona is anticipated to experience the largest cuts to their total water allocation. California is anticipated to experience water allocation cuts when Lake Mead water level drops to 1,045 ft amsl. Lake Mead’s water level is at 1,045.83 ft amsl, as of March 15, 2023.¹¹



Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Cuts are Mandatory in Blue Levels

Additionally, the Tier 2a Shortage Condition will require the following shortage reductions and water savings contributions from the Colorado River Lower Basin States and Mexico:

¹⁰ To protect Lake Powell from declining below 3,525 feet at the end of December 2023

¹¹ Colorado Basin River Forecast Center: <https://www.cbrfc.noaa.gov/lmap/lmap.php>

- Arizona: 592,000 af, which is approximately 21% of the state's annual apportionment.
- Nevada: 25,000 af, which is 8% of the state's annual apportionment.
- Mexico: 104,000 af, which is approximately 7% of the country's annual allotment.

There are no required water savings contributions for California in 2023 under these operating conditions, however future water savings are expected to occur when water levels in Lake Mead drop to below 1,045 ft amsl.

San Diego County Water Transfer from Colorado River Aqueduct

Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Southern California Service Area is a wholesale water agency that develops, stores, and distributes water to its member agencies. MWD owns and operates the Colorado River Aqueduct, which conveys water from the Colorado River aqueduct located at Lake Havasu to its service area. The total area served is nearly 5,200 square miles, and includes portions of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura counties. MWD is currently composed of 26 member agencies, including 14 cities, 11 municipal water districts, and one county water authority. The San Diego County Water Authority supplies San Diego County with 200,000 af of water annually from the Colorado River through the conserved water transfer agreement from the Imperial Valley Irrigation District.¹² This water transfer agreement provides 43% of San Diego County's Water Supply Diversification.

Next Steps in 2023

The Bureau of Reclamation will immediately initiate several of the following administrative actions in the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basins:

Upper Colorado River Basin:

- Authorize the reduction of Glen Canyon Dam releases below 7 million af per year, if needed, to protect critical infrastructure at the Glen Canyon Dam.
- Accelerate ongoing maintenance actions and studies to determine and enhance projected reliability of the use of the river outlet works, commonly referred to as the bypass tubes, at Glen Canyon Dam for extended periods.
- Support technical studies to determine if physical modifications can be made to Glen Canyon Dam to allow water to be pumped or released from below the currently identified critical and dead pool elevations.
- Continue working with the Colorado River Basin states, Tribes, stakeholders, and partners to implement additional and substantial releases from Upper Colorado River Basin reservoirs to enhance reservoir elevations at Lake Powell under the Drought Contingency Plan's Drought Response Operations Agreement.
- Invest in system conservation and voluntary agreements.

¹² San Diego Water Authority, Colorado River Transfer Agreement, <https://www.sdcwa.org/sites/default/files/watertransfer-fs.pdf>

- Consider other operational actions to establish flexibility in Upper Colorado River Basin operations at reclamation facilities.

Lower Colorado River Basin:

- Further define reservoir operations at Lake Mead, including shortage operations at elevations below 1,025 feet amsl to reduce the risk of water levels declining to critically low elevations.
- Prioritize and prepare initiatives to ensure maximum efficient and beneficial use of urban and agricultural water, and address evaporation, seepage and other system losses in the Lower Colorado River Basin.
- Support technical studies to determine if physical modifications can be made to Hoover Dam to allow water to be pumped or released from elevations below currently identified dead pool elevations.
- Invest in system conservation and voluntary agreements.
- Consider other operational actions to establish flexibility in Lower Colorado River Basin operations at reclamation facilities.

The Bureau of Reclamation's approach will continue to seek consensus support and will be based on a continued commitment to engage with partners across the Colorado River Basin states, Tribes, and Mexico, to ensure all communities reliant on the Colorado River provide contributions toward viable solutions.

Staff will continue to provide periodic updates to the San Diego Water Board if requested or as additional information becomes available.

Fact Sheets:

- Bureau of Reclamation, Managing Water in the West (Attachment B-3a).
- San Diego County Water Authority, Colorado River Transfer Agreement (Attachment B-3b).

4. SeaWorld San Diego's Fireworks Shows in Mission Bay

Staff Contacts: James Chhor and Debbie Phan

Firework displays are part of our national and community celebrations. However, when a firework is launched, all components of the firework may not fully combust and burn off and as a consequence, firework debris may be produced. Firework debris, including paper, wires, cardboard, metals, and other materials that fall into waters of the United States, may be considered the addition of a pollutant from a point source under the Clean Water Act. (33 U.S.C. §1251 *et seq.*)

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) requires all firework displays located over or nearby any waterbody enroll under Order R9-2022-0002, NPDES Permit CAG999002, *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Residual Firework Pollutant Discharges to Waters of the United States in the San Diego Region from the Public Display of Fireworks* (General Order).

Coverage under the General Order authorizes persons to sponsor fireworks display events (i.e., hosts) over or nearby any waterbody in accordance with the terms of federal and State of California (State) water pollution laws. The General Order requires fireworks display hosts to implement best management practices, including to the extent practical, the collection, removal, and disposal of fireworks-related debris.

At the San Diego Water Board meeting on November 9, 2022, Livia Beaudin of California Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation (CERF) and Mitch Silverstein of the San Diego Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation (Surfrider) presented comments regarding the fireworks events held by SeaWorld San Diego, including:

- 1) Concern that SeaWorld San Diego had not yet enrolled under the General Order, and had not submitted a fireworks best management practices plan (FBMPP);
- 2) Concern that SeaWorld San Diego's implementation of best management practices to collect and dispose of all fireworks debris after firework displays was inadequate, based on Surfrider's observation and collection of fireworks debris;
- 3) Recommendation to include criteria to ban fireworks that include plastic components; and
- 4) Recommendation to include water quality monitoring requirements or to conduct scientific studies, including the fate and transport or long-term effects related to firework pollution.

The following is a summary of the actions taken by the San Diego Water Board or SeaWorld San Diego since the November 9, 2022, Board meeting:

- 1) The San Diego Water Board directed SeaWorld San Diego to comply with the previous General Order, Order R9-2011-0022, until its enrollment under the General Order is processed.
- 2) On February 28, 2023, SeaWorld San Diego submitted a permit application under the General Order with an updated FBMPP that details more extensive cleanup procedures, including the following:
 - Collecting firework debris twice a day for five days following a firework display, and
 - Hosting a dive-based cleanup once a year within a 50-foot radius around SeaWorld San Diego's fireworks barge.
- 3) SeaWorld San Diego is required to comply with section 5.2.1.3 of the General Order, which requires that plastic outer casings or non-biodegradable inner components of fireworks shall not make up more than five percent of the mass of the shell or device or both.
- 4) SeaWorld San Diego has conducted water quality and sediment monitoring annually following its Labor Day fireworks event since 2012. The San Diego Water Board will continue to require SeaWorld San Diego to conduct water quality and sediment monitoring under the General Order.
- 5) In response to the comments brought forward during the Board meeting, San Diego Water Board staff conducted a field oversight inspection on January 9, 2023, at Fiesta

Island after SeaWorld San Diego's firework displays on January 6 and 7, 2023. SeaWorld San Diego was not given advanced notice of the inspection. The purpose of the inspection was to evaluate the effectiveness of SeaWorld San Diego's FBMPP. During the inspection, San Diego Water Board staff observed that receiving waters were clear of firework debris, but San Diego Water Board staff did collect approximately 2.5 ounces of firework debris along the shore of Fiesta Island. As a follow-up, San Diego Water Board staff informed SeaWorld San Diego of the debris collected and required SeaWorld San Diego to update its FBMPP and include photographs of firework debris collected from future firework displays.

The General Order's objective is to balance the protection of public health, prevention of aquatic resource degradation, and the importance of public firework displays by prescribing reasonable management measures to prevent and reduce pollution from the fallout of firework displays.

Additional information regarding the San Diego Water Board's regulation of fireworks is available on the [San Diego Water Board's General Waste Discharge Requirements for the Public Display of Fireworks Website](#).

5. Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region – January 2023 (Attachment B-5)

Staff Contact: Fisayo Osibodu

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 failures, power outages, excessive stormwater inflow or groundwater infiltration, debris blockages, failures due to aging sanitary sewer systems, 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 proper 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, pathogens, toxic pollutants, nutrients, and 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 closure of beaches and other recreational areas, inundation of property, and 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 SSOs

are required to be reported under the [Statewide General SSO Order](#),¹³ the [San Diego Regional General SSO Order](#),¹⁴ and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities¹⁵ report this information voluntarily. Most SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the [State Water Board Public SSO Report Database](#).

Details on the reported SSOs and private lateral sewage discharges (PLSDs) for December 2022 are provided in the following attached tables:

- Table 1: January 2023 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 2: January 2023 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events
- Table 3: January 2023 - 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 January 2022 through January 2023. During this period, 36 of the 64 collection systems in the San Diego Region reported one or more sewage spills. Twenty-eight collection systems did not report any sewage spills. A total of 214 sewage spills were reported with about 10,170,578 gallons of sewage reaching 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](#).

¹³ 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*.

¹⁴ San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

¹⁵ 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.

6. Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region – January 2023 (*Attachment B-6*)

Staff Contact: Vicente Rodriguez

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,¹⁶ are reported by the USIBWC pursuant to [Order No. R9-2021-0001](#), the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the SBIWTP discharge. These uncaptured flows can enter waters of the United States and/or the State of California (State), potentially polluting the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary, and south San Diego beach coastal waters.

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)¹⁷ 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, which 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 which 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

¹⁶ Tijuana River transboundary flows typically consist of a mixture of groundwater, urban runoff, storm water, treated sewage wastewater, and untreated sewage wastewater from infrastructure deficiencies and other sources in Mexico.

¹⁷ The Mexican section of the IBWC.

river flows and any river flows over 1,000 liters per second (35.3 cubic feet per second, 22.8 million gallons per day).

In January 2023, there was a total of 1 reported transboundary flow resulting in more than 21 billion gallons of contaminated water flowing from Mexico into the United States.

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

- Table 1: January 2023 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event
- Table 2: January 2023 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico

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

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

These figures show the number and volume of transboundary flows per month from January 2022 through January 2023. During this period, there were a total of 28 reported transboundary flows resulting in more than 31.5 billion gallons of contaminated water flowing from Mexico into the United States.

On July 30, 2023, CESPT of Tijuana in Mexico lost pumping capacity at the main pumping station PB1 due to damaged wastewater pipelines PB1A and PB1B. Pipeline PB1B has since been repaired, but pipeline PB1A remains offline. In the meantime, PB1 pumping capacity remains reduced and excess flow is being diverted to the SBIWTP. This excess flow includes sand, trash, and debris. The added sediment into the SBIWTP has significantly reduced the solids removal in the primary sedimentation tanks (PSTs) and is biologically overloading the secondary treatment system, resulting in solids washout within the effluent. Excess flows are expected to continue until pipeline PB1A is completed in 2024.

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

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

No Reports

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

April 12, 2023
APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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

May 10, 2023

San Diego Water Board Meeting Room

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Rescission of Order No. R9-2015-0012, Waste Discharge Requirements for United States Navy, Remote Training Site Warner Springs Onsite Wastewater Treatment System, San Diego County (Tentative Order No. R9-2023-0020). <i>(Brandon Bushnell)</i>	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	3/27/2023
General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Shipyards to San Diego Bay, San Diego County (Tentative Order No. R9-2023-0012, NPDES No. CAG039001). <i>(Debbie Phan)</i>	General NPDES Permit Issuance	4/7/2023
Agricultural Listening Session to hear from Interested, Concerned, and Informed Stakeholders regarding the Agricultural Community Concerns Raised at the September 2022 Board Meeting. <i>(Ben Neill, Cailynn Smith, Abigail Pashina)</i>	Listening Session	N/A

June 14, 2023

San Diego Water Board Meeting Room

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Rescission of Order No. 94-119, Waste Discharge Requirements for Vernon and Jane Shears, Twin Lakes Resort, San Diego County (Tentative Order No. R9-2023-0040). <i>(Mahsa Izadmehr)</i>	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	4/17/2023

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Waste Discharge Requirements for the Rancho Guejito Corporation Rockwood Domestic Water System, San Diego County (Tentative Order No. R9-2023-0005). <i>(Brandon Bushnell)</i>	Waste Discharge Requirements	TBD
Waste Discharge Requirements for the Prima Deshecha Landfill, Zone 1, San Juan Capistrano, County of Orange, Orange County (Tentative Order No. R9-2023-0001). <i>(Josh Hufferd)</i>	Waste Discharge Requirements	TBD
Consideration of Adoption of Stipulated Cease and Desist Order No. R9-2023-0016, City of San Diego Sanitary Sewer System (Tentative Order No. R9-2023-0016). <i>(Christina Arias)</i>	Hearing	TBD
Tentative Administrative Civil Liability Order: Consideration of Adoption of Stipulated Administrative Civil Liability Order R9-2023-0017 with Supplemental Environmental Projects, related to City of San Diego April 2020 Sanitary Sewer Overflow (Tentative Order No. R9-2023-0017). <i>(Christina Arias)</i>	Hearing	TBD
Administrative Civil Liability Hearing: Administrative Civil Liability Complaint (ACLC) No. R9-2023-0015 against City of Oceanside, for April 2020 Sanitary Sewer Overflows (Tentative Order No. R9-2023-XXXX). <i>(Alex Sauerwein, Vincent Vu)</i>	Hearing	TBD

July 2023
No Meeting Scheduled

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 2022-23

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	2023

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	2023
Information regarding the Water Board's Training Academy climate change courses	Abarbanel	Upcoming

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 2022-23

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

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

May 11, 2022

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Lockheed Martin Tow Basin Cleanup Updates	Abarbanel, Olson	Ongoing
Environmental Justice outreach event	Warren	Summer 2023
Agricultural effects resulting from Colorado River water allocation reductions.	Olson	Ongoing
Update on current status and future plans for the City of San Diego Pure Water Project	Abarbanel	Winter 2022-23

September 14, 2022

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Public Workshop to discuss the concerns of the regulated community and to receive input on the future update to the agricultural orders	Abarbanel	May 2023

November 9, 2022

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update on monitoring and debris removal associated with the NPDES permit for discharges from fireworks	Various	April 2023
Annual progress reports on implementation of the Strategic Water Quality Assessment Approach for San Diego Bay	Olson, Warren	August 2023

February 8, 2023

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update regarding Colorado River water availability and plans to allocate the water	Cantú	April 2023
Update on how the State Water Resources Control Board provides drought messaging to the public	Warren	2023
Update on the use of drones and other surveillance methods and the restrictions associated with using these methods for inspections	Olson	April 2023
Update regarding the County of Orange's H ₂ O _C Stormwater Program and the outreach and tracking efforts currently in use for that program	Warren	April 2023
Update regarding requirements of Assembly Bill 2108, which adds sections 189.7 and 13149.2 to the California Water Code	Cantú	May 2023

March 8, 2023

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update regarding the Southern California ROMS-BEC coastal water-quality model	Abarbanel	Fall 2023

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

Basin Report: Colorado River

The Colorado River Basin, located in the southwestern United States, occupies an area of approximately 250,000 square miles. The Colorado River is approximately 1,400 miles long and originates along the Continental Divide in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, and ends where it meets the Gulf of California in Mexico. The Colorado River is a critical resource in the West, because seven basin states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming) depend on it for water supply, hydropower production, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, and other benefits. Although agricultural uses depend on 70 percent of Colorado River water, between 35 and 40 million people rely on the same water for some, if not all, of their municipal needs. Moreover, the United States also has a delivery obligation to Mexico for some of the Colorado River waters pursuant to a 1944 Treaty with Mexico.

Future Changes in Climate and Hydrology

Reclamation's 2016 SECURE Water Act Report identifies climate challenges the Colorado River Basin could likely face:

- On average, temperatures in the Colorado River Basin are projected to increase by 5–6 °F during the 21st century, with slightly larger increases projected in the upper Colorado Basin.
- In the Colorado River Basin precipitation is projected to remain variable with a slight increase in the Upper Basin.
- In high-altitude and high-latitude areas of the Colorado River Basin headwaters snowpack is projected to increase during the 21st century, but at lower elevations warmer conditions are projected to transition snowfall to rainfall, producing more December–March runoff and less April–July runoff.



Future Impacts for Water and Environmental Resources

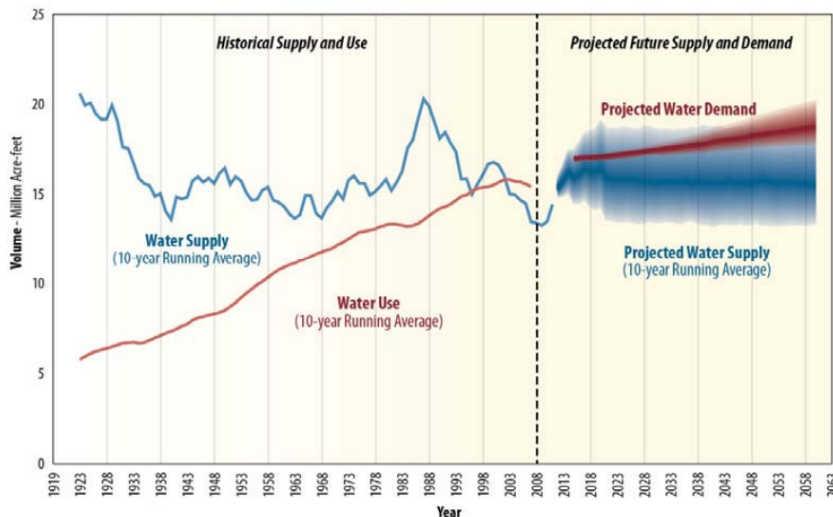
Historical and projected climate changes have potential impacts for the basin:

- Spring and early summer runoff reductions could translate into less water supply for meeting irrigation demands and adversely impact hydropower operations at reservoirs.
- Warming could also lead to significant reservoir evaporation, increased agricultural water demands and losses during water conveyance and irrigation
- Growing demands in the Colorado River system, coupled with the potential for reduced supplies due to climate change, may put water users and resources relying on the Colorado River at risk of prolonged water shortages in the future.

Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study

The Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study (Study), conducted over the three-year period from January 2010 through December 2012, was an unprecedented joint effort by Reclamation and the Basin States and is the most comprehensive basin-wide analysis ever undertaken within the Department of the Interior. Conducted in collaboration with a diverse range of stakeholders, the study defined current and future water supply and demand imbalances in the basin through the year 2060 and developed and analyzed options and strategies to resolve those imbalances.

The Basin Study confirmed, in the absence of timely action, there is likely to be significant shortfalls between projected water supplies and demands in the basin in coming decades, which is likely to affect each sector (for example,



agricultural, municipal, energy, and environmental) dependent on the Colorado River and its tributaries. The Basin Study also confirmed a wide range of solutions are needed to mitigate and adapt to such shortfalls.

Moving Forward to Address the Challenges Identified in the Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study

Addressing such imbalances will require diligent planning and collaboration that applies various ideas at local, state, regional, and basin-wide levels. With this in mind a process has been designed to pursue the categories of next steps identified in the study. These categories are:

- Water Use Efficiency and Reuse
- Water Banks, Water Transfers
- Water Supply Augmentation
- Watershed Management
- Tribal Water
- Environmental Flows
- Data and Tool Development
- Climate Science Research

The *Moving Forward* effort builds upon and enhances the inclusive stakeholder process demonstrated in the study with an ultimate goal of identifying actionable steps to address the projected water supply and demand imbalances that have broad-based support and provide a wide range of benefits. The first phase of the *Moving Forward* effort began with the formation of three multi-stakeholder workgroups that focused on water conservation, reuse, and environmental and recreational flows.

Separate from the *Moving Forward* effort, Reclamation, the basin states, and others are simultaneously pursuing next step categories. For example, jointly with the Ten Tribes Partnership¹, Reclamation is conducting a study to further assess water supplies and demands for the tribes in the partnership and identify tribal opportunities and challenges associated with the development of tribal water.

This fact sheet contains partial information from the SECURE Water Act Section 9503(c) - Reclamation Climate Change and Water 2016, Colorado River Basin Detailed Summary Report.

Colorado River Water Transfer Agreement



DIVERSIFICATION Enhancing Water Supply Reliability

Overview

A critical component of the 2003 Colorado River Quantification Settlement Agreement was the Water Transfer Agreement between Imperial Irrigation District and the San Diego County Water Authority. The transfer agreement established that the San Diego region would receive up to 200,000 acre-feet of water per year for up to 75 years through a combination of land fallowing and efficiency-based water conservation measures.

The water transfer is considered the cornerstone of the broader QSA plan to reduce California's use of Colorado River water to its basic annual apportionment of 4.4 million acre-feet. Now in its 18th year of implementation, 190,000 acre-feet of water is scheduled to be transferred to the Water Authority in 2020. The transfer schedule will ramp up to 200,000 acre feet in 2021.

U.S. Department of Interior, also included projects to conserve water from lining portions of the All-American and Coachella canals. The Water Authority served as the project manager on both canal lining projects, which are complete and producing approximately 80,000 acre-feet of conserved water per year for the Water Authority.

AF = acre-foot

One acre-foot is approximately 325,900 gallons, enough to supply 2.5 single-family households of four for a year.

Water Authority-IID Water Transfer

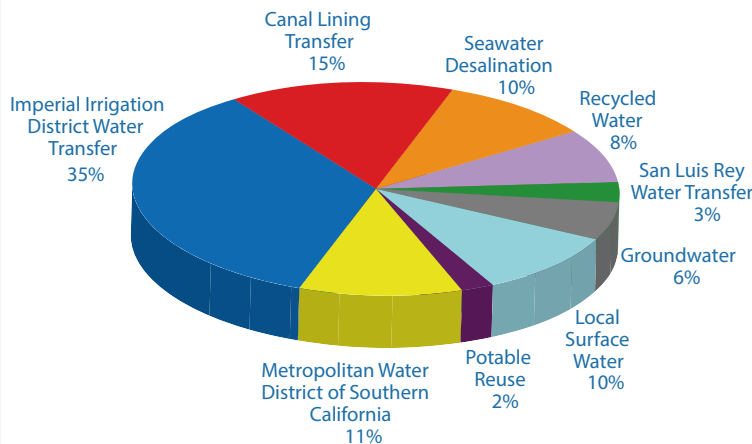
Term - The initial term of the Water Authority-IID Water Transfer Agreement is 45 years. If both parties agree, the agreement can be renewed for an additional 30 years. In the event of a non-renewal, each party has a right of first refusal on transfers for a period of 15 years following the initial term.

Conservation methods - IID is responsible for determining how to produce the conserved water. Fallowing was a permitted method of saving water through the initial 15 years of the transfer. IID now conserves through a combination of system conservation and on-farm conservation methods. In 2010, the Water Authority provided IID with \$50 million to assist in these efforts. IID is using the money for the exclusive purpose of constructing system-conservation capital improvement projects. Between 2003 and 2017, the Water Authority also provided \$30 million to IID to help diversify the Imperial Valley economy and mitigate socioeconomic impacts of the water transfer.

Quantity - The delivery quantity increases annually according to a schedule until reaching 200,000 acre-feet in 2021.

Delivery - MWD takes delivery of trans-

Water Supply Diversification in 2020



The QSA, signed Oct. 10, 2003, by the Water Authority, IID, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Coachella Valley Water District, the California State Water Resources Control Board and the

Colorado River Water Transfer Agreement

fer water via the Colorado River Aqueduct and delivers to the Water Authority a like quantity and quality of water in exchange.

Price - The price paid to IID for conserved water in 2020 is \$679 per acre-foot. Through 2034, the price per acre-foot will be based on the annual increase in the Gross Domestic Product Implicit Price Deflator as published by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U. S. Department of Commerce and applied to the prior year price per acre-foot. Beginning in 2035, either the Water Authority or IID can, if certain criteria are met, elect a market price through a formula described in the Water Transfer Agreement.

In addition, a shortage premium price can be imposed, under certain conditions, after 2035.

Benefits

California - Water transfers are a key component of the QSA, allowing California to implement measures to reduce its overdependence on Colorado River water.

Southern California - The transfers provide water to replace Colorado River water that is lost to the region as California complies with the mandate to live within its basic Colo-

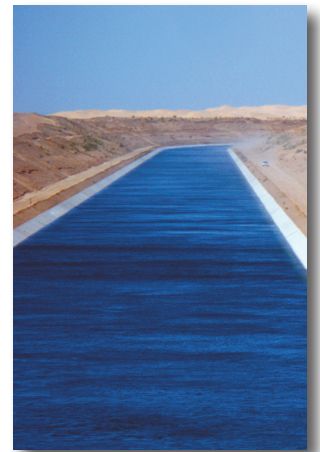
rado River annual apportionment of 4.4 million acre-feet. For many years, more than half the water MWD received from the Colorado River was a surplus supply. With the execution of the QSA, Southern California weaned itself from overdependence on the Colorado River.

San Diego County - San Diego County has gained a highly reliable water supply that helps to diversify and ensure the reliability of the region's supply for generations to come. The transfers protect against shortages and stabilize the price of a significant portion of the Water Authority's overall supplies.

Imperial Valley - The Imperial Valley protects its historic water rights. The transfer funds pay the costs of the conservation program. Moreover, funding helps diversify the valley's economy.

Summary

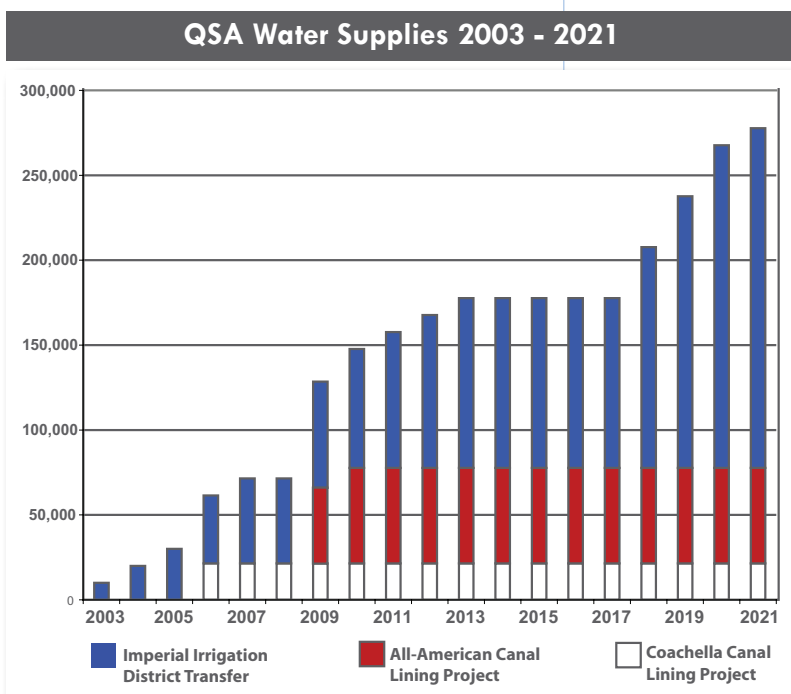
The Water Authority-IID water transfer provides benefits to San Diego and Imperial counties and, indeed, the entire state of California. The All-American and Coachella canal lining projects also provide a reliable long-term supply of water. These programs are key to the QSA. ■



**San Diego County
Water Authority**
Our Region's Trusted
Water Leader

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Table 1: January 2023 – 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 Affected⁶	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area⁷
City of Chula Vista	500	100	400	100	0	Storm Drain	3.4	511.0	280,284
City of Encinitas	1,875	0	1,875	0	0	Storm Drain	4.5	124.0	36,200
City of La Mesa	5,900	0	5,850	0	50	Storm Drain Tributary to Chollas Creek	0.0	155.0	58,244

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

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

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

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

⁵ Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

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

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

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons) ¹	Total Recovered (Gallons) ²	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons) ³	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons) ⁴	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons) ⁵	Surface Water Body Affected ⁶	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area ⁷
City of La Mesa	1,350	0	1,350	0	0	Storm Drain Tributary to Alvarado Creek	0.0	155.0	58,244
City of San Diego	129	129	0	0	129	Not Applicable	112.2	2,944.9	2,380,000
City of San Diego	22	22	0	0	22	Not Applicable	112.2	2,944.9	2,380,000
City of San Diego	3,800	3,800	0	50	3,750	Not Applicable	112.2	2,944.9	2,380,000
City of San Diego	10,018,325	112,235	9,900,000	0	118,325	San Diego Bay, Pacific Ocean	112.2	2,944.9	2,380,000
City of San Diego	510	190	160	0	350	Storm Drain Tributary to Alvarado Canyon	112.2	2,944.9	2,380,000
City of San Diego	430	175	255	0	175	Storm Drain Tributary to San Diego River	112.2	2,944.9	2,380,000
City of Solana Beach	875	875	350	400	125	Storm Drain	2.0	49.0	14,000
San Diego County Sanitation District	58,600	0	58,600	0	0	Sweetwater River	5.3	422.0	199,000
San Diego County Sanitation District	6,340	4,980	1,360	0	4,980	Storm Drain	5.3	422.0	199,000

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)¹	Total Recovered (Gallons)²	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)³	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)⁴	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)⁵	Surface Water Body Affected⁶	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area⁷
San Diego County Sanitation District	2,055	0	2,055	0	0	Storm Drain	5.3	422.0	199,000
United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	4,250	3,000	0	0	4,250	Not Applicable	39.2	125.0	83,340
United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	1,750	250	1,500	0	250	Storm Drain	39.2	125.0	83,340
United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	1,500	300	0	0	1,500	Not Applicable	39.2	125.0	83,340
Vallecitos Water District	88,850	0	88,850	0	0	Batiquitos Lagoon	7.6	260.0	108,392

Table 2: January 2023 – Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)¹	Total Recovered (Gallons)²	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)³	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)⁴	Surface Water Body Affected⁵	Population in Service Area⁶	Number of Lateral Connections
City of San Diego	26	12	14	12	Storm Drain	2,380,000	267,188
City of San Diego	197	197	0	197	Not Applicable	2,380,000	267,188
City of San Diego	77	77	0	77	Not Applicable	2,380,000	267,188
Leucadia Wastewater District	50	50	0	50	Not Applicable	62,607	20,716
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	41,143	0	5,000	36,143	Storm Drain Tributary to Sycamore Creek	70,724	15,716

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: January 2023 – 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	January 2023	15	10,189,561	122,506	10,061,105	128,456
Federal Spills	January 2023	3	7,500	3,550	1,500	6,000
Private Spills	January 2023	5	41,493	336	5,014	36,479
All Spills	January 2023	23	10,238,554	126,392	10,067,619	170,935

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.

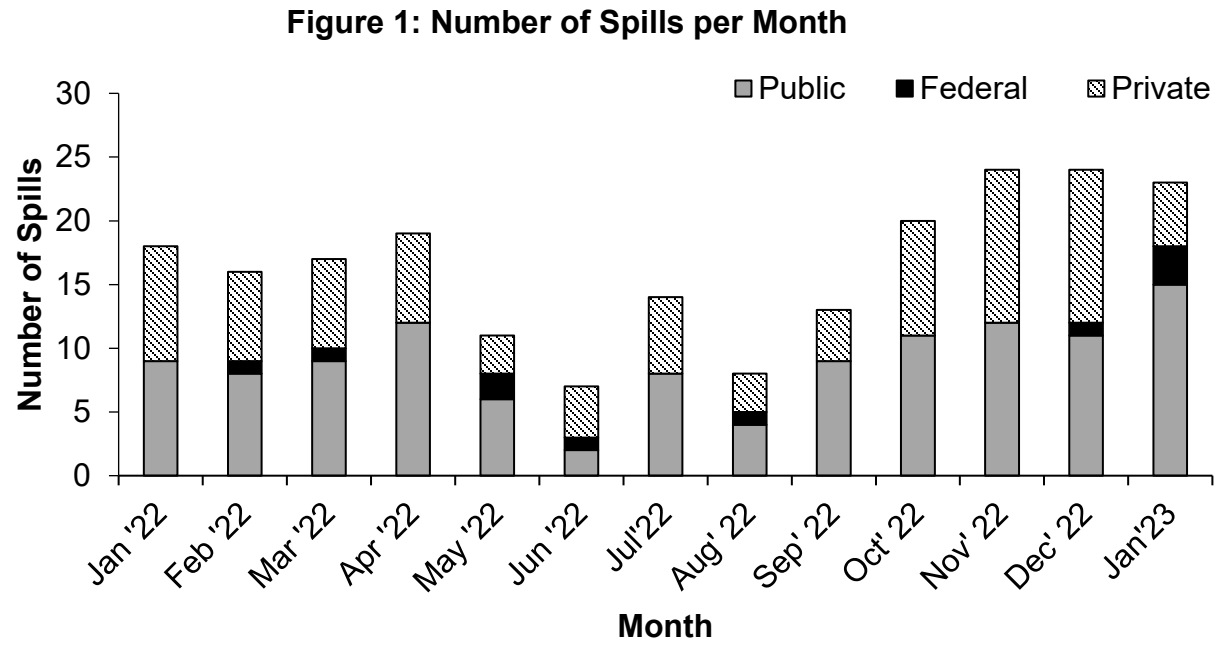


Figure 1: The number of public, federal, and private sewage spills per month from January 2022 through January 2023.

Figure 2: Volume of Public SSOs per Month

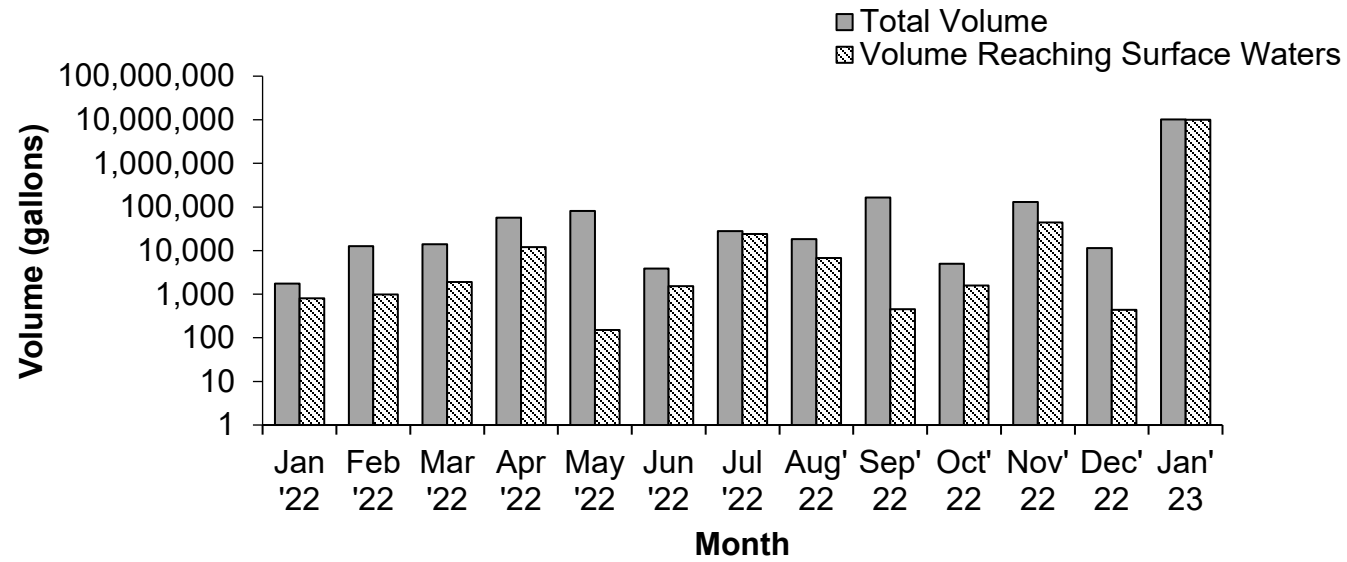


Figure 2: The volume of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from public agencies per month from January 2022 through January 2023. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

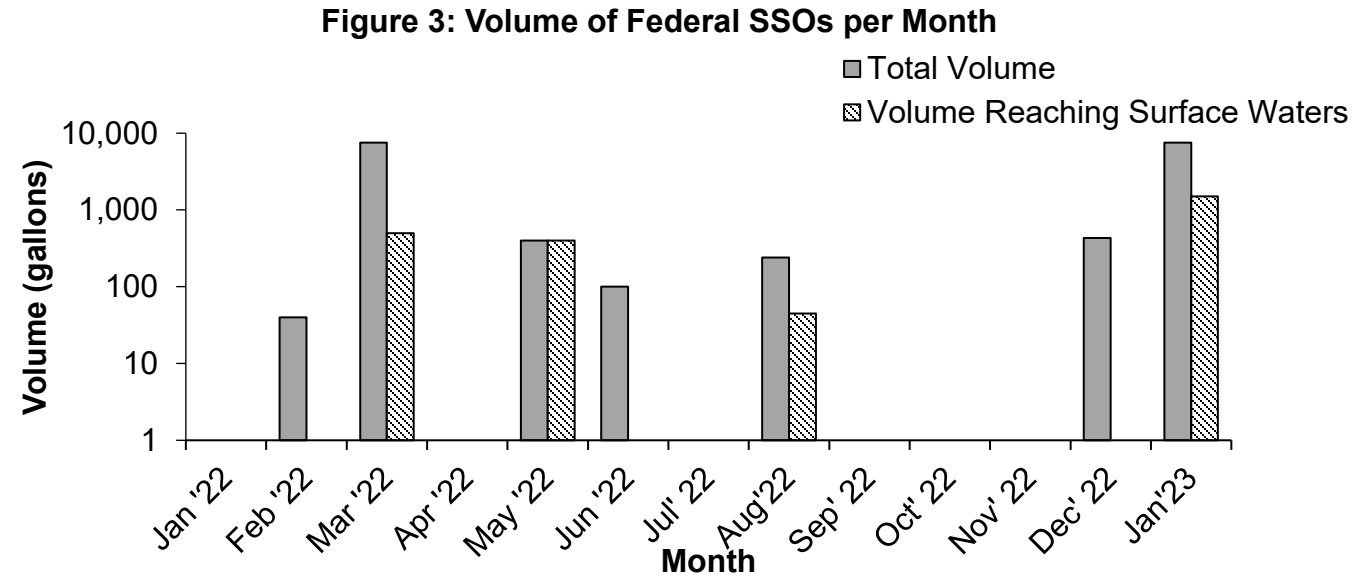


Figure 3: The volume of SSOs from federal agencies per month from January 2022 through January 2023. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

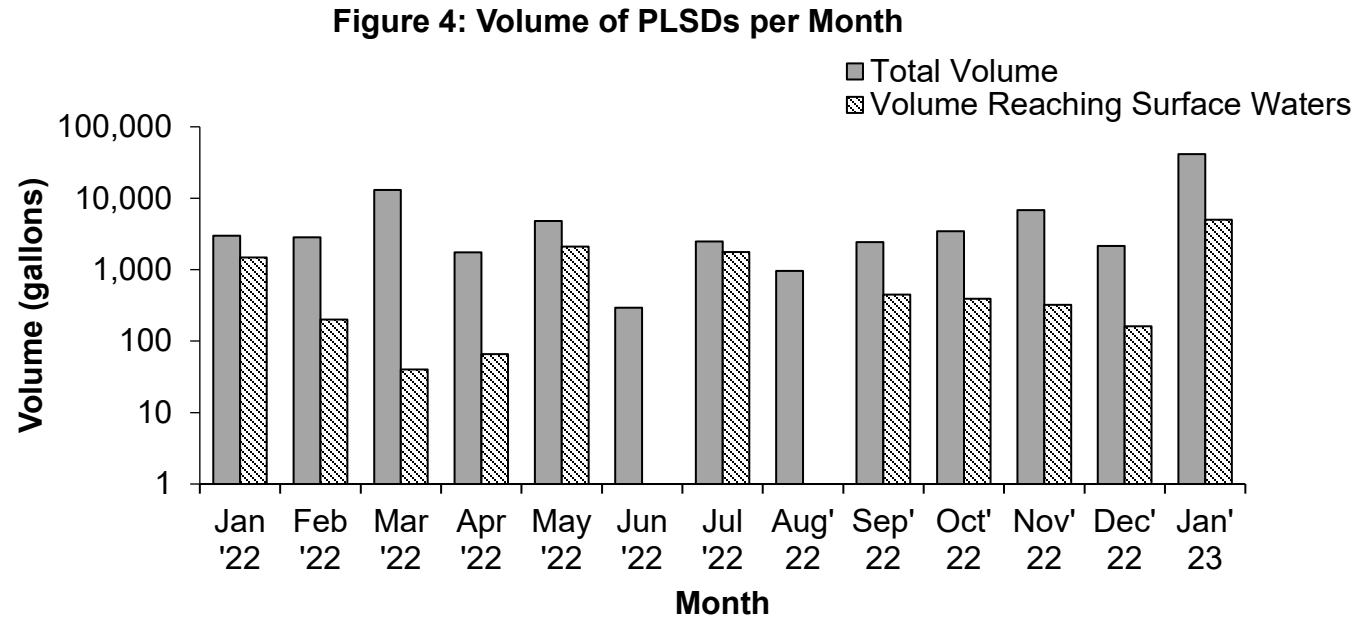


Figure 4: The volume of private lateral sewage discharges (PLSDs) per month from January 2022 through January 2023. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Table 1: January 2023– Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event¹

Location	Transboundary Flow Start Date	Transboundary Flow End Date	Weather Condition ²	Total Volume (Billion Gallons) ³	Total Volume Recovered (Million Gallons) ³	Total Volume Reaching Surface Waters (Billion Gallons) ³	Additional Details Reported By USIBWC
Tijuana River Main Channel	12/28/2022	1/31/2023 (Ongoing)	Wet	21.7	0	21.7	Rain Event

Table 2: January 2023- Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico⁴

Location	Month/Year	Number of Transboundary Flows	Total Volume (Billion Gallons)	Total Volume Recovered (Gallons)	Total Volume Reaching Surface Waters (Billion Gallons)
Tijuana River Main Channel	January 2023	0	0	0	0
Canyon Collectors	January 2023	0	0	0	0
South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant	January 2023	0	0	0	0
All Locations	January 2023	0	0	0	0

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. USIBWC reported that there was precipitation of 6.42 inches as recorded at Marron Valley in January 2023. The rain gauges at Goats Canyon and Smugglers Gulch were not operable and are scheduled for maintenance and repair.

³ Total transboundary flow volume, total volume recovered, and total volume reaching surface waters is an estimate provided by USIBWC.

⁴ For transboundary flows that start and end in different months, Table 2 includes the transboundary flow in the month the transboundary flow started. For January, there are no flows because the 12/28/2022 event started in December 2022.

Figure 1: Number of Transboundary Flows

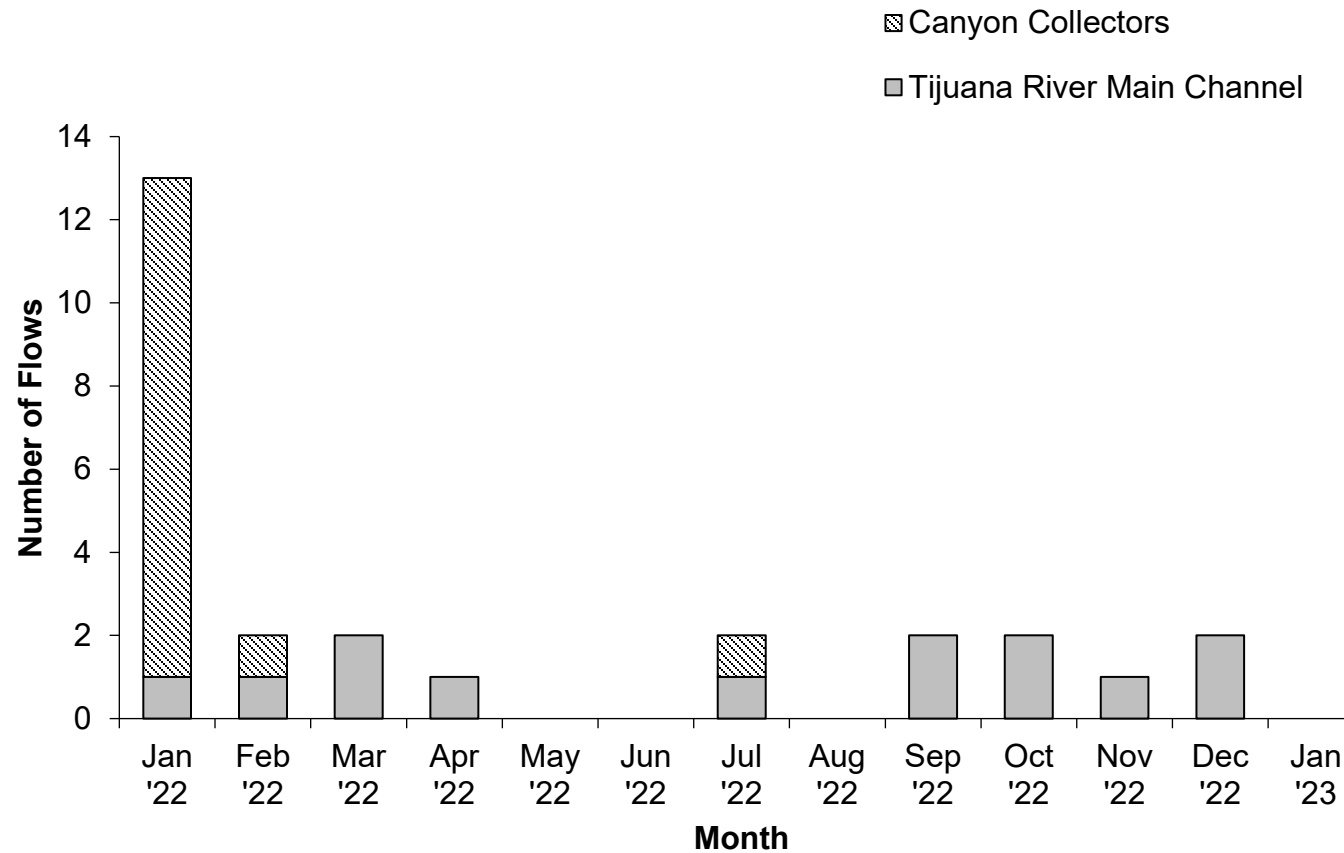


Figure 1: Number of reported transboundary flows per month from January 2022 through January 2023 at the canyon collector systems and the Tijuana River main channel. For transboundary flows that start and end in different months, the figure includes the transboundary flow in month the transboundary flow started. For example, flows in January 2023 that started in December 2022 are only show in December 2022.

Figure 2: Tijuana River Transboundary Flow Volume

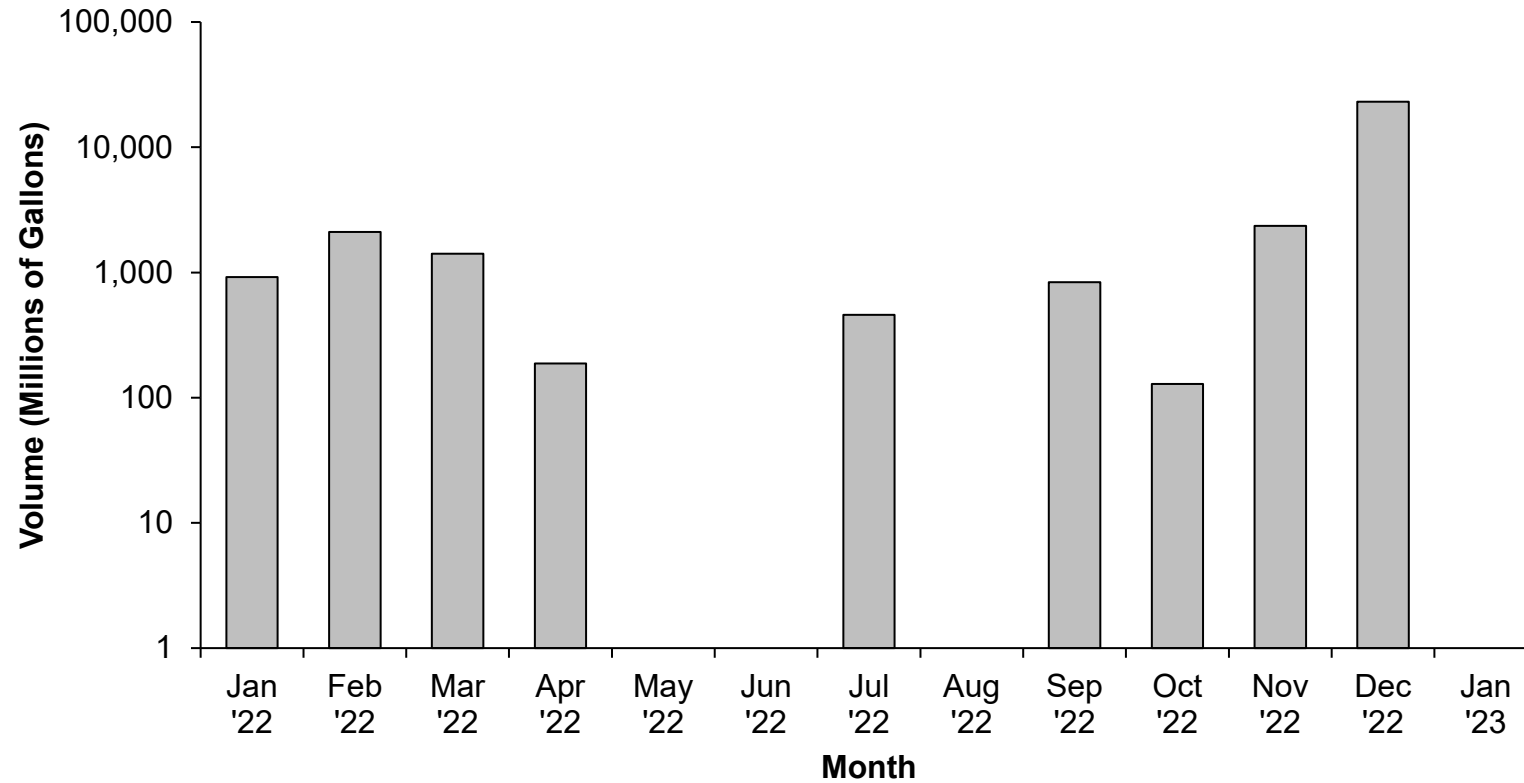


Figure 2: Volume of reported transboundary flows per month from January 2022 through January 2023 at the Tijuana River main channel. For transboundary flows that start and end in different months, the figure includes the total volume of the transboundary flow in the month the transboundary flow started. For example, flows in January 2023 that started in December 2022 are only show in December 2022. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis to accommodate the variation in transboundary flow volumes.

Figure 3: Canyon Collector Transboundary Flow Volume

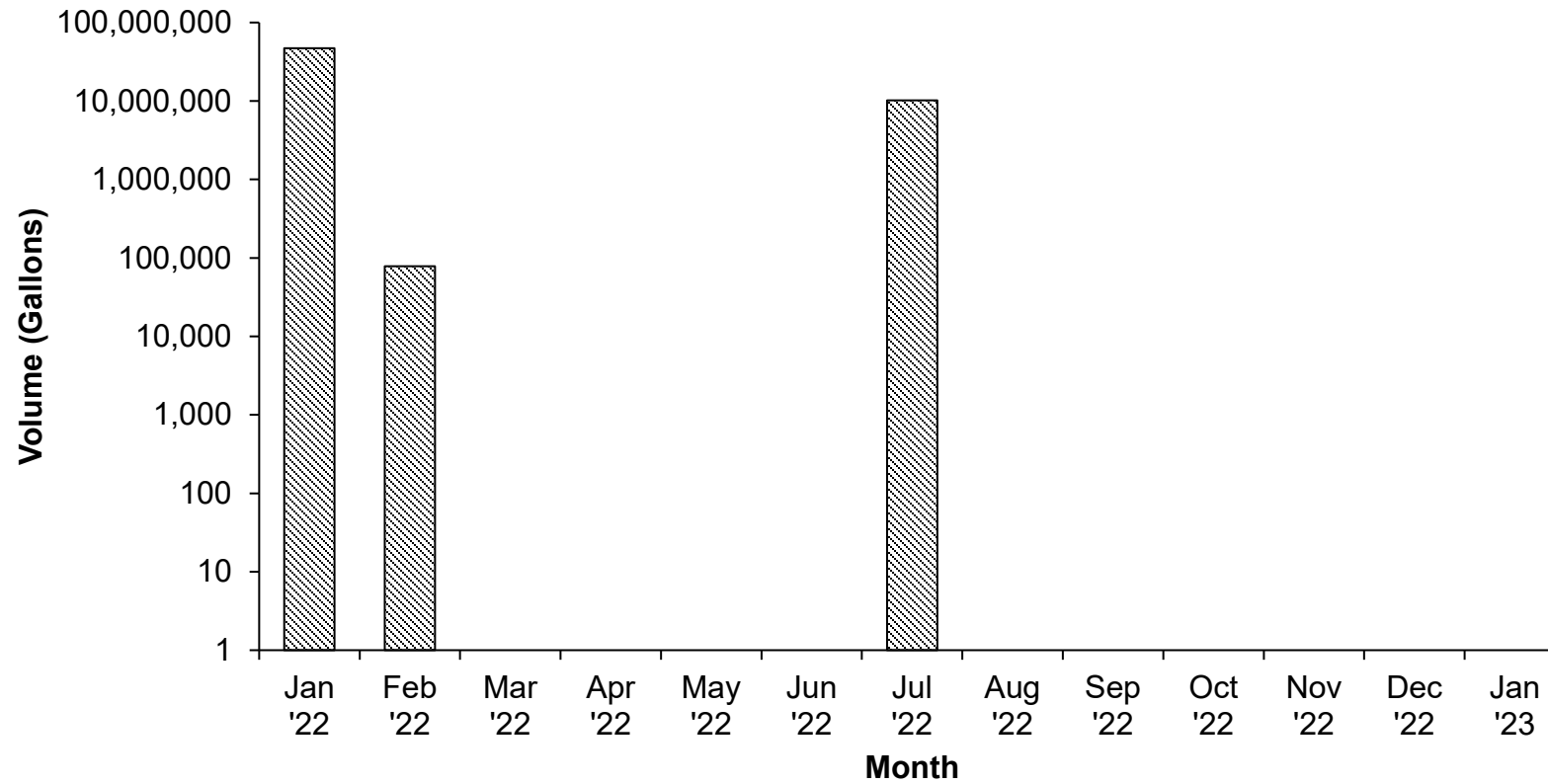


Figure 3: Volume of reported transboundary flows per month from January 2022 through January 2023 at the canyon collector systems. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis to accommodate variation in transboundary flow volumes.