

California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
San Diego Region  
David Gibson, Executive Officer



Executive Officer's Report  
June 10, 2020

Table of Contents

**Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities ..... 2**

1. Personnel Report ..... 2

**Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues..... 2**

1. Red Tide in San Diego ..... 2

2. Draft Supplemental Vapor Intrusion Guidance: A Decision Framework for Cleanup and Mitigation..... 5

3. San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Update ..... 8

4. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – March 2020 (*Attachment B-4*)..... 9

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

## Part A – San Diego Region Staff Activities

### 1. Personnel Report

*Staff Contact: Dulce Romero*

An updated staff list of the San Diego Water Board can be viewed at:

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board\\_info/agendas/2020/jun/StaffList\\_June2020.pdf](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_info/agendas/2020/jun/StaffList_June2020.pdf).

#### Recruitment

- The recruitment process continues for the Assistant Executive Officer vacancy and an Engineering Geologist vacancy in the Site Restoration Unit.

#### Recent Hires

Congratulations to Sasha Smirensky who began work on June 1, 2020, as an Engineering Geologist in the Site Restoration & Agricultural Program Unit. Sasha will be working primarily on projects involving impacts to soil and groundwater. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of California, Davis, with an emphasis in geochemistry. Sasha has California's Geologist-in-Training (GIT) certification and has considerable experience conducting geotechnical investigations using a variety of methods to test and evaluate subsurface conditions. Her hands-on field and geotechnical experience are welcome additions to the collective expertise of our office.

Elizabeth Nguyen also joined us on June 1, 2020, as an Office Technician (Typing) in the Mission Services Support Unit. Elizabeth will be assisting us primarily on a variety of clerical functions to support the San Diego Region programs.

Information on our vacancies can be found 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/](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about_us/employment/).

## Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

### 1. Red Tide in San Diego

*Staff Contact: Chad Loflen*

Beginning in April, many San Diego Region residents witnessed the formation of an algal bloom in the nearshore ocean, commonly known as a "red tide." While the red tide has been featured in the local and national news media for its nighttime bioluminescent displays (Figure 1), the San Diego Water Board has received multiple notifications of fish kills associated with the bloom, including questions on the reasoning for the kills and the source of the red tide. At this point, data from local monitoring efforts suggest the fish kills are associated with oxygen depletion from bloom die-off, rather than from toxicity caused by the red tide.

The State of California monitors ocean algal blooms, which include red tides, as part of a multi-agency monitoring consortium called the Southern California Coastal Ocean Observing System (SCCOOS). SCCOOS coordinates federal, state, and local monitoring programs as part of a national ocean monitoring system. The Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) coordinates the harmful algal bloom program for SCCOOS in conjunction with the California Department of Public Health. Algal blooms, including red tides, are well documented in historical records and monitoring, though it has been hypothesized that blooms have been increasing in many areas worldwide in response to anthropogenic inputs.

This particular bloom is caused by the dinoflagellate *Lingulodinium polyedra*. Dinoflagellates are single-celled eukaryotes that are capable of photosynthesis. The name red tide comes from the red color this species has from the production of chlorophyll. This red tide is unusual due to its prolonged length (typical blooms last one to two weeks) and in the record biomass of the bloom itself. The uniqueness of this bloom is hypothesized to be due to a combination of warm temperatures and the late-season record rainfall experienced in April.

Questions from the public have arisen regarding the potential risk of toxin production from the bloom, as some marine algal blooms can produce toxins that can make fish and shellfish unsafe to eat. While *Lingulodinium polyedra* has not been known to be a toxin producer in California, SCCOOS has stated monitoring is underway as a precaution due to the duration and magnitude of the bloom. The California Department of Public Health is conducting work to assess the human health risks and make recommendations related to harmful algal blooms.

The observed fish die-offs associated with the bloom are likely due to anoxic conditions, which commonly occur when algae in large blooms die-off and increase oxygen demand as they begin to decay. Areas especially susceptible to anoxic conditions are typically enclosed bays and estuaries, which have warmer temperatures and limited circulation. However, reported die-offs along the coastal nearshore have been observed with this bloom. A high-resolution water quality monitoring station, recently installed at the SIO pier for climate change, has been able to provide some insight into bloom impacts. Monitoring results for the pier station show anoxic conditions in the nearshore, with multiple crashes in dissolved oxygen levels to lethal levels, including 0 mg/L (Figure 2).

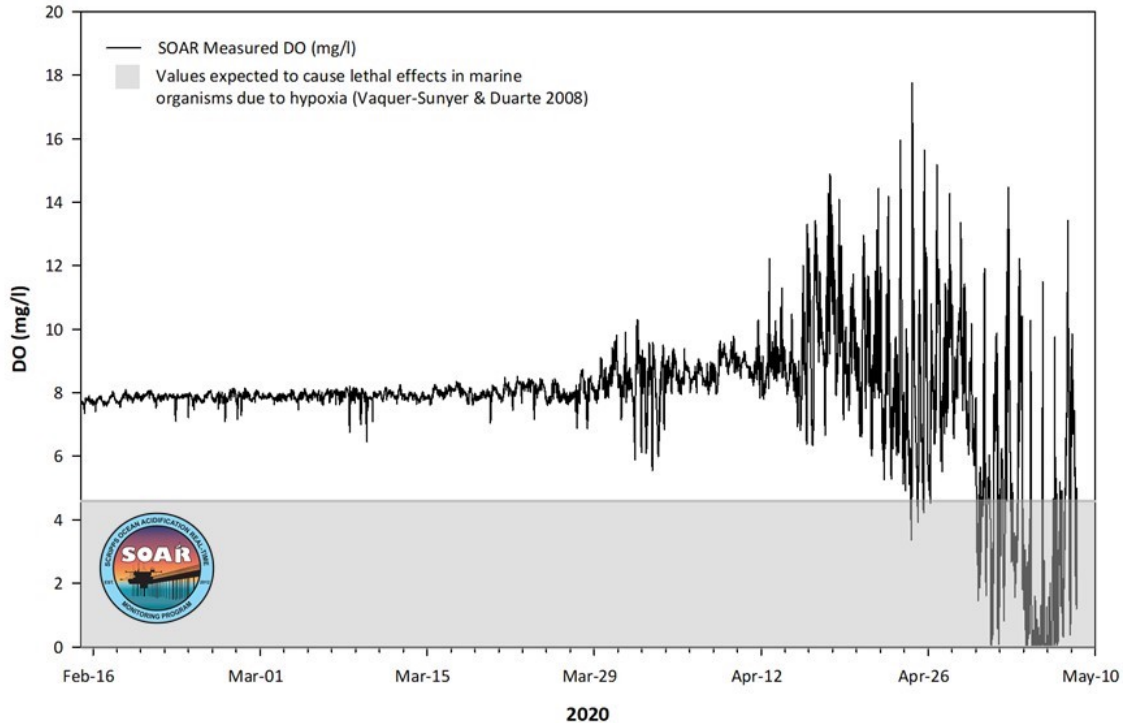
Staff will continue to review monitoring information and results for the bloom and potential toxicity. Additional information regarding this and other red tides can be found on the SCCOOS webpage: <https://sccoos.org/california-hab-bulletin/red-tide/>.

*Figure 1. Photo of Bioluminescence at SIO Pier (source: UCSD)*



Philipp Arndt, UCSD

**Figure 2. Dissolved Oxygen Results at SIO Pier (source: SIO)  
Scripps Pier Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l)**



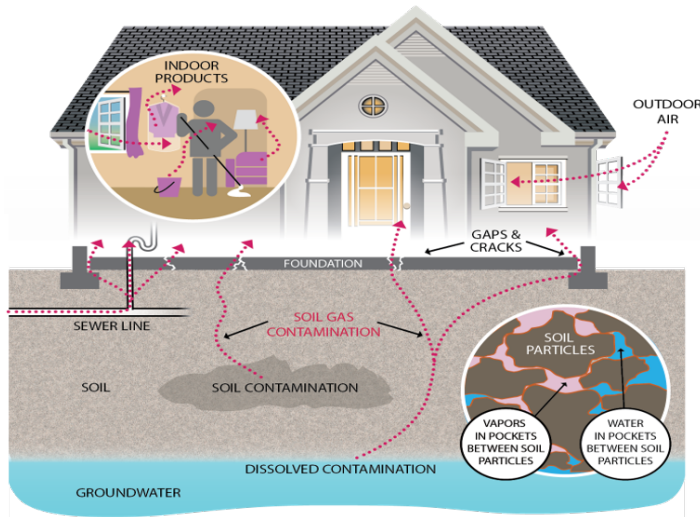
Sam Clements, UCSD/SIO

## 2. Draft Supplemental Vapor Intrusion Guidance: A Decision Framework for Cleanup and Mitigation

*Staff Contact: Lara Quetin*

Vapor intrusion (VI) occurs when volatile chemicals present in soil gas (also known as soil vapor) in the ground below a building move upward into the building through cracks and other openings in the foundation (e.g., plumbing conduits; Figure 1). If concentrations in the air inside the building are high enough, they may pose a risk to human health. Trichloroethene (TCE), a volatile chemical used for numerous industrial and commercial applications, has been identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as having short-term health effects at relatively low concentrations. TCE exposure through the VI pathway, therefore, has been a recent focus of site cleanup practitioners and regulators. VI science, including the approach to evaluate the risk from exposure to TCE, has been rapidly evolving, which necessitates consideration of new data and periodic revision of published guidance.

Figure 1: Toxic vapors in indoor air can come from multiple sources including underground contamination, consumer products, and outdoor air. Vapors originating from underground sources can infiltrate buildings through foundation cracks and other conduits.



The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SF Bay Regional Water Board), and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) have developed a new guidance document titled [Supplemental Guidance: Screening and Evaluating Vapor Intrusion](#) (Guidance) that was available for public review and comment through June 1, 2020.

The Guidance recommends a consistent approach to screening California buildings for VI risk to building occupants and outlines a framework for deciding when cleanup and/or mitigation is needed. The Guidance is not a stand-alone document and should be used in conjunction with existing California guidance: DTSC Vapor Intrusion Guidance,<sup>1</sup> DTSC Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Advisory,<sup>2</sup> and SF Bay Regional Water Board Interim Framework.<sup>3</sup> When there is conflict with the historical guidance documents, the Guidance is recommended until the other documents are updated and revised. The Guidance does not address petroleum releases from underground storage tanks.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> DTSC. 2011a. Final Guidance for the Evaluation and Mitigation of Subsurface Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air (Vapor Intrusion Guidance). California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control. October.

<sup>2</sup> DTSC. 2011b. Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Advisory. California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control. Revision 1. October.

<sup>3</sup> SF Bay Regional Water Board. 2014. Interim Framework for Assessment of Vapor Intrusion at TCE-Contaminated Sites in the San Francisco Bay Region. California Environmental Protection Agency, Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region. October.

<sup>4</sup> Petroleum releases from USTs must be evaluated for vapor intrusion using the State Water Board's Resolution 2012-0062, Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank (UST) Case Closure Policy (LTCP) adopted November 6, 2012 (State Water Board, 2012b).

**Background:** Site cleanup practitioners and state regulators have historically used a variety of methods to assess vapor migration and predict if subsurface concentrations pose a risk to building occupants, resulting in a variety of VI assessment approaches from site to site. The Guidance establishes consistent VI assessment methodology through a four-step framework (see the flowchart on page 11 of the Guidance):

1. Prioritize buildings and select sampling approach for VI evaluation;
2. Evaluate VI risk using soil gas data;
3. Evaluate VI risk using concurrently collected indoor air, sub-slab, and outdoor air data; and
4. Decide if risk management is needed to address current and future VI risk.

**Attenuation Factors:** When a vapor-forming chemical (VFC) moves from the subsurface into a building, its concentration is reduced due to the migration process and dilution with indoor air. The attenuation factor (AF) is the ratio between the indoor air concentration for a given VFC and its subsurface concentration. The greater the concentration reduction, the smaller the AF. The Guidance recommends use of the USEPA<sup>5</sup> empirically derived AF of 0.03 to screen sites using sub-slab and deeper soil gas data. The 2011 DTSC Vapor Intrusion Guidance recommends a sub-slab soil gas AF of 0.05 and a deeper soil gas AF range of 0.0005 to 0.002. The new AF of 0.03 recommended in the Guidance is similar to the existing sub-slab AF but is more conservative than the existing deeper soil gas AF range. This means that indoor air concentrations predicted using the new AF of 0.03 (which applies to both sub-slab and deeper soil gas data) are more likely to lead to additional investigation and mitigation than previously encountered.

The Guidance does not recommend the use of mathematical models for deriving AFs as they do not consider preferential pathways of VFCs. Although USEPA's AF of 0.03 has been put forth in the Guidance, the document also recommends consideration of data in the State Water Board's publicly accessible GeoTracker database to evaluate whether development of a California-specific AF is warranted. This evaluation will be included in future iterations of the Guidance.

**Lines of Evidence:** To assess preferential pathways of VFCs, the Guidance recommends the use of multiple lines of evidence (LOEs). Multiple LOEs reduce the considerable uncertainty associated with individual LOEs due to the spatial and temporal variability of VFCs in groundwater, soil gas, and indoor air. Subsurface concentration data, however, are the preferred LOE to evaluate future risk to current or future building occupants. Because building use may change over time, current indoor air concentration data may not necessarily predict long-term indoor air quality.

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<sup>5</sup> USEPA. 2015a. OSWER Technical Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the Vapor Intrusion Pathway from Subsurface Vapor Sources to Indoor Air. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. Publication 9200.2-154. June.

**Potential Preferential Pathways:** Conventional VI assessment methods (i.e., soil gas and groundwater sampling and prediction of indoor air concentrations using AFs) may not fully represent the potential risk posed by VFCs. Recent scientific literature highlights the importance of sewer lines as a potential preferential pathway for vapor migration as these lines may transport VFCs beneath or directly into buildings. In addition, numerous sites may have compromised sewer plumbing systems including cracked or punctured pipes, loose fittings, degraded toilet gaskets (e.g., wax rings), and dry plumbing traps (e.g., p-traps), which can increase the risk of VI intrusion.

### **3. San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Update**

*Staff Contacts: Tanya Nelson and Ben Neill*

#### **San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Decommissioning Briefing**

Southern California Edison (SCE) gave a general briefing regarding the decommissioning<sup>6</sup> of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (SONGS) on April 29, 2020, to the federal Department of the Navy (DoN), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the San Diego Water Board (Attachment 1). SCE provided the briefing to update the agencies on the SONGS decommissioning process, timeline, and path forward for regulatory oversight. The NRC has complete regulatory and compliance authority over the decommissioning of SONGS, including the radiological aspects of the decommissioning. Additional information regarding NRC's regulation of SONGS is available at this website:

<https://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/decommissioning/power-reactor/songs/decommissioning-plans.html>

Any site cleanup activities will either be regulated under the Camp Pendleton Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) or a separate agreement with the NRC and DTSC. The FFA agencies, which include the DoN, USEPA, DTSC, and San Diego Water Board, plan to meet and discuss the future regulation of any cleanup sites discovered during the decommissioning of SONGS.

The regulatory agencies provide oversight of SONGS via the following authorities: DTSC oversees the facilities Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit; USEPA operates under a Memorandum of Understanding with NRC and supports RCRA corrective actions; NRC oversees the radiological cleanup; and San Diego Water Board oversees compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permits for ocean outfall, industrial storm water, and construction storm water discharges. The San Diego Water Board's Wetland Restoration and Protection Unit may participate if any work requires dredge or fill activity in waters of the United States or State that requires a Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certification or waste discharge requirements. The Groundwater Protection Unit may participate if historical waste debris is determined to be a threat to water quality or if it requires assessment and removal.

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<sup>6</sup> Information regarding the decommissioning of SONGS was previously provided in the [April 2018 EO Report](#) and in a SONGS informational item on the [June 20, 2018 Board Meeting Agenda](#).



Staff will continue to update the Board as additional information becomes available.

### **SONGS Notice of Violation and Investigative Order**

Throughout decommissioning and demolition, SCE continues to operate a small sewage treatment plant (STP) at SONGS that discharges treated effluent to the Pacific Ocean through SONGS ocean outfall. On March 25, 2020, SCE reported that the SONGS STP received a sudden influx of up to 20,000 gallons of wastewater from an unknown source which caused the STP to release between 6,000 to 7,000 gallons of partially treated wastewater in violation of SONGS National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. On March 30, 2020, SCE submitted the *San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Sewage Treatment Upset Report* which includes suggested corrective actions to address the violation. In addition, SCE provided the following update on their website to inform the public regarding the wastewater release: <https://www.songscommunity.com/need-to-know/overview/update-on-wastewater-release-from-san-onofre-sewage-treatment-plant>.

On April 2, 2020, Representative Mike Levin<sup>7</sup> (CA-49) sent a letter to SCE asking several questions about the sewage release including the causes, potential impacts, and future actions to prevent future releases. On April 10, 2020, SCE responded to Rep. Levin's questions (Attachment 2). On April 16, 2020, the San Diego Water Board issued Notice of Violation No. R9-2020-0123 and Investigative Order No. R9-2020-0124 to SCE (Attachment 3). The Investigative Order requires SCE to provide additional technical information regarding the sewage release by June 15, 2020. For copies of the Attachments mentioned in this article, please contact Ben Neill ([Ben.Neill@Waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Ben.Neill@Waterboards.ca.gov)) or Tanya Nelson ([Tanya.Nelson@Waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Tanya.Nelson@Waterboards.ca.gov))

## **4. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Transboundary Flows from Mexico in the San Diego Region – March 2020 (Attachment B-4)**

*Staff Contact: Keith Yaeger*

Sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges from public 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, thereby threatening public health, adversely affecting aquatic life, and impairing 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, the inundation of property, and the pollution of rivers, estuaries, and beaches.

### **Sanitary Sewer 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*

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<sup>7</sup> Rep. Levin's letter to SCE is available at the following website: <https://mikelevin.house.gov/media/press-releases/rep-mike-levin-demands-answers-operations-san-onofre-nuclear-generating-station>

(CIWQS). These SSO spills are required to be reported under the [Statewide General SSO Order](#)<sup>8</sup>, the [San Diego Regional General SSO Order](#)<sup>9</sup>, and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities<sup>10</sup> report this information voluntarily. Most 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](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:

- Table 1: March 2020 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 2: March 2020 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events
- Table 3: March 2020 - Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source

A summary view of information on SSO trends is provided in the following attached figures:

- Figure 1: Number of SSOs per Month
- Figure 2: Volume of SSOs per Month

These figures show the number and total volume of sewage spills per month from March 2019 to March 2020. During this period, 41 of the 63 collection systems in the San Diego Region regulated under the Statewide SSO Program reported one or more sewage spills. Twenty-two collection systems did not report any sewage spills. A total of 327 sewage spills were reported and over two million gallons of sewage reached surface waters.

Additional information about the San Diego Water Board sewage overflow regulatory program is available at [https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/ss0/index.shtml](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/ss0/index.shtml).

## Transboundary Flows

Water and wastewater in the Tijuana River and from canyons located along the international border ultimately drain from the City of Tijuana, Mexico into the United

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<sup>8</sup> 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*.

<sup>9</sup> San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

States (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 that capture dry weather transboundary flows for treatment at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) 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.

From March 1, 2020 to April 6, 2020, there were three reported dry weather transboundary flows and one reported wet weather transboundary flow. In total, the reported transboundary flows during this period resulted in over 1.5 billion gallons of contaminated water<sup>11</sup> flowing from Mexico into the United States. In addition, USIBWC reported that Pump Station CILA was shut down on March 1, 2020 and has not indicated if or when Pump Station CILA resumed operation. It can be assumed that transboundary flows occurred at the Tijuana River main channel during wet weather periods, as defined in Order No. R9-2014-0009. Details on the transboundary flows reported in March 2020 are provided in the attached tables:

- Table 4: March 2020 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event
- Table 5: March 2020 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Weather Condition

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)<sup>12</sup> 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 U.S./Mexico border, provides secondary treatment for a portion of the sewage from Tijuana, Mexico 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. R9-2014-0009.
- Several pump stations and wastewater treatment plants in Tijuana, Mexico.
- The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA in the City of Tijuana diverts dry weather transboundary flows from the Tijuana River. The flows are diverted to a

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<sup>11</sup> As used in this report, the term "contaminated water" is intended to refer to water that either meets the definition of "contamination" under Water Code section 13050(k) or that creates, or threatens to create, a condition of "pollution" under Water Code section 13050(l).

<sup>12</sup> The Mexican section of the IBWC.

discharge point at the Pacific Ocean shoreline, approximately 5.6 miles south of the U.S./Mexico border; or the flows can be diverted to SBIWTP or another wastewater treatment plant in Tijuana, depending on how Tijuana's public utility department (CESPT) directs the flow into the collection system. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather river flows and any river flows over 1,000 liters per second (35.3 cubic feet per second, 22.8 MGD).

Additional information about sewage pollution within the Tijuana River Watershed is available at

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water\\_issues/programs/tijuana\\_river\\_valley\\_strategy/sewage\\_issue.html](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/tijuana_river_valley_strategy/sewage_issue.html).

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

June 10, 2020

APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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

**Action Agenda Items – San Diego Water Board**

**July 2020  
No Meeting Scheduled**

**August 12, 2020  
Remote Meeting**

<b>Action Agenda Item</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Draft Complete</b>	<b>Written Comments Due</b>	<b>Consent Item</b>
Rescission of Order No. 86-32, An Order Prohibiting the Discharge of Wastes Beyond the Limits of Lands Owned or Controlled by Color Spot Foliage Inc., Near Fallbrook, San Diego County ( <i>Bushnell</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	50%	16-June-20	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 93-69, Waste Discharge Requirements for Oak Crest Estates, Inc. and Rainbow Municipal Water District, Oak Crest Treatment Plant, San Diego County ( <i>Bushnell</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	75%	30-June-20	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 94-150, Waste Discharge Requirements for Pauma Valley Investment Trust, Rancho Corrido Trailer Park, San Diego County ( <i>Komeylyan</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	75%	22-June-20	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 95-84, WDRs for Tocalota Springs RV Park ( <i>Bushnell</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	75%	30-June-20	Yes
Master Reclamation Permit for Civita Development Project, San Diego County ( <i>Komeylyan</i> )	New Master Recycling Permit	75%	12-June-20	No

**September 9, 2020  
Remote Meeting**

<b>Action Agenda Item</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Draft Complete</b>	<b>Written Comments Due</b>	<b>Consent Item</b>
Rescission of Order No. 88-50, Waste Discharge Requirements for Ramona Canyon RV Resort ( <i>Bushnell</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	25%	TBD	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 93-12, Waste Discharge Requirements for Puerta La Cruz Conservation Camp ( <i>Bushnell</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	25%	TBD	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 93-69, Waste Discharge Requirements for Fallbrook Kamp Retreat ( <i>Komeylyan</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	25%	TBD	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 94-21, Waste Discharge Requirements for Champagne Lakes RV Resort ( <i>Komeylyan</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	25%	TBD	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 94-107, Waste Discharge Requirements for Dos Picos Park ( <i>Bushnell</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	25%	TBD	Yes
Rescission of Order No. 95-89, Waste Discharge Requirements for Heavenly Oaks Residential Community ( <i>Bushnell</i> )	Waste Discharge Requirement Rescission	25%	TBD	Yes
California Environmental Quality Air Act for Biological Objectives ( <i>Loflen</i> )	Resolution	90%	2-May-19	No
Basin Plan Update to Incorporate Biological Objectives for the San Diego Region ( <i>Loflen</i> )	Basin Plan Update	90%	2-May-19	No

<b>Action Agenda Item</b>	<b>Action Type</b>	<b>Draft Complete</b>	<b>Written Comments Due</b>	<b>Consent Item</b>
Operational Plan 2020-2021 ( <i>Gibson</i> )	Informational Item	NA	NA	No



**Agenda Items Requested by Board Members**  
**February 12, 2020**

<b>Requested Agenda Item</b>	<b>Board Member</b>	<b>Status</b>
Climate change science and strategy update	Abarbanel	In Progress
Tijuana River Valley water quality update and future funding opportunities.	Abarbanel	In Progress

**March 5, 2020**

<b>Requested Agenda Item</b>	<b>Board Member</b>	<b>Status</b>
Informational item regarding progress at Lake San Marcos and an Executive Officer's Report prior to the meeting.	Abarbanel	In Progress
Reschedule statutorily required stakeholder meeting with USEPA regarding border water quality issues, which was cancelled in March 2020	Abarbanel	USEPA currently has plans to reschedule the stakeholder meeting to May 2020
Informational item regarding the University of California San Diego (UCSD) Climate Action Plan.	Strawn	August 2020

**May 13, 2020**

<b>Requested Agenda Item</b>	<b>Board Member</b>	<b>Status</b>
Meeting with Commercial Agricultural Program staff to discuss available resources to assist the agricultural community in complying with regulatory requirements	Anderson	In Progress
Send an appointment request to all Board members for the tentatively scheduled June 2, 2020 USEPA Public Stakeholder meeting regarding the use of funds appropriated for water quality projects in the Tijuana River Valley.	Abarbanel	Completed 5/13/2020

**Table 1: March 2020 – Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events**

<b>Responsible Collection System Agency</b>	<b>Total Volume (Gallons)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total Recovered (Gallons)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Surface Water Body Affected<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Miles of Pressure Sewer</b>	<b>Miles of Gravity Sewer</b>	<b>Population in Service Area<sup>7</sup></b>
City of Imperial Beach	150	150	0	0	150	Not Applicable	4.6	39.5	26,337
City of Laguna Beach	2,150	0	0	0	2,150	Not Applicable	9	86	18,000
City of San Diego	35	35	0	0	35	Not Applicable	141.3	3,034.9	2,500,000
City of San Diego	55	55	0	0	55	Not Applicable	141.3	3,034.9	2,500,000

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

<sup>6</sup> 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.”

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

<b>Responsible Collection System Agency</b>	<b>Total Volume (Gallons)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total Recovered (Gallons)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Surface Water Body Affected<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Miles of Pressure Sewer</b>	<b>Miles of Gravity Sewer</b>	<b>Population in Service Area<sup>7</sup></b>
City of San Diego	85	85	0	0	85	Not Applicable	141.3	3,034.9	2,500,000
City of San Diego	29	29	0	0	29	Not Applicable	141.3	3,034.9	2,500,000
Murrieta Western Municipal Water District	250	250	0	0	250	Not Applicable	0.0	200.0	7,200
San Diego County Department of Public Works	39	39	0	0	39	Not Applicable	5.5	422.0	154,716
United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	3,375	2,700	675	500	2,200	San Onofre Creek	39.2	125.0	80,509

**Table 2: March 2020 – Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events**

<b>Responsible Collection System Agency</b>	<b>Total Volume (Gallons)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total Recovered (Gallons)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain &amp; Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Surface Water Body Affected<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Population in Service Area<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Number of Lateral Connections</b>
City of Coronado	3	3	0	3	Not Applicable	10,000	24,697
City of El Cajon	45	40	5	40	Not Reported	103,894	16,950
City of Laguna Beach	15	15	0	15	Not Applicable	18,000	6,650
City of San Diego	164	164	0	164	Not Applicable	2,500,000	264,998
City of San Diego	810	810	0	810	Not Applicable	2,500,000	264,998
City of San Diego	115	115	0	115	Not Applicable	2,500,000	264,998
City of San Diego	125	125	0	125	Not Applicable	2,500,000	264,998
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	35	0	0	35	Not Applicable	15,451	69,957

<sup>1</sup> Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.”

<sup>6</sup> As reported in the Collection System Questionnaire required under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

<b>Responsible Collection System Agency</b>	<b>Total Volume (Gallons)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total Recovered (Gallons)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain &amp; Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Surface Water Body Affected<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Population in Service Area<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Number of Lateral Connections</b>
San Diego County Department of Public Works	308	308	0	308	Not Applicable	154,716	33,600
San Diego County Department of Public Works	31	15	0	31	Not Applicable	154,716	33,600
South Coast Water District	40	40	0	40	Not Applicable	14,762	42,000
South Coast Water District	50	0	0	50	Not Applicable	14,762	42,000
Ramona Municipal Water District	10	0	0	10	Not Applicable	15,000	3,799

**Table 3: March 2020 – Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source**

<b>Spill Type</b>	<b>Month/Year</b>	<b>Number of Spills</b>	<b>Total Volume (Gallons)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Total Recovered (Gallons)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain &amp; Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)<sup>4</sup></b>
Public Spills	March 2020	8	2,793	643	0	2,793
Federal Spills	March 2020	1	3,375	2,700	675	2,700
Private Spills	March 2020	13	1,751	1,635	5	1,746
<b>All Spills</b>	<b>March 2020</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7,919</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>7,239</b>

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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: Number of SSOs per Month**

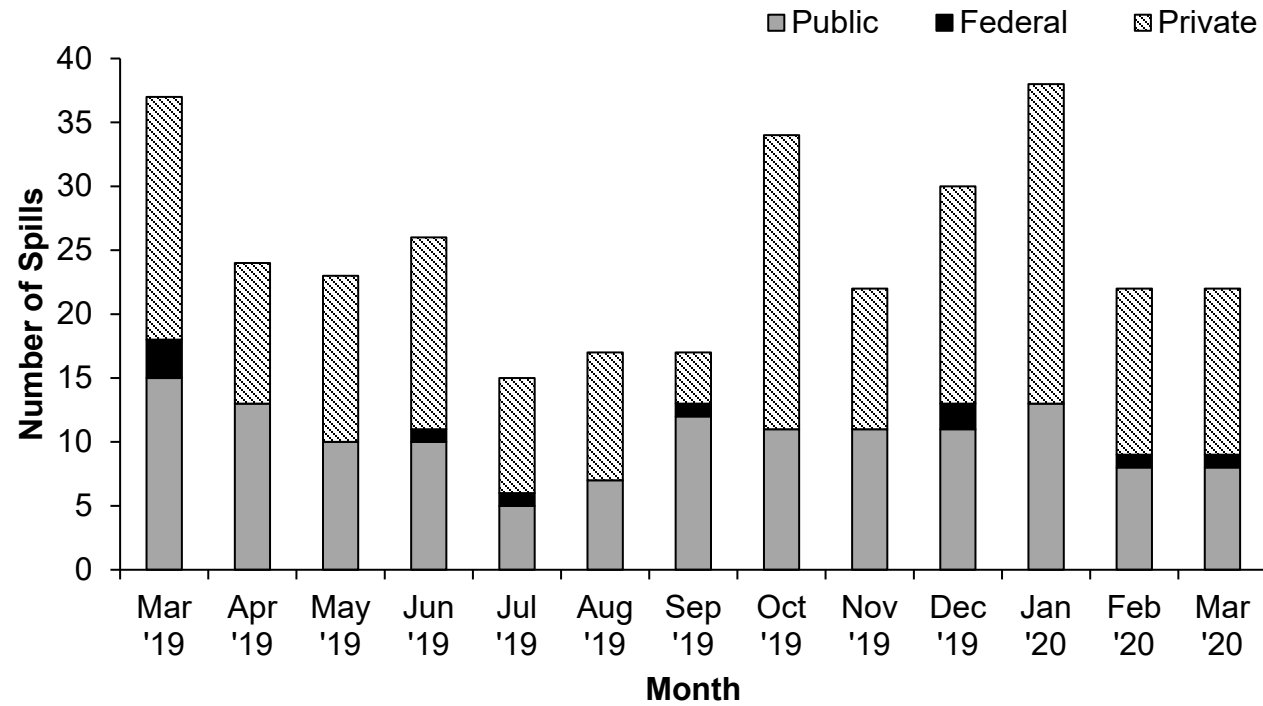


Figure 1: The number of public, federal, and private sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) per month from March 2019 to March 2020.

**Figure 2: Volume of SSOs per Month**

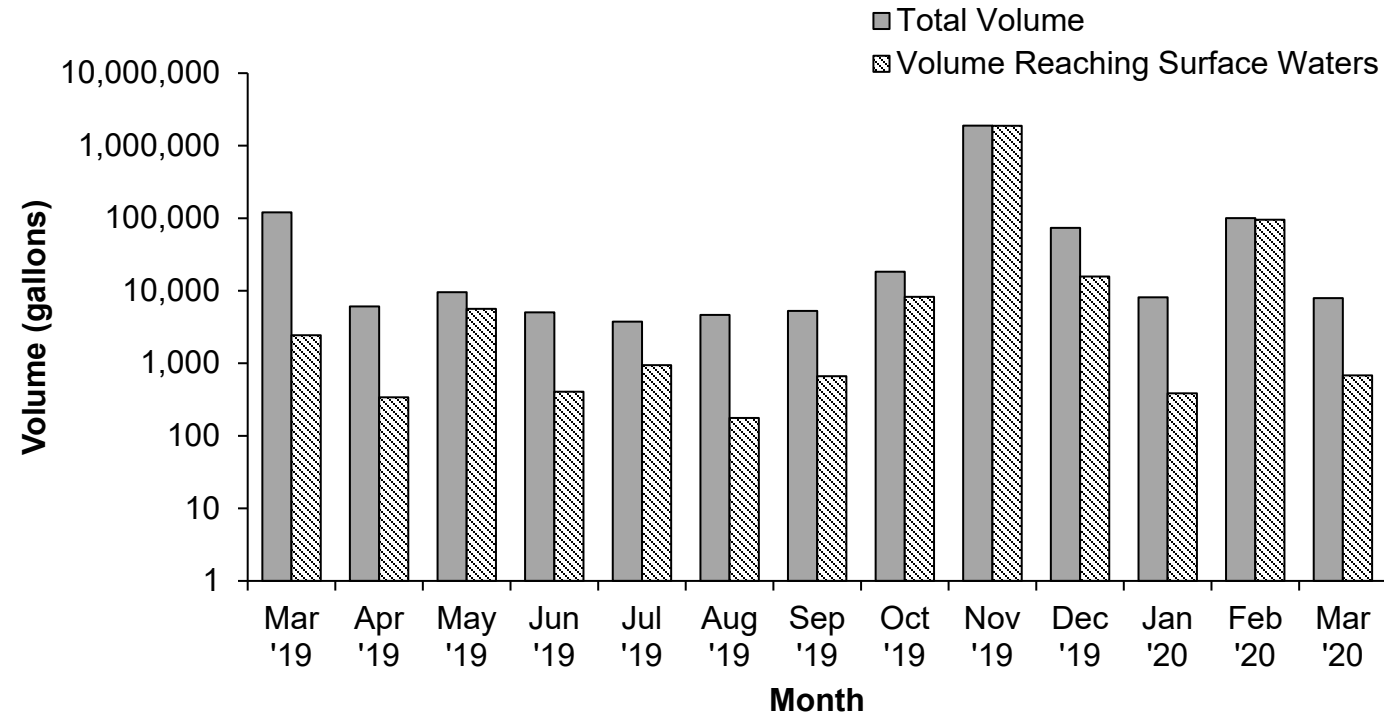


Figure 2: The volume of public, federal, and private sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) per month from March 2019 to March 2020. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in SSO volumes.



**Table 4: March 2020 – Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event<sup>1</sup>**

Location	Date(s) of Transboundary Flow	Weather Condition <sup>2</sup>	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details
Tijuana River	3/1/20 to 3/9/20	Dry	503,241,000	0	503,241,000	USIBWC reported that Pump Station CILA was shut down on March 1, 2020. USIBWC did not report if or when Pump Station CILA resumed operation. With Pump Station CILA shut down, flows in the Tijuana River bypassed the river diversion structure and crossed the U.S./ Mexico border. USIBWC reported that the cause of the transboundary flow was due to rainfall in the Tijuana Basin.
Tijuana River	3/10/20 to 3/22/20	Wet	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	USIBWC reported that Pump Station CILA was shut down on March 1, 2020. USIBWC did not report if or when Pump Station CILA resumed operation. With Pump Station CILA shut down, it is assumed that flows in the Tijuana River bypassed the river diversion structure and crossed the U.S./ Mexico border.
Stewart's Drain Canyon Collector	3/16/20	Wet	20,196	0	20,196	USIBWC reported that the cause of the transboundary flow was due to a sudden and unexpected surge of water from Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> Transboundary flow volumes are obtained from self-monitoring reports submitted by USIBWC under Order No. R9-2014-0009.

<sup>2</sup> Order No. R9-2014-0009 requires monthly reporting of all dry weather transboundary flows defined as the preceding 72 hours have been without precipitation greater than 0.1 inch, based on the Goat Canyon Pump Station rain gauge. Wet weather transboundary flows are not required to be reported and information is provided voluntarily.

Location	Date(s) of Transboundary Flow	Weather Condition <sup>2</sup>	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details
Tijuana River	3/23/20 to 3/27/20	Dry	454,997,000	0	454,997,000	USIBWC reported that Pump Station CILA was shut down on March 1, 2020. USIBWC did not report if or when Pump Station CILA resumed operation. With Pump Station CILA shut down, flows in the Tijuana River bypassed the river diversion structure and crossed the U.S./ Mexico border. USIBWC reported that the cause of the transboundary flow was due to rainfall in the Tijuana Basin.
Tijuana River	3/28/20 to 3/29/20	Wet	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	USIBWC reported that Pump Station CILA was shut down on March 1, 2020. USIBWC did not report if or when Pump Station CILA resumed operation. With Pump Station CILA shut down, it is assumed that flows in the Tijuana River bypassed the river diversion structure and crossed the U.S./ Mexico border.
Tijuana River	3/30/20 to 4/6/20	Dry	544,751,000	0	544,751,000	USIBWC reported that Pump Station CILA was shut down on March 1, 2020. USIBWC did not report if or when Pump Station CILA resumed operation. With Pump Station CILA shut down, flows in the Tijuana River bypassed the river diversion structure and crossed the U.S./ Mexico border. USIBWC reported that the cause of the transboundary flow was due to rainfall in the Tijuana Basin.

**Table 5: March 2020 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Weather Condition**

<b>Weather Condition<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Month/Year</b>	<b>Total Volume (Gallons)</b>	<b>Total Recovered (Gallons)</b>	<b>Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)</b>
Dry Weather	March 2020	1,502,989,000 <sup>2</sup>	0	1,502,989,000
Wet Weather	March 2020	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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<sup>1</sup> Order No. R9-2014-0009 requires monthly reporting of all dry weather transboundary flows. Wet weather transboundary flows are not required to be reported. All wet weather transboundary flow information is provided voluntarily.

<sup>2</sup> The volumes reported for March 2020 include transboundary flows that occurred from March 1, 2020 through April 6, 2020.