California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report

November 9, 2016

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The November 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: Lori Costa

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

Recent Hires

Brandon Bushnell began working as a Student Assistant Engineer in the Land Discharge Unit on October 10, 2016. His duties include assisting with preliminary reviews of technical and monitoring reports, enforcement orders, and evaluating compliance of regulated facilities. Brandon is working towards a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Engineering at San Diego State University. He previously did volunteer work for the Regional Board in the Compliance Assurance Unit.

Mayra Estrada began working as a Scientific Aid in the Restoration and Protection Planning Unit on October 27, 2016. Her duties include providing support in the development of the Nutrient TMDL for the Santa Margarita River Estuary, data management, and preparing technical summaries/reports. Mayra received a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Sciences from U.C. Berkeley. She previously worked as a Scientific Aid for the San Francisco Regional Board.

Departure

Sandy Khounphet, a Student Assistant Engineer in the Storm Water Management Unit, left State service on September 20, 2016. She began work at the Regional Board as a volunteer in the Compliance Assurance Unit then was hired in June 2015. Sandy received a Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental Engineering from San Diego State University in May 2016.

Recruitment

The Wetland and Riparian Protection Unit is in the process of filling their Scientific Aid vacancy.

2. File Records Requests

Staff Contact: Lori Costa

Per the California Public Records Act, when a member of the public requests to inspect a public record or obtain a copy of a public record, each agency shall, within 10 days, determine whether the request seeks copies of disclosable public records in the possession of the agency and shall promptly notify the person making the request of the determination and the reasons therefor. Once the requested records are ready for review, the records coordinator schedules a date and time for the requestor to review the files.

The San Diego Water Board receives most of these requests by email (rb9_records@waterboards.ca.gov) and some by fax. From February – October 2016, the records coordinator received 466 records requests.

3. Staff Presentations at the Site Assessment and Mitigation Fall Forum

Staff Contacts: Sue Pease and Tom Alo

Sue Pease and Tom Alo, both of the San Diego Water Board Groundwater Protection Branch, presented at the October 18, 2016 Annual Site Assessment and Mitigation (SAM) Fall Forum hosted by the San Diego County Department of Environmental Health. The purpose of the SAM Fall Forum is to present new technical and regulatory information to regulators, consultants, lawyers, and responsible parties that are involved in cleanup projects within San Diego County.

Ms. Pease, an Environmental Scientist in the Northern Cleanup Unit, provided the audience with information on a number of current topics (listed below).

- The State Water Board's Site Cleanup Subaccount Program, which provides grants, particularly when there are no viable responsible parties, to fund projects that remediate pollution caused by existing or threatened surface or groundwater contamination.
- The State Water Board's Low Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy. Ms. Pease provided guidance on how to use the Policy to achieve site closure.
- Project Execution Plans. This new planning document, to be prepared jointly by Cleanup Fund staff, local regulatory staff, and the claimant, helps reduce overall costs and time to case closure.
- The San Diego Water Board's Inert Soil Waiver.[1] Ms. Pease provided information on the waiver and how to enroll projects in the waiver for stockpiled soil and/or disposal of soil from contaminated sites.
- USEPA and DTSC guidance concerning response action levels for tricholoroethene in indoor air.
- CalEnviroScreen, an environmental health mapping tool to identify California communities disproportionately burdened by pollution.
- Climate change concerns for cleanup sites and USEPA guidance for green cleanups.
- Recent Geotracker updates.

Mr. Alo, a Water Resource Control Engineer in the Southern Cleanup Unit, presented an overview of three San Diego Water Board sponsored studies concerned with bioaccumulation of pollutants in sediments of San Diego Bay. The three studies are summarized in the table below.

[1] Waiver No. 10 of San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2014-0041.

STUDY	OBJECTIVES	FINAL REPORT DUE
Bioaccumulation	To understand how pollutants in marine sediments transfer through the food web and to determine the potential risks to aquatic-dependent wildlife and humans	December 31, 2016
Fish Consumption	To improve the current understanding of the health risks from eating fish in the Bay	March 31, 2018
Passive Sampler	To develop passive sampling protocols for measuring bioavailability of pollutants for use in the Bay	March 30, 2018

There were two questions from the audience: (1) What were the results from the bioaccumulation study; and (2) Will there be an opportunity for the public to review the fish consumption report prior to its finalization? Regarding the first question, Mr. Alo directed the audience to the *Assessment of Bioaccumulation in San Diego Bay Draft Project Report* currently available electronically on the San Diego Water Board's website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/sdbay_strategy/doc/BioaccumFinalReport_FinalDraft_07-20-16.pdf

Regarding the second question, Mr. Alo indicated that the draft fish consumption report will be available for public review and comment. The draft fish consumption report is expected to be complete at the end of December 2016 and will be available for review on the San Diego Water Board website shortly thereafter.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Status of Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant NPDES Permit Reissuance

Staff Contact: Ben Neill

This report provides a monthly status update on the San Diego Water Board's review of Poseidon Resources (Channelside) LLC's (Poseidon) Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) application for reissuance of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Claude "Bud" Lewis Carlsbad Desalination Plant (CDP) and the development of the draft NPDES permit.

Poseidon owns and operates the CDP subject to waste discharge requirements established by the San Diego Water Board in NPDES Permit No. CA0109223, Order No. R9-2006-0065. Order No. R9-2006-0065 expired in 2011, but remains in effect under an administrative extension until such time as it is superseded by the reissued NPDES permit.

The CDP is located adjacent to the Encina Power Station (owned by NRG Energy) on the southern shore of the Agua Hedionda Lagoon in Carlsbad, California. The CDP is the nation's largest seawater desalination plant. On November 9, 2015, the CDP began potable water production providing up to 50 million gallons of drinking water per day to customers within the San Diego County Water Authority's (SDCWA) service area. The CDP is currently designed to intake source water from Agua Hedionda Lagoon through the existing Encina Power Plant intake structure. The total flow rate of source water is 304 million gallons per day (MGD) in order to produce ~50 MGD of potable water. Of this source water, ~107 MGD is intended to produce 50 MGD of potable water (and therefore ~57 MGD of wastewater). The remaining ~197 MGD of source water not used for production is intended as dilution water for Poseidon to meet the salinity requirements of its NPDES Permit. This results in a total discharge flow rate of ~254 MGD (57 MGD of wastewater and 197 MGD of dilution water) into the Pacific Ocean through the Encina Power Station cooling water discharge channel.

The reissuance of the NPDES permit for the CDP is a high priority for the San Diego Water Board and the State Water Board (collectively referred to as Water Boards). Following are updates on key activities since the previous Executive Officer Report update[2]:

- On October 17, 2016, the San Diego Water Board held a teleconference with representatives from the San Diego County Chapter of the Surfrider Foundation to discuss NPDES permit development issues and the schedule for permit reissuance.
- On October 18, 2016, Poseidon submitted supporting technical information requested by the Water Boards for the hydrodynamic discharge modeling for the proposed modifications to the CDP. This information is currently under review. Other work products that were discussed at the September 27, 2016 meeting with Poseidon are still under development (see October 12, 2016 Executive Officer's Report). Poseidon plans to submit the remaining work products to the Water Boards prior to the next meeting on November 2, 2016.
- On October 21, 2016, the Water Boards met with representatives of the Encina Wastewater Authority to discuss the technical and economic feasibility of discharging a portion of CDP's brine to the Encina Ocean Outfall.
- On October 21, 2016, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) released for public review and comment the draft environmental impact statement (dEIS) for the Otay River Estuary Restoration Project. The project will implement Poseidon's Marine Life Mitigation Plan to restore coastal wetlands at the south end of San Diego Bay to offset potential impingement and entrainment impacts to marine organisms caused by the CDP's use of estuarine source water. The implementation of this project was required by the San Diego Water Board as a condition of the current NPDES permit. Comments on

[2] Additional information regarding the CDP can be found in Executive Officer Reports for October 2016, September 2016, August 2016, May 2016, December 2015, September 2015, and June 2015.

the dEIS are due to the USFWS by December 5, 2016. A copy of the dEIS is available on the USFWS website at: https://www.fws.gov/refuge/San_Diego_Bay/what_we_do/Resource_Management/Otay_Restoration.html

- A meeting is scheduled with Poseidon for November 2, 2016, to discuss the outstanding issues related to the development of the draft NPDES Permit.

The San Diego Water Board has developed a dedicated website to inform the public about the NPDES permit reissuance for the CDP: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/regulatory/carlsbad_desalination.shtml.

In addition, an email list is available for interested persons to subscribe to at this website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg9_subscribe.shtml

2. Alum Treatment and Stream Restoration Pilot Tests Being Developed to Address Pollution in Lake San Marcos

Staff Contact: Sarah Mearon

Lake San Marcos, a reservoir on Upper San Marcos Creek in northern San Diego County, is impaired by excess phosphorus and nitrogen that causes seasonal lake stratification, excess algal growth, and low dissolved oxygen. Both the lake and Upper San Marcos Creek, which flows into the lake at its north end, are on the California 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. Citizens Development Corporation (CDC), which holds the water rights to the lake, and four upstream public agencies plan to pilot-test alum[3] applications to treat the water in Lake San Marcos and Upper San Marcos Creek. They also plan to test the viability of stream restoration in the creek to reduce nutrient loading to the lake. Pilot test work plans are expected to be submitted to the San Diego Water Board before the end of March 2017.

Alum treatments and stream restoration are two of several alternatives proposed in the *Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report* (RI/FS Report) to address pollution in the lake. The report was prepared by CDC, along with San Diego County, the City of San Marcos, the City of Escondido, and the Vallecitos Water District. Staff is reviewing the RI/FS Report to ensure that it addresses the Water Board and public comments submitted on the draft report.

[3] Alum (aluminum sulfate) is a chemical compound used for water treatment. When added to water alum settles through the water column and removes dissolved and particulate phosphorus in the process.

Potential stream restoration areas in the Upper San Marcos Creek watershed

The RI/FS Report recommends combining diffused aeration, water treatment with alum, and periodic lake water removal to restore the habitat and recreational beneficial uses of the lake. Stream restoration, water treatment with alum, and enhanced runoff controls are recommended to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus loading from the watershed. According to the RI/FS Report, these alternatives are expected to reduce overall nutrient loading to the lake by 40 to 50 percent, sufficient to restore and maintain beneficial uses.

Representatives of CDC and the four public agencies will present the proposed cleanup alternatives for the lake and an update on the pilot tests at the December 2016 Board meeting. Documents associated with this case are available for review online on Geotracker at http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T10000003261.

3. U.S. Navy SWIM Environmental Policy Program

Staff Contact: David Gibson

In 2016, the U.S. Navy developed and implemented a new concept to improve environmental awareness and communicate the Commanding Officer's Environmental Policy. Dubbed the SWIM program, the acronym stands for Stewardship, Work together, Increase Awareness, and Make it better. Luis Perez is the Naval Base Point Loma NBPL Environmental Program Director responsible for managing environmental program requirements at the Base.

The mission of the SWIM program is to provide the Naval Base Point Loma Commanding Officer and tenant commands environmental subject matter expertise to ensure that local, state, and Federal environmental requirements are adhered to in a manner consistent to the Navy's mission of national defense. The SWIM team is committed to assist operating forces in conducting training in a manner compatible with the environment. National defense and environmental protection are not mutually exclusive goals. Part of this mission is to prevent pollution, protect the environment and protect natural, historical and cultural resources.

As part of the SWIM program, the Navy has implemented communication tools to keep the NBPL community abreast of program-related developments. SWIM Lanes is a periodic newsletter, which provides an overview of program events; SWIM Meets is a list of e-waste collection events, Environmental Forums, etc.; SWIM Lessons are fact sheets regarding the program; and SWIM Advisories provide a communication chain to provide quick updates. In FY 2017, the Navy will roll out an Adopt-a-Corner/Adopt-a-Drain program, similar to the adopt-a-highway plan, to help reduce storm water pollution.

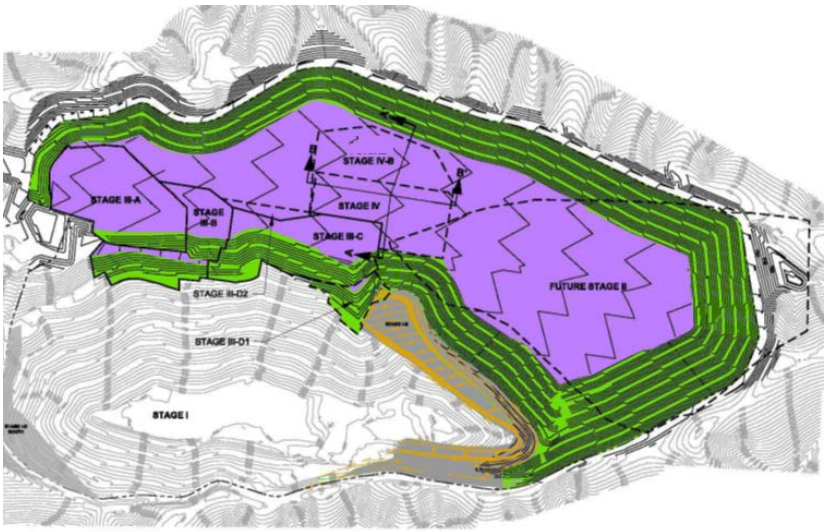
4. Where Does My Trash Go?

Staff Contacts: Alex Cali and John Odermatt

If you live in San Diego or a surrounding city, your trash likely goes to the new Stage IV-B unit pictured on the right, which is open for business! Republic Services recently completed construction on this essential expansion unit providing needed waste capacity for the Sycamore Landfill to operate for an additional 224 days. Without this added short-term capacity, municipal solid wastes would have to be diverted to another landfill for disposal. The San Diego Water Board staff is working with Republic Services to finalize a draft Joint Technical Document (JTD) proposing a 71 million cubic yard (or 55 million tons) expansion of solid waste capacity at Sycamore Landfill. The draft JTD estimates that expansion will extend the landfill's service life until October 2045.

State regulations require the San Diego Water Board to conduct a final inspection of all new containment structures before those containment structures are allowed to accept waste. Land Discharge Unit staff completed a final post-construction inspection of Stage IV-B, and deemed construction complete on September 29, 2016. Stage IV-B includes about 84 percent of the solid waste disposal capacity (1, 600,000 cubic yards or 1,260,000 tons) of the total Stage IV footprint. The entire Stage IV Unit is a 10.2-acre lateral expansion adding waste capacity of approximately

1,970,000 cubic yards (approximately 1,500,000 tons). Waste discharge requirements were adopted by the San Diego Water Board[4] for the Stage IV-B unit in March 2016.



Location of Stage IV within the Sycamore Landfill Footprint. Stage IV is comprised of the two areas labeled "Stage IV" and "Stage IV-B" in the center of the figure.

5. Review of Civil Liability Authorities Delegated to the Executive Officer

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

This report provides a review of the effectiveness of Resolution No. R9-2014-0046 "*Clarifying the Civil Liability Assessment Powers and Duties Delegated to the Executive Officer*" (Resolution),[5] adopted in May 2014. Directive 4 of the Resolution established the Board's intent to review and consider revisions every two years. At this time, no matters have arisen suggesting revisions are necessary or desirable.

The Resolution affirmed existing delegated authority and clarifies that the Executive Officer, in his discretion, may exercise the following delegated authorities:

a. Hold evidentiary hearings for mandatory minimum penalty complaints issued pursuant to Water Code section 13385, subsections (h) and (i);

b. Hold evidentiary hearings for mandatory penalty complaints issued pursuant to Water Code section 13399.33;

[4] In addendum 4 to the Sycamore Landfill WDR Order No. 99-74: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_decisions/adopted_orders/1990/99-74add4.pdf

[5] http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2014/R9-2014-0046.pdf

c. Hold evidentiary hearings for administrative civil liability complaints to recover unpaid permit fees;

d. Approve or reject settlement orders imposing administrative civil liability under Water Code sections 13385, 13350, or 13308 up to $500,000; and

e. Hold evidentiary hearings for administrative civil liability complaints imposing liability for non-discharge violations under Water Code sections 13385, 13350, or 13308 up to $500,000.

The table below is a summary of civil liability assessments completed since the adoption of the Resolution. Assessments fall into one of three categories; ones considered by the Board, ones considered by the Executive Officer pursuant to delegated authority, and ones where dischargers elected to waive their right to a hearing and pay the full assessed liability without further consideration.

Order No.	Discharger	Program[6]	Amount of Assessed Liability		
			Water Board Consideration	E. O. Consideration & basis for delegation[7]	Waive and Pay
R9-2016-0064	San Altos-Lemon Grove, LLC	CSW	$595,367		
R9-2016-0003	BAE Systems, MMP EPL	WW		$12,000 (d)	
R9-2016-0022	Padre Dam MWD MMP EPL	WW		$6,000 (d)	
R9-2015-0166	San Diego Association of Governments	CSW			$50,000

[6] CSW = Construction Storm Water NPDES Program

WW = Waste Water NPDES Program

SSO = Sanitary Sewer Overflow

MS4 = Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Program

ISW = Industrial Storm Water NPDES Program

7 The letter in parentheses refers to the operable sub clause in Directive 2 of the Resolution.

Order No.	Discharger	Program[6]	Amount of Assessed Liability		
			Water Board Consideration	E. O. Consideration & basis for delegation[7]	Waive and Pay
R9-2015-0015	Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation	CSW		$46,7189 (d)	
R9-2015-0048	Eastern MWD	SSO		$110,624 (d)	
R9-2015-0047	City of Encinitas & USS Cal Builders, Inc.	CSW/MS4		$430,851 (d)	
R9-2014-0044	Scripps Mesa Developers, LLC	CSW		$286,324 (d)	
R9-2014-0112	A&L Tile, Inc.	ISW		$6,194 (b)	
R9-2014-0068	GM Materials Ready Mix	ISW		$12,458 (b)	
R9-2014-0017	City of San Diego	MS4	$949,634		
R9-2014-0008	Hale Avenue Resource Recovery Facility	SSO		$133,927 (d)	

Of the delegated authorities described in directive 2 of the Resolution, only 2.b and 2.d have been used to date. The Executive Officer held two evidentiary hearings for mandatory penalty complaints issued pursuant to Water Code section 13399.33, and adopted seven settlement agreements. All dischargers receiving mandatory minimum penalties pursuant to Water Code section 13385, subsections (h) and (i) elected to resolve the outstanding liability with an Expedited Payment Letter (EPL), which is a form of settlement agreement. None of the penalties alleged were for the recovery of unpaid permit fees. And, none of the complaints issued alleged liability exclusively for non-discharge violations.

In terms of efficiency, the ability for the Executive Officer to adopt settlement orders did reduce some of the administrative burden compared with preparing a matter for Board consideration. On the other hand, Executive Officer hearings resulted in no increase in efficiency because they are required to adhere to the same general administrative procedures as the Board's hearings.

Another measure of effectiveness is whether the matters brought to the Board for consideration were appropriate in consideration of Directive 3 of the Resolution, which directs the Executive Officer to bring to the Board for consideration any of the following:

a. Matters of a unique or unusual nature;

b. Matters involving significant policy questions;

c. Highly controversial matters;

d. Matters known or believed to involve a substantial risk of litigation; and

e. Any matter that a San Diego Water Board Member requests to be brought to the attention of the Board.

Of the penalties issued in this time period, the only one petitioned to the State Water Board (R9-2016-0064) for review was an Order adopted by the Board. This suggests that the matter was indeed appropriate for Board, rather than Executive Officer, consideration and that the Executive Officer is applying delegated authorities consistent with Resolution R9-2014-0046.

6. Enforcement Actions for September 2016 (*Attachment B-6*)

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the month of September, the San Diego Water Board issued 11 written enforcement actions as follows; 2 Expedited Payment Letters resolving administrative civil liabilities associated with mandatory minimum penalties, and 9 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/

7. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – August 2016 *(Attachment B-7)*

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 **August 2016**:

Sewage Collection System SSO Spills	Private Lateral SSO Spills	Transboundary Flows from Mexico
7 spills reported, totaling 32,220 gallons (3,575 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain). These spills caused one closure of beaches or other recreational areas[8].	15 spills reported, totaling 12,284 gallons (6,742 gallons reached surface waters or a tributary storm drain). These spills did not cause any closures of beaches or other recreational areas.	No dry weather or wet weather transboundary flow events were 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[9], the San Diego Region-wide SSO

[8] City of Coronado spilled 3,575 gallons of raw sewage to Glorietta Bay on August 23, 2016. The north part of the bay was closed from August 23 to August 30, 2016. The south part of the bay was closed from August 23 to September 3, 2016.

[9] 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*.

Order[10], and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities[11] 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 the following attached tables (Attachment B-7) titled:

- Table 1: August 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region.
- Table 2: August 2016 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharges in the San Diego Region.

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

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

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

Details on the reported transboundary flows are provided in the attached table (Attachment B-7) titled:

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

According to the 1944 *Water Treaty for the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande* and stipulations established in IBWC Minute No. 283, the USIBWC and the Comisión Internacional de Limites y Aguas (CILA)[12] 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. Construction General Permit Review Insights for Better Stabilization Issue #3

Staff Contact: Tony Felix

On October 6, 2016, the State Water Board's Construction Storm Water Permit (CGP) Program released a comprehensive pamphlet, CGP Review, Issue #3, *Insights for Better Stabilization*, to provide guidance to the storm water regulated community on a variety of technical compliance topics pertaining to the statewide CGP, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ. The guidance pamphlet is the third in a series that is published every two years on CGP compliance issues and was authored **by the CGP Training Team with contributions from the** Office of Water Programs at California State University, Sacramento; Southern California Edison; and State Water Board

[12] The Mexican section of the IBWC.

staff. All three pamphlets can be found on the State Water Board website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/training.shtml.

Dischargers whose construction projects disturb one or more acres of soil and any construction activity that is part of a larger common plan of development, regardless of size, must obtain coverage under the CGP and are subject to final stabilization or post-construction requirements. The most recent pamphlet provides guidance on topics such as methods for achieving final soil stabilization at traditional construction sites and rural linear underground/overhead projects; and proper soil stockpiling practices to preserve topsoil for reuse in the reestablishment of vegetation after construction.

2. Fiscal Year 2015-16 Invoice Collection Report and Fiscal Year 2016-17 Annual Fee Schedule

Staff Contact: Kimberly McMurray-Cathcart

Summary of Content

I. Introduction;
II. A summary of invoicing for the San Diego Region in Fiscal Year 15-16;
III. Unpaid invoices in the San Diego Region Fiscal Years 2012 to 2016;
IV. Unpaid invoices in the San Diego Region Fiscal Year 2015-16 by program;
V. Process for collection of unpaid invoices; and
VI. Fiscal Year 2016-17 annual fee schedule highlights.

I. Introduction

Each person who discharges waste or proposes to discharge waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State is required by Water Code section 13260 to pay an annual fee and file a report of waste discharge with the appropriate Regional Water Board. Fees are set by the State Water Board by adoption of regulations which establish an annual schedule of fees in accordance with Water Code section 13260. The State Water Board is required by Water Code section 13260 to adjust fees annually to conform to the revenue levels set forth in the Budget Act. The State Water Board adopted the annual schedule of fees for Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17 on September 20, 2016.[13]

Annual fees are collected through scheduled invoicing of dischargers by the State Water Board. Revenue collected through the invoicing of annual fees is deposited in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund (WDPF), as required by Water Code section 13260. Inquiries from dischargers about the nature, basis, and content of the invoices sent by the State Water Board are fielded by the Fee Coordinators at the Regional Water Boards.

[13] The Fee Schedule is in the California Code of Regulations at title 23, Cal. Code Regs., §2200. After filing with the Secretary of State, the FY 2016-17 Fee Schedule can be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/fees/water_quality/.

Distinct from other program fees, Site Cleanup Program (SCP) dischargers are not subject to invoicing or payment of annual fees under Water Code section 13260. Instead, Water Code section 13304 authorizes the Regional Water Boards to recover costs associated with the oversight of clean up at sites where a discharge of waste has occurred and that discharge creates, or threatens to create, a condition of pollution or nuisance. The SCP is funded from the Cleanup and Abatement Account (Cleanup Account), oversight costs are billed to responsible parties pursuant to Water Code section 13365, and the costs recovered are deposited back into the Cleanup Account in accordance with Water Code section 13441. The State Water Board invoices dischargers on behalf of the Regional Water Boards for oversight work performed by staff assigned to a cleanup site.

II. Invoicing Fiscal Year 2015-16

The State Water Board generated 1,975 WDPF invoices for San Diego Region dischargers in FY 2015-16. The invoices represented $7,904,362 in revenue for the WDPF; approximately 21 percent less revenue than was invoiced in FY 2014-15. The State Water Board sent San Diego Region dischargers in the SCP approximately 125 invoices for work performed between July 2015 and March 2016. The invoices represented $752,061 in Cleanup Account recovery costs, which is a 2.3 percent reduction in recovery costs billed over the same period in FY 2015-16.

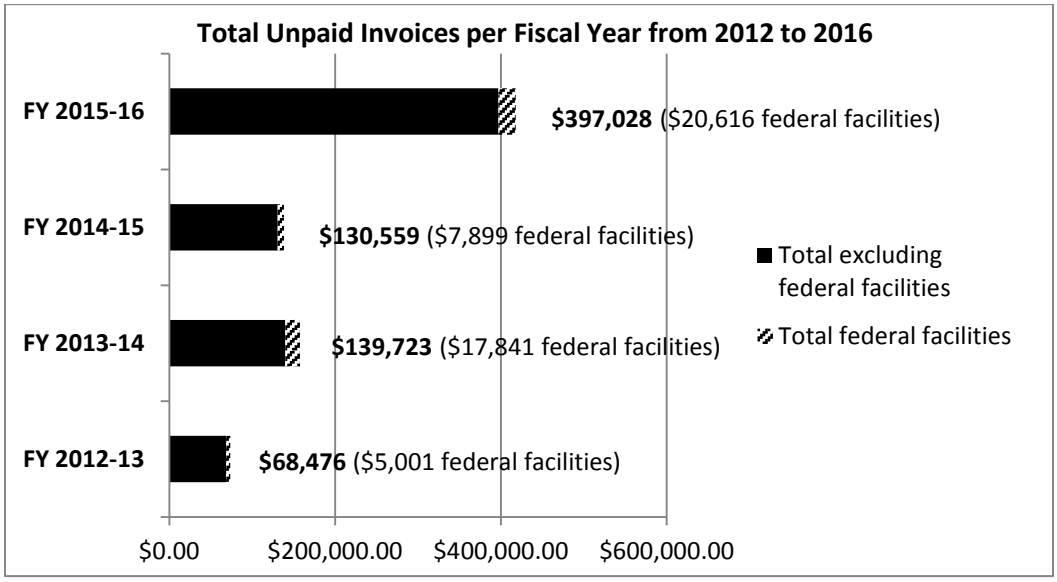
Reduced revenue for the WDPF in FY 2015-16 from invoices generated in the San Diego Region is largely attributable to the decommissioning of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS)[14] and the one-time fee reductions for certain programs adopted in the FY 2015-16 Fee Schedule.[15] A combination of the reduced discharges from SONGS and the limited-edition annual fee reductions in FY 2015-16, ranging from 19 percent in Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) annual fees to 28 percent in the Storm Water program, amounted to decreased revenue of approximately $1,938,184.

III. Unpaid Invoices in the San Diego Region Fiscal Years 2012 to 2016

As of 1 July 2016, the total amount of unpaid invoices from FY 2012-13 through FY 2015-16 is $787,145. Of that total, $51,357 is owed by federal facilities. The following bar chart provides the total amount of unpaid invoices for each fiscal year between July 2012 and June 2016 for all programs and separately displays the amounts attributable to federal facilities. The bar chart also illustrates that the amount of receivables generally decrease over time due to persistent collection efforts.

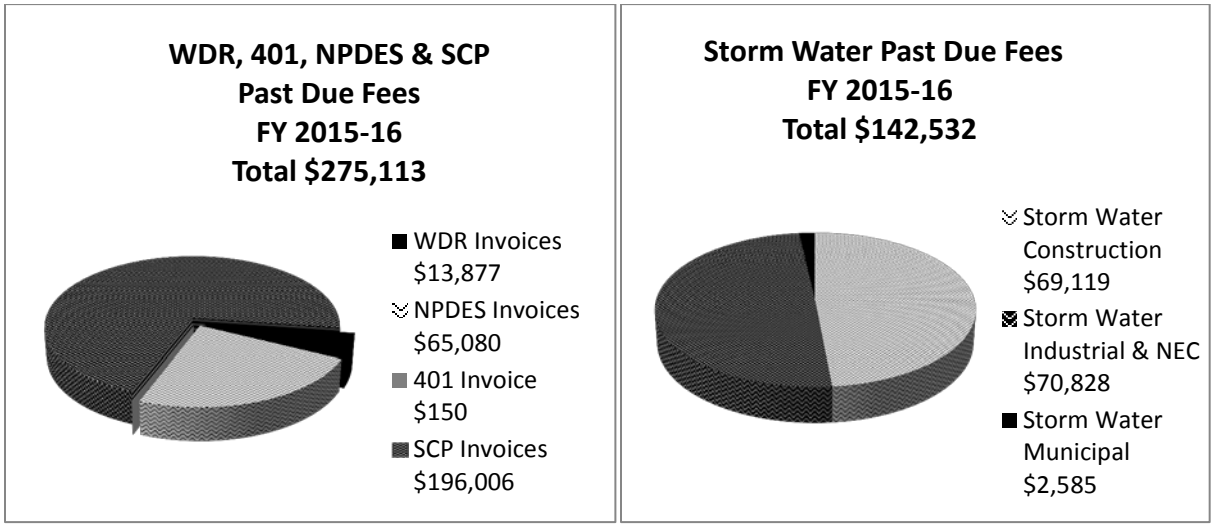
[14] Order R9-2015-0073 issued new waste discharge requirements for SONGS on December 16, 2015.

[15] The one-time fee reductions adopted in the FY 2015-16 Fee Schedule can be found California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2200, subdivision (a), (b)(1)(A), (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(7) and (b)(9).



IV. Unpaid Invoices in the San Diego Region Fiscal Year 2015-16 by Program

Unpaid fees and costs in FY 2015-16 represent about 4.8 percent of the total invoices generated.[16] As indicated above, there are $417,645 in fees and costs that are still unpaid for invoices generated in FY 2015-16 in the San Diego Region. The following pie charts provide a further breakdown of past due fees by program as of June 30, 2016:



[16] As a comparison, unpaid receivables as a percentage of total revenue at the end of FY 2014-15 was 2.1 percent, see McMurray-Cathcart, *Fiscal Year 2014-15 Invoice Collection Report* (Nov. 18 2015) Executive Officers Report, Unpaid Invoices in the San Diego Region FY 2014-15 by Program [Attachment C-3, pg. 42].

V. Process for Collection of Unpaid Invoices

Thirty days after an annual fee or SCP invoice is sent, payment to the State Water Board is due (Due Date). Following the Due Date, the State Water Board Division of Administrative Services (DAS) pursues payment compliance through a notice process to dischargers with unpaid invoices. DAS mails delinquent parties a Demand for Payment within 30 days following the Due Date, a Notice of Violation within 60 days, and then a Final Collection Letter within 90 days. The Final Collection Letter notifies a discharger that the overdue payment will be sent to a collection agency. Across the State, there is about a 98 percent success rate collecting amounts due on invoices from dischargers. The remaining two percent of past due invoices are sent to a collection agency.

Pursuant to Water Code section 13261, the Water Boards can assess civil liability in an amount up to $1,000 per day for unpaid annual fee invoices. Unpaid annual fee invoices may also justify rescission of waste discharge requirements, including storm water and other National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Under Water Code section 13304, a judgment lien may be recorded on a property where SCP oversight costs have not been recovered from a discharger and that lien may be foreclosed by the State in order to recover money on the judgment lien.

The San Diego Region relies on the DAS process and has generally pursued civil liability for past due annual fees through an Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Complaint only when the discharger is facing an ACL for other violations.

Federal facilities do not receive Demands for Payment, Notices of Violation and Final Collection Letters for failure to pay invoices, as overdue payments attributable to federal facilities are referred to the State Water Board, Office of the Chief Counsel, for collection.

VI. Fiscal Year 2016-17 Annual Fee Schedule Highlights

Expenditures exceeded revenue in FY 2015-16 resulting in a $3.7 million dollar loss to the WDPF and depletion of the fund reserve from 13.2 percent in FY 2014-15, to 12.0 percent at the end of the previous fiscal year. The beginning balance in the WDPF in the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 2016 is approximately $14.6 million.[17]

If annual fees remained at levels set by the FY 2015-16 Fee Schedule, total revenue was anticipated to be approximately $124.6 million in FY 2016-17. Total expenditures in FY 2016-17 are projected to be $127.5 million, so at FY 2015-16 revenue levels, a loss of $2.9 million in the WDPF would be the result.

[17] A 10 year analysis of the WDPF condition is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/agendas/2016/sept/092016_6_att1.pdf.

Increases in fees were proposed and adopted as noted below for certain programs to offset revenue shortfalls. These fee increases were minimized, however, as the State Water Board also resolved to use the fund reserve to offset increases in expenditures across all programs[18] to keep the majority of program fees at FY 2015-16 levels. Offsets from the fund reserve allowed the State Water Board to meet the budgetary expenditures and maintain a projected fund reserve of approximately 9.1 percent. Maintenance of a minimum 5 percent fund reserve per program is considered prudent.

The State Water Board has continued its effort to assess fees which reflect and meet actual expenditures in the programs where the staff work is being performed, rather than on historical budget allocations. After FY 2016-17 the State Water Board expects to be fully transitioned to the realignment of fees, so that revenues generated are projected to meet expenditures in historically underfunded programs. A gradual transition to an adjustment of fees to meet actual program costs based on program priorities and revenue estimates has taken place since FY 2014-15.

Realignment of fees has also been undertaken, where program revenues are anticipated to exceed the FY 2016-17 budget expenditures. Storm water program fees, including the municipal separate storm sewer system, and industrial and construction activities, will be provided a one-time fee reduction of approximately 6.4 percent in FY 2016-17.

As mentioned, changes to and increases in annual fees were adopted in the fee regulations for FY 2016-17 that potentially affect dischargers in the San Diego Region. The following summary highlights the import of these changes:

- Confined Animal Facilities. Additional categories for facilities with lower populations of animals were added.[19] Facilities with lower populations of animals are excluded from payment of annual fees, and payment of application fees is prescribed only upon application for initial coverage, or renewal of coverage, by submittal of a report of waste discharge. For example, all feedlots and dairies with mature dairy cattle with up to 49 animals are excluded from payment of the annual fee. Goat dairies, hogs and swine, horses, sheep, lambs, and poultry are also exempt where the designated animal numbers are within a lower range. The smaller sized facilities are considered to require less regulatory oversight per annum, which justified the exemption from payment of annual fees.
- Water Quality Certification (also known as 401 Certification). Since FY 2014-15, most Water Quality Certification (WQC) dischargers have been required to submit both an

[18] WDPF cost drivers per program and a comparison of projected revenue, based on the FY 2015-16 Fee Schedule and the adopted Fee Schedule for FY 2016-17, is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/agendas/2016/sept/092016_6_att2.pdf.

[19] See the table of categories at title 23, Cal. Code Regs., section 2200(c).

application fee and pay an annual fee. Assessment of fees on an annual basis following the WQC approval was initiated to address staff costs that were not captured over the entire duration of a project, which may include mitigation over a period of many years. Annual fees have been effective at aligning expenditure of the staff time involved with regulating the longer duration projects through tracking and monitoring.

The WQC budget for FY 2016-17 is approximately $10.3 million and projected revenue is approximately $7.8 million. An additional $2.5 million in revenue is needed to meet the budget shortfall and align WQC program fees with program expenditures this fiscal year. The WQC program budget shortfall is a combination of program revenue being less than projected in FY 2015-16, the addition of ten new staff positions added to the program, a projection of staff time needed to meet program workload in FY 2016-17, and a salary increase for professional engineers. [20]

A 32.4 percent increase in fees would have been required to meet FY 2016-17 WQC program expenditures. The State Water Board adopted a proposal to spread the increase over a period of two fiscal years to allow time to evaluate the effectiveness of the new fee structure and avoid a significant increase this fiscal year. An average 20 percent increase across all WQC fee categories was adopted this fiscal year with the remaining revenue shortfall absorbed through the WDPF reserves.

- The highest increase is the apex of the cap on application fees for fill and excavation and annual fees associated with dredging discharges.[21] The cap will increase from $90,000 to $120,000. The maximum amount charged for a fill and excavation application fee will be $120,000. Annual fees for dredging discharges are based on the reported volume of cubic yards dredged in the previous year. At $0.252 per cubic yard, the maximum a dredge project will be invoiced for annual fees is $120,000. The minimum annual fee floor for dredging WQCs, regardless of reported dredge volumes, will be raised from $600 to $720. These changes are expected to bring a small number of large projects closer in line with staffing costs.
- All WQC projects are now subject to an application fee, including Emergency Projects Authorized by General Order.[22] With the exception of Ecological Restoration and Enhancement projects, annual fees will increase for both the period when the project is active, and for the period a project enters the mitigation

[20] WDPF cost drivers per program and a comparison of projected revenue, based on the FY 2015-16 Fee Schedule and the adopted Fee Schedule for FY 2016-17, is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/agendas/2016/sept/092016_6_att2.pdf.

[21] Title 23, Cal. Code Regs., §§ 2200(a)(3)(A) & (B).

[22] Title 23, Cal. Code Regs., § 2200(a)(3)(G).

phase.[23] These increases are associated with the staff time expended in processing applications, and tracking and monitoring projects through to completion.

- The State Water Board also adopted a change in approach to the calculation of fill and excavation application fees.[24] Two alternative calculations are used to assess these application fees: 1) either by discharges measured in linear feet; or 2) by the discharge area in acres. The total linear feet and acreage area are then separately multiplied by a dollar amount. The higher of the two calculated dollar amounts is prescribed as the application fee. The dollar amount of the linear feet multiplier was reduced and the acreage area dollar amount multiplier was increased. This change was made in an effort to minimize the disparity between linear feet calculations, which tended to be higher than discharge area calculations, since there are similar amounts of staff time expended in processing the actual application, whether measured in terms of feet or acres.

The State Water Board has begun to send invoices for FY 2016-17 annual fees.[25] About 75 construction storm water invoices were mailed to dischargers in August 2016. The State Water Board is expected to mail approximately 6,400 additional annual fee invoices in mid-November 2016. Throughout the rest of the fiscal year, approximately 14,000 additional invoices will be generated, the staggered timing being associated with specific programs. Typically about 5 percent of invoiced parties contact the San Diego Region Fee Coordinator with questions. Some inquires, such as requests to terminate or transfer permit coverage, involve follow-up actions facilitated by program staff.

[23] See, title 23, Cal. Code Regs., §§ 2200(a)(3)(A), (B), (C), (E) and (G).

[24] Title 23, Cal. Code Regs., §§ 2200(a)(3)(A).

[25] DAS generates invoices based on information entered by San Diego Water Board staff into the California Integrated Water Quality System database (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/) and by State Water Board staff in the Storm Water Management and Tracking System database (https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwSmartsLogin.xhtml).

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

SAN DIEGO REGION

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

November 9, 2016

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

DATE OF REPORT
November 9, 2016

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
December 14, 2016 ***San Diego Water Board***				
City of Carlsbad Tertiary Wastewater Treatment Facility, San Diego County *(Osibodu)*	Master Recycling Permit Reissuance	95%	15-Nov-16	Yes
Update on Restoration of Lake San Marcos *(Mearon)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Tentative Resolution Adopting a List of Supplemental Environmental Projects *(Clemente)*	Tentative Resolution	10%	29-Nov-16	No
New Water Effects Ratio for Copper and Zinc in Chollas Creek *(Valdovinos)*	Basin Plan Amendment	70%	31-Oct-16	No
NPDES Permit Renewal for NASSCO *(Schwall)*	NPDES Permit Reissuance	95%	Nov 9. 2016	No
Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance and Monitoring at Forester Canyon Landfill, San Juan Capistrano, Orange County *(Grove)*	New WDRs	100%	9-Nov-2016	No
NPDES Permit Reissucance for the Point Loma Waste Water Treatment Plant, Part One of a Joint Hearing with USEPA *(Lim)*	NPDES Permit Reissuance (initial hearing)	95%	21-Dec-16	No
January 1, 2017 ***No Meeting Scheduled***				
February 8, 2017 ***San Diego Water Board***				
Resoluton Designating San Diego Metropolitant Transit System (MTS) as a Small MS4 and subject to the requirements of the statewide Phase II Municipal Storm Water Permit *(Felix)*	Resoluton	25%	TBD	Likely
2016 Accomplishments and Operation Planning Preview for 2017 *(Gibson)*	Information Item	NA	NA	NA
Resolution Endorsing Key Uses at Key Areas in the San Diego Region *(Posthumus)*	Tentative Resolution	50%	24-Jan-16	No
Election of Board Chair and Vice-Chair *(Gibson)*	NA	NA	NA	No

Updated
9 November 2016

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
June 24, 2016		
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	Scheduled for 11/17/2016
December 16, 2015		
San Diego River restoration and land acquisition workshop	Strawn	
August 10, 2016		
SCCWRP Flow Recovery Project Update	Strawn	

Enforcement Actions for September 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
09/20/2016	Expedited Payment Letter No. R9-2016-0142	South Orange County Wastewater Authority (SOCWA)-San Juan Creek Ocean O/F, City of San Clemente WRP, San Clemente	Agreement to pay $36,000 in mandatory minimum penalties for effluent discharge violations	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Order No. R9-2012-0012
09/20/2016	Expedited Payment Letter No. R9-2016-0133	SOCWA-Aliso Creek Ocean O/F, El Toro WD WR, Irvine Desalter Project Potable WT System, Irvine Desalter Project Shallow GW Unit, IRWD Los Alisos WRP SCWD Aliso Creek Water, SOCWA Aliso Creek Ocean Outfall, Coastal TP, Regional TP	Agreement to pay $3,000 in mandatory minimum penalties for effluent discharge violations	NPDES Order No. R9-2012-0013
09/01/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Escondido Ready Mix, Oceanside	Illicit discharge of concrete process wastewater into Loma Alta creek	NPDES Industrial General Permit No. 2014-0057-DWQ
09/08/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Precious Metals Inc., El Cajon	Deficient BMP implementation	NPDES Industrial General Permit No. 2014-0057-DWQ
09/12/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Fallbrook Public Utility, Fallbrook Public Water District Plant 1, Fallbrook	Facility pump station failed allowing discharge of potable water from effluent lines to overflow in Fallbrook Creek	NPDES Order No. R9-2012-004

Enforcement Actions for September 2016

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/ Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
09/14/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Decco Casting, El Cajon	Deficient BMP implementation	NPDES Industrial General Permit No. 2014-0057-DWQ
09/20/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Peter and Karel De Jong, Hollandia Dairy, San Marcos	Illicit discharge of milk product into San Marcos Creek	NPDES Industrial General Permit No. 2014-0057-DWQ
09/21/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Pultarps Manufacturing, El Cajon	Deficient BMP implementation	NPDES Industrial General Permit No. 2014-0057-DWQ
09/23/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Hollandia Farms Inc., Hollandia Dairy Redevelopment Phase 1 & 2, San Marcos	Failure to update enrollment information for additional acreage	NPDES Construction General Permit No. 2009-0009-DWQ
09/26/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	Deficient annual reports for 2013-2014 and 2015-2016	NPDES Order No. R9-2012-0006
09/28/2016	Staff Enforcement Letter	VCVP LP, Nelson Pad Grading, Valley Center	Deficient BMP implementation	NPDES Construction General Permit No. 2009-0009-DWQ

Table 1: August 2016 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflows 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	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area
		(Gallons)			(%)					
Coronado City	City Of Coronado CS	3,725	150	3,575	4%	96%		6.6	39.3	24,697
Fallbrook Public Utility District	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside of CS	50	0	0	0%	0%	1*	4.6	76.8	23,000
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater Disctict CS	700	700	0	100%	0%		16.7	205.0	67,000
Ramona MWD	Santa Maria CS	100	0	0	0%	0%	2*	4.0	45.0	13,174
Rancho Santa Fe Community Services District	Rancho Santa Fe Sanitation District Plant CS	875	875	0	100%	0%		6.0	62.0	3,550
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	26,700	18,700	0	70%	0%	3*	145.0	3,002.0	2,186,810
San Juan Capistrano City	City of San Juan Capistrano CS	70	70	0	100%	0%		0.4	125.0	40,000
	Totals for Public Spills	32,220	20,495	3,575						
	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 50 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

2* All 100 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

3* 26,700 gallons were discharged to land. 18,700 gallons were recovered, and 8,000 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

Table 2: August 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)			(%)				
Carlsbad MWD	Carlsbad MWD CS	80	80	0	100%	0%		69,420	22,000
Coronado City	City of Coronado CS	5	5	0	100%	0%		24,697	10,000
		3	3	0	100%	0%			
		30	30	0	100%	0%			
Escondido City	HARRF Disch To San Elijo OO CS	612	540	72	88%	12%		142,000	53,848
Fallbrook Public Utility Dist	Fallbrook Plant 1, Oceanside of CS	65	60	5	92%	8%		23,000	4,683
Laguna Beach City	City of Laguna Beach CS	10	10	0	100%	0%		18,000	6,650
Leucadia Wastewater District	Leucadia Wastewater District CS	10	0	0	0%	0%	1*	67,000	20,680
Oceanside City	City of Oceanside Collection System, La Salina WWTP	5,166	0	5,166	0%	100%		171,455	41,750
Poway City	City of Poway CS	303	14	0	5%	0%	2*	43,930	12,205
San Diego City	San Diego City CS (Wastewater Collection System)	57	57	0	100%	0%		2,186,810	267,237
		36	36	0	100%	0%			
		5,514	5,514	0	100%	0%			
		293	293	0	100%	0%			
Vista City	City of Vista CS	100	100	0	100%	0%		90,000	16,383
	Totals	12,284	6,742	5,243					

*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* All 10 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

2* 303 gallons were discharged to land. 14 gallons were recovered, and 289 gallons seeped into the ground and/or evaporated.

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

Location	Start Date	Total Volume	Total Recovered	Total Reaching Surface Waters	Percent Recovered	Percent Reaching Surface Waters	Additional Details
		(Gallons)			(%)		
Dry Weather[1]							
Tijuana River	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No dry weather Transboundary Flows in August 2016.
Total Dry Weather		n/a					
Wet Weather[2]							
Tijuana River	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No wet weather Transboundary Flows in August 2016.
Total Wet Weather		n/a					
Total Wet Weather		n/a					

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.