California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report
December 8, 2021

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The December 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. Border Water Quality Efforts

Staff Contact: David Gibson

On November 8, 2021, Radhika Fox, the US EPA Assistant Administrator for Water, announced the preferred set of projects for the $300 million authorized by Congress in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) to address border water quality issues in the Tijuana River[1]. The announcement was made at the November 8, 2021 Eligible Public Entities Coordination Group (EPECG). She announced that the review of the priority projects, pending final selection, would include a 35 MGD expansion of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (ITP) and a 60 MGD Tijuana River Diversion System and Advanced Primary Treatment Plant to be located in the U.S. in San Ysidro. The expanded ITP will treat most of the sewage from metropolitan Tijuana and provides for the potential for recycled water reuse in Mexico. The projects also include the construction of a new 5 MGD San Antonio de los Buenos wastewater treatment plant (SABTP), reuse of effluent from two treatment plants in Tijuana, and significant repairs and upgrades of the collection system in Tijuana. A Fact Sheet and a copy of the November 8, 2021 EPECG Presentation are available at https://www.epa.gov/sustainable-water-infrastructure/usmca-tijuana-river-watershed.

The projects identified by EPA focus primarily on the key concerns and project priorities identified jointly by the Water Board, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, City of Imperial Beach, the Port of San Diego, City of Chula Vista, City of Coronado, City of National City, State Lands Commission, and Surfrider International in Resolution R9-2019-0246[2]. The cost of the Comprehensive Infrastructure Solution proposed by EPA is $566 million. EPA is working with agencies and representatives of elected officials in both countries to identify funding strategies for the $266 million not covered by the available $300 million from the USMCA. EPA leadership has been meeting with state and federal agencies in Mexico and convened a U.S.-Mexico Binational Meeting on Transborder Water Pollution on November 22, 2021. The U.S. Consulate General issued a Joint Statement regarding the Meeting: U.S. – Mexico Binational Meeting on Transborder Water Pollution - U.S. Embassy & Consulates in Mexico (usembassy.gov)

The Commissioner of the U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), Dr. Maria-Elena Giner, visited San Diego on November 10, 2021 and met with stakeholders including the staff from Congressional Representatives and US Senators Feinstein and Padilla, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, City of Imperial Beach, Port of San Diego, City of Chula Vista, City of Coronado, and the North American Development Bank. I represented the

[1] https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-holistic-approach-address-water-pollution-tijuana-river-watershed

[2] https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_info/agendas/2019/dec/item9/Item9_SD1_TentRes_R9-2019-0246.pdf

San Diego Water Board at the meeting. Commissioner Maria-Elena Giner shared updates and her perspective on IBWC's engagement with U.S. and Mexico, binational pollution control projects, and funding.

Finally, I have been working with CalEPA and State Water Board staff and stakeholders in the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team to identify projects to address water quality problems in the Tijuana River watershed for funding from allocated in SB 170. The California Legislature allocated $20 million in SB 170 to address water quality problems arising in the rivers that come across the border from Mexico. The expenditures must be consistent with the work of the California Environmental Protection Agency Border Affairs Program to build collaboration with the United States Government and the governments of Mexico, Baja California Norte, and the cities of Tijuana and Mexicali. SB 170 identified a requirement for projects that have funding committed by other governments; the statute specifically authorizes expenditure of funds in Mexicali or Tijuana, provided the project(s) result in water quality protection in the New River or Tijuana River. CalEPA is reviewing projects proposed by the San Diego and Colorado River Water Boards and will coordinate with the offices of Assembly Speaker Rendon and Senate President Pro-Tempore Atkins on the legislative review of the proposed projects. Funding decisions are expected in early 2022.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. UPDATE: San Diego Water Board Regional Recycled Water Use in 2020

Staff Contact: Brandon Bushnell

Recycled water is an important water resource for the region, which is highlighted in the Strategize to Achieve Resilient Local Water Supply chapter of the San Diego Water Board's Practical Vision.[3] Staff prepared an Executive Officer Report for the September 8, 2021 San Diego Water Board meeting which summarized the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) *Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water* (Recycled Water Policy)[4] and the State Water Board's *2020 Volumetric Annual Report* data specific to the San Diego Region.

State Water Board staff member Rebecca Greenwood summarized and presented the *2020 Volumetric Annual Report* data for wastewater and recycled water at the State Water Board's October 19, 2021 Board Meeting. Rebecca Greenwood's presentation is available by visiting

[3] The Practical Vision can be found at the following webpage:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/water_issues/programs/practical_vision/

[4] The Recycled Water Policy can be found at the following webpage:

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

the State Water Board's YouTube Channel at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=NEAs9cQdwEE&t=26531s.

The State Water Board summarized the 2020 Volumetric Annual Report data in infographics which is available by visiting the State Water Board's website at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/recycled_water/docs/2021/2020_var_infographic.pdf

The full data set from 2019 and 2020 is available by visiting the California Open Data Portal at: https://data.ca.gov/dataset/volumetric-annual-report-of-wastewater-and-recycled-water

Staff will continue to monitor and evaluate the volumetric data collected by the State Water Board and prepare annual San Diego Water Board Regional Recycled Water Use Executive Officer Reports.

2. Fallbrook Public Utility District Receives PFAS Treatment Funding for Drinking Water

Staff Contact: Roger Mitchell

The Fallbrook Public Utility District (FPUD) receives and treats groundwater from United States Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (Camp Pendleton) for potable use. The State Water Resources Control Board Division of Financial Assistant (DFA) executed an agreement in 2019 to provide $62,935,885 in Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (DWSRF) to FPUD for its drinking water infrastructure project. The proposed project includes the construction of a new groundwater treatment plant capable of reducing the concentration of iron, manganese, and total dissolved solids found at concentrations above maximum contaminant levels for drinking water.

FPUD detected perfluoroalkyl acids-perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in the groundwater it received from Camp Pendleton on April 17, 2020, at concentrations exceeding notification levels set by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water. In response to these detections, FPUD modified the plant design to incorporate granular activated carbon treatment to address the PFOS and PFOA contamination. This modification increased the cost of the proposed groundwater treatment plant by $5,830,971.

FPUD requested a funding increase from DFA to finance 100% of the new PFOS and PFOA carbon treatment project cost. DFA reviewed the additional environmental and technical information and confirmed FPUD qualified for the additional funding. DFA Deputy Director, Joseph Karkoski executed the amended funding agreement on October 26, 2021. This is the first drinking water project to receive funding from DFA to address Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

PFAS is a family of over 5,000 chemicals that are persistent in the environment and are very mobile in water. Within the broader PFAS classification, PFOS and PFOA are the most widespread in the environment and have even been detected in human blood samples. A Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) fact sheet indicates that health impacts to

humans from low level PFAS exposure is uncertain, however, animal studies show PFAS may affect reproductive and immune systems and thyroid function.

Staff will continue to provide information to the Board and the public regarding current efforts to address PFAS in groundwater and surface waters, analytical methods available for testing PFAS, and risks associated with PFAS in drinking water.

PFAS related drinking water resources are available on the State Water Board's website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/drinking_water.html.

Information about PFOS and PFOA response level changes is available on the State Water Board's Media Release website: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/press_room/press_releases/2020/pr02062020_pfoa_pfos_response_levels.pdf.

The CDC's Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances Factsheet is available on its website: *https://www.cdc.gov/biomonitoring/PFAS_FactSheet.html*

3. 2022 Regional Enforcement Priorities

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

Advisory and prosecution staff members (led by the Executive Officer and Assistant Executive Officer, respectively) met in December 2021 for an annual evaluation of regional enforcement priorities, in accordance with the State Water Board's 2017 Enforcement Policy and the San Diego Water Board's subsequent Resolution No. R9-2018-0043. Since the 2018 Resolution, the Board's direction has been to prioritize enforcement of violations that affect one or more key beneficial use categories (i.e. municipal water supply, fish and shellfish consumption, recreation, and ecosystem health) in a key area for the specific use. The Executive Officer does not recommend any changes to the regional enforcement priorities for 2022 and is initiating a 30-day public comment period. Comments should be sent to sandiego@waterboards.ca.gov with the subject heading "cclemente:enforcement priorities." The written comment period closes on December 20, 2021.

4. Enforcement Actions for October 2021 *(Attachment B-4)*

Staff Contact: Chiara Clemente

During the month of October 2021, the San Diego Water Board issued 4 Administrative Civil Liability Settlement Orders, 1 Notice of Violation, and 2 Staff Enforcement Letters. A summary of each written enforcement action taken is provided in the attached table. The State Water Board's Enforcement Policy contains a brief description of the kinds of enforcement actions the Water Boards can take.

Additional information on violations, enforcement actions, and mandatory minimum penalties is available to the public from the following on-line sources:

State Water Board Office of Enforcement webpage: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/

California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS):
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/publicreports.shtml

State Water Board GeoTracker database: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/

5. Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region – September 2021 *(Attachment B-5)*

Staff Contact: Keith Yaeger

Sanitary sewer systems experience periodic failures resulting in sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges that may affect waters of the United States and/or the State of California (State). There are many factors (including factors related to geology, design, construction methods and materials, age of the system, population growth, and system operation and maintenance), which affect the likelihood of an SSO. Major causes of SSOs include: grease blockages, root blockages, sewer line flood damage, manhole structure failures, vandalism, pump station mechanical failures, power outages, excessive storm or ground water inflow/infiltration, debris blockages, sanitary sewer system age and construction material failures, lack of proper operation and maintenance, insufficient capacity and contractor-caused damages. Many SSOs are preventable with adequate and appropriate facilities, source control measures, and operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system.

SSO discharges from public sewage collection systems and private laterals into the San Diego Region can contain high levels of suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, toxic pollutants, nutrients, oil, and grease. SSO discharges can pollute surface and ground waters, thereby threatening public health, adversely affecting aquatic life, and impairing the recreational use and aesthetic enjoyment of surface waters. Typical impacts of SSO discharges include the closure of beaches and other recreational areas, the inundation of property, and the pollution of rivers, estuaries, and beaches.

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report SSO spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System* (CIWQS). These SSO spills are required to be reported under the Statewide General SSO Order,[5] the San Diego Regional General SSO Order,[6] and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities[7] report this information

[5] 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*.

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

[7] Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No R9-2019-0167, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant at Haybarn Canyon, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean through the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The United States Marine Corps

voluntarily. Most SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the State Water Board Public SSO Report Database.

Details on the reported SSOs in September 2021 are provided in the following attached tables:

- Table 1: September 2021 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 2: September 2021 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events
- Table 3: Septembert 2021 - Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source

A summary view of information on sewage spill trends are provided in the following attached figures:

- Figure 1: Number of Spills per Month
- Figure 2: Volume of Public SSOs per Month
- Figure 3: Volume of Federal SSOs per Month
- Figure 4: Volume of PLSDs per Month

The figures show the number and total volume of sewage spills per month from September 2020 through September 2021. During this period, 33 of the 63 collection systems in the San Diego Region regulated under the Statewide SSO Program reported one or more sewage spills. Thirty collection systems did not report any sewage spills. A total of 220 sewage spills were reported and 181,275 gallons of sewage reached surface waters.

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

6. Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region – September 2021 *(Attachment B-6)*

Staff Contact: Keith Yaeger

Water and wastewater in the Tijuana River and from canyons located along the international border ultimately drain from the City of Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico (Tijuana) into the United States. The water and wastewater flows are collectively referred to as transboundary flows. The United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) has built canyon collectors that capture dry weather transboundary flows for treatment at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) located at the United States/Mexico border. Dry weather transboundary flows that are not captured by the canyon collectors for treatment at the SBIWTP, such as flows within the main channel of the Tijuana River,[8] are reported by the USIBWC pursuant to Order No. R9-2021-0001, the

Recruit Depot and the United States Navy voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS.

[8] Tijuana River transboundary flows typically consist of a mixture of groundwater, urban run-off, storm water, treated sewage wastewater, and untreated sewage wastewater from infrastructure deficiencies and other sources in Mexico.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the SBIWTP discharge. These uncaptured flows can enter waters of the United States and/or the State of California (State), potentially polluting the Tijuana River Valley and Estuary, and south San Diego beach coastal waters.

In September 2021, there were 3 reported dry weather transboundary flows. In total, the reported dry weather transboundary flows during this period resulted in over 5 million gallons of contaminated water[9] flowing from Mexico into the United States.

Details on the transboundary flows reported in September 2021 are provided in the attached tables:

- Table 1: September 2021 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event
- Table 2: September 2021 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico

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

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

These figures show the number and volume of transboundary flows per month from September 2020 through September 2021. During this period, there were a total of 94 reported transboundary flows resulting in more than 2.8 billion gallons of contaminated water flowing from Mexico into the United States. The number and volume of transboundary flows has increased compared to previous years due to infrastructure issues in Mexico and at the SBIWTP. While the full extent of the infrastructure issues in Mexico is unknown, the San Diego Water Board is aware of several infrastructure issues at the SBIWTP. Notably, the gate valves at the headworks of the SBIWTP are inoperable. With the gate valves inoperable, USIBWC currently has no control over the amount of flow entering the SBIWTP other than through communications with Mexico to limit the flow. When the pipeline from Mexico to the SBIWTP is at capacity, excess flow will backup and overflow at a wet well in Mexico and enter the United States at Stewart's Drain. USIBWC is currently working on the design for the repair of the gate valves, with an expected completion date of January 31, 2022, under the terms of the San Diego Water Board's Cease and Desist Order No. R9-2021-0107. It is unknown when the repairs to the gate valves will be completed.

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)[10] share responsibility for

[9] 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).

[10] The Mexican section of the IBWC.

addressing border sanitation problems, including transboundary flows. Efforts on both sides of the border have led to the construction and ongoing operation of several pump stations and treatment plants to reduce the frequency, volume, and pollutant levels of transboundary flows. This infrastructure includes but is not limited to the following:

- The SBIWTP, located just north of the United States/Mexico border, provides secondary treatment for a portion of the sewage from Tijuana and transboundary flows conveyed from canyon collectors located in Smuggler's Gulch, Goat Canyon, Canyon del Sol, Stewart's Drain, and Silva Drain. The secondary-treated wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through the South Bay Ocean Outfall, in accordance with USIBWC's NPDES permit, Order No. R9-2021-0001.
- Several pump stations and wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) in Tijuana, including the San Antonio de los Buenos WWTP, the La Morita WWTP and the Arturo Herrera WWTP.
- The River Diversion Structure and Pump Station CILA in Tijuana diverts dry weather transboundary flows from the Tijuana River. The flows are diverted to a discharge point at the Pacific Ocean shoreline, approximately 5.6 miles south of the United States/Mexico border; or the flows can be diverted to SBIWTP or another wastewater treatment plant in Tijuana, depending on how Tijuana's public utility department (CESPT) directs the flow into the collection system. The River Diversion Structure is not designed to collect wet weather river flows and any river flows over 1,000 liters per second (35.3 cubic feet per second, 22.8 MGD).

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

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

No Reports

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

December 8, 2021
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

January 10, 12, and 13, 2022
San Diego Water Board Remote Meeting

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Hearing – Administrative Civil Liability Complaint against Baldwin & Sons, Inc. et al., Portola Center South Construction Site, Complaint No. R9-2020-0006. *(Frank Melbourn)*	ACL Hearing	Refer to Revised Final Hearing Procedure (December 1, 2021)

February 9, 2022
San Diego Water Board

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Rescission of Order No. 88-24, Waste Discharge Requirements for Indian Oaks (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0008). *(Brandon Bushnell)*	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	TBD
Resolution for South Orange County Wastewater Authority Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (Tentative Resolution No. R9-2022-TBD). *(Sherrie Komeylyan)*	Resolution	TBD
General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Residual Firework Pollutant Waste Discharges to Waters of the United States in the San Diego Region from the Public Display of Fireworks (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0002, NPDES No. CAG999003). *(Debbie Phan, Keith Yaeger)*	NPDES Permit Reissuance	11/12/2021

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Waste Discharge Requirements for the Padre Dam Municipal Water District, Ray Stoyer Water Recycling Facility, Discharge to Sycamore Creek, San Diego County (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0003, NPDES No. CA0107492). *(Fisayo Osibodu, Keith Yaeger)*	NPDES Permit Reissuance	11/15/2021
Cleanup and Abatement Order for the East Basin of Harbor Island (Tentative Resolution No. R9-2022-0007). *(Sarah Mearon)*	Resolution	TBD

March 9, 2022
City of Mission Viejo or Remote

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Rescission of Order No. 94-29, Waste Discharge Requirements for Frank and Doris Kingsbury, Sunrise Highway Park (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0010). *(Brandon Bushnell)*	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	TBD
Rescission of Order No. R9-2009-0147, Waste Discharge Requirements for Rite Time Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Anza Commercial Center (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-0011). *(Brandon Bushnell)*	Waste Discharge Requirements Rescission	TBD
Waste Discharge Requirements for the South Orange County Wastewater Authority Discharge to the Pacific Ocean through the San Juan Creek Ocean Outfall (Tentative Order No. R9-2022-TBD, NPDES No. CA-0107417). *(Joann Lim and Keith Yaeger)*	NPDES Permit Reissuance	TBD
Update on the Aliso Creek Estuary Restoration Project. *(Eric Becker)*	Informational Item	N/A

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

August 12, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Any agreement or resolution to use Supplemental Environmental Project funds to supplement SCCWRP Ambient Monitoring Programs include an effort to avoid spending SEP funds on administrative costs.	Abarbanel	Complete

September 9, 2020

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update on new scientific information regarding climate change and how we are including climate change considerations in our work.	Abarbanel	Ongoing

February 10, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update about the range of chemicals that might cause problems with the symporter of the fetus.	Olson	Winter 2021-22

March 10, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Annual update on the progress and accomplishments of the Project Clean Water program, including information related to the impacts of the program on water quality.	Abarbanel, Warren	Ongoing
Region-wide workshop regarding the water quality issues in the Tijuana River Valley, including a discussion of water quality objectives and steps needed to achieve them.	Abarbanel	June 2022

April 14, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update from State Board on the lessons learned regarding the use of Zoom remote meeting platform for Board Meetings to inform how the Regional Boards move forward when we return to the office and hold Board meetings in person	Warren	Fall 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Information regarding the Water Board's Training Academy climate change courses	Abarbanel	Upcoming

May 12, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update from SCCWRP regarding current research projects.	Abarbanel	Fall 2021

June 9, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update about the issues associated with the South Orange County Wastewater Authority's (SOCWA's) Coastal Treatment Plant being in a fire zone.	Warren	Winter 2021-22

August 11, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Drought and sustainability meeting with County Water Authority to find out how we can support our efforts	Abarbanel	December 2021
Briefing regarding the new State Water Resources Control Board fresh water harmful algal blooms policy.	Olson	February 2022

Enforcement Actions for October 2021

NPDES WASTEWATER

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
10/29/2021	Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) No. R9-2021-0186	CVS Pharmacy, CVS Permanent groundwater extraction (GW EX) at 5455 La Jolla Blvd., La Jolla	Settlement Agreement and Stipulated ACL Order for mandatory minimum penalties totaling $9,000.	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Order No. R9-2015-0013
10/29/2021	Administrative Civil Liability No. R9-2021-0187	San Diego County Dept. of Public Works, GW EX at Willows Road Bridge, Alpine	Settlement Agreement and Stipulated ACL Order for mandatory minimum penalties totaling $6,000.	NPDES General Order No. R9-2015-0013
10/29/2021	Administrative Civil Liability No. R9-2021-0123	Promenade Mall Development Corp., GW EX at Promenade Pacific Beach, San Diego	Settlement Agreement and Stipulated ACL Order for mandatory minimum penalties totaling $6,000.	NPDES General Order No. R9-2015-0013

NPDES STORMWATER

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
10/11/2021	Staff Enforcement Letter	Quality Investors 1 LLC, Vista Pacific, Oceanside	Deficient implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs).	NPDES Construction General Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ

Enforcement Actions for October 2021

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: WASTEWATER

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
10/12/2021	Staff Enforcement Letter	Indian Oaks Trailer Ranch, Temecula	Deficient reporting.	Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) Order No. 88-024

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS: AGRICULTURE

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
10/29/2021	Administrative Civil Liability No. R9-2021-0189	Janet Hsu and A-1 Sunshine Farms, LLC, Couser Canyon, Double Canyon, and Valley Center, San Diego County	Settlement Order and Stipulated ACL totaling $5,000 for failure to obtain regulatory coverage for discharges from three commercial agricultural operations.	California Water Code Sections 13260 and 13264

SITE CLEANUP PROGRAM

Enforcement Date	Enforcement Action	Entity/ Facility/Location	Summary of Violations and Enforcement	Applicable Permit/Order Violated
10/11/2021	Notice of Violation No. R9-2021-0207	Kuriaki Tavlaridis, 7860 Broadway, Lemon Grove	Failure to comply with reporting requirements of Investigative Order No. R9-2021-0017	California Water Code Sections 13260 and 13264

Table 1: September 2021 – Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[4]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[5]	Surface Water Body Affected[6]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[7]
City of Chula Vista	500	500	0	0	500	Not Applicable	3.4	511	265,070
City of Imperial Beach	35	35	0	0	35	Not Applicable	4.6	39.5	26,337
City of San Diego	1,450	1,000	1,450	0	0	Drainage Channel	112.5	2,931.4	2,300,000
City of San Diego	410	410	0	0	410	Not Applicable	112.5	2,931.4	2,300,000

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

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

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

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

[5] Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.

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

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

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[4]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[5]	Surface Water Body Affected[6]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[7]
City of San Diego	900	700	0	0	900	Not Applicable	112.5	2,931.4	2,300,000
City of San Diego	550	0	250	0	300	Tijuana River Valley Park	112.5	2,931.4	2,300,000
City of San Diego	52	0	0	0	52	Not Applicable	112.5	2,931.4	2,300,000
Moulton Niguel Water District	210	200	0	0	210	Not Applicable	13.4	487.4	170,236
Otay Water District	200	200	0	0	200	Not Applicable	2.2	82.0	19,700
South Coast Water District	5,355	5,355	0	50	5,305	Not Applicable	3.0	138.0	42,050

Table 2: September 2021 – Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]	Surface Water Body Affected[5]	Population in Service Area[6]	Number of Lateral Connections
City of El Cajon	90	90	0	90	Not Applicable	103,186	17,100
City of El Cajon	15	15	0	15	Not Applicable	103,186	17,100
City of Escondido	35	0	0	35	Not Applicable	148,000	27,081
City of Escondido	110	0	0	110	Not Applicable	148,000	27,081
City of San Diego	460	460	0	460	Not Applicable	2,300,000	265,393
City of San Diego	5	0	0	5	Not Applicable	2,300,000	265,393
City of San Diego	183	183	0	183	Not Applicable	2,300,000	265,393
Fallbrook Public Utility District	50	50	0	50	Not Applicable	23,000	4,696
Fallbrook Public Utility District	300	200	100	200	Not Reported	23,000	4,696

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

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

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

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and/or total amount reaching land.

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

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

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]	Surface Water Body Affected[5]	Population in Service Area[6]	Number of Lateral Connections
Moulton Niguel Water District	100	0	0	100	Not Applicable	170,236	50,619
San Diego County Department of Public Works	265	265	0	265	Not Applicable	154,716	35,657
South Coast Water District	20	20	0	20	Not Applicable	42,050	14,762
South Coast Water District	35	35	0	35	Not Applicable	42,050	14,762

Table 3: September 2021 – Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source

Spill Type	Month/Year	Number of Spills	Total Volume (Gallons)[1]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[2]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[4]
Public Spills	September 2021	10	9,662	8,400	1,700	7,962
Federal Spills	September 2021	0	0	0	0	0
Private Spills	September 2021	13	1,668	1,318	100	1,568
All Spills	**September 2021**	**23**	**11,330**	**9,718**	**1,800**	**9,530**

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

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

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

[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and/or total amount reaching land.

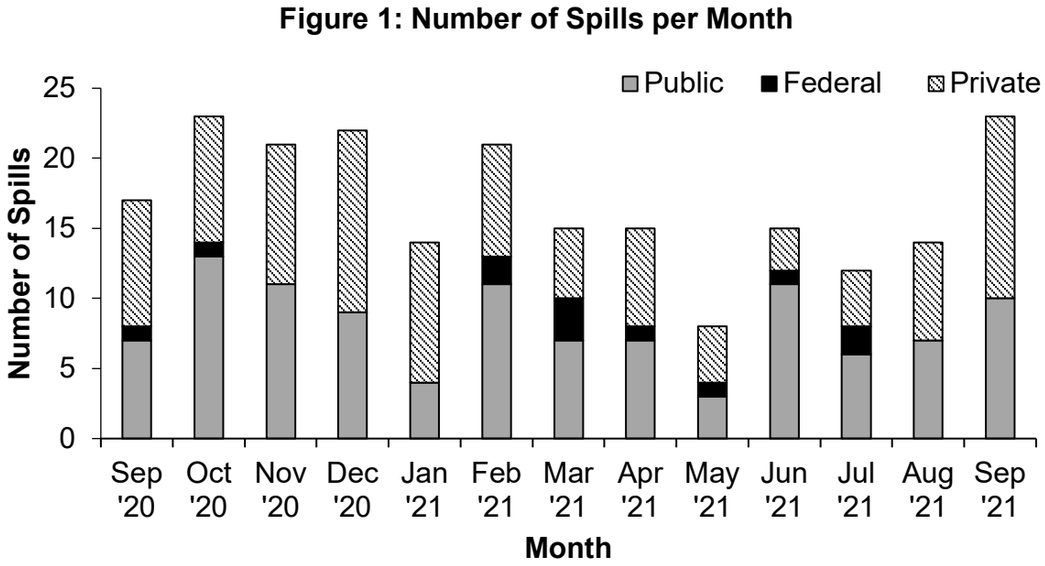

Figure 1: The number of public, federal, and private sewage spills per month from September 2020 through September 2021.

Figure 2: Volume of Public SSOs per Month

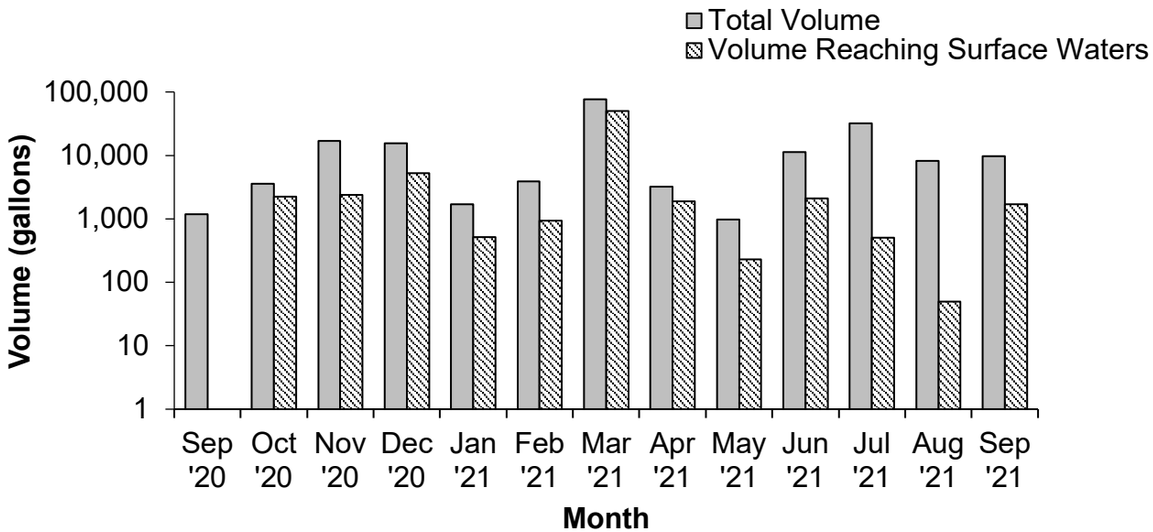

Figure 2: The volume of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from public agencies per month from September 2020 through September 2021. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Figure 3: Volume of Federal SSOs per Month

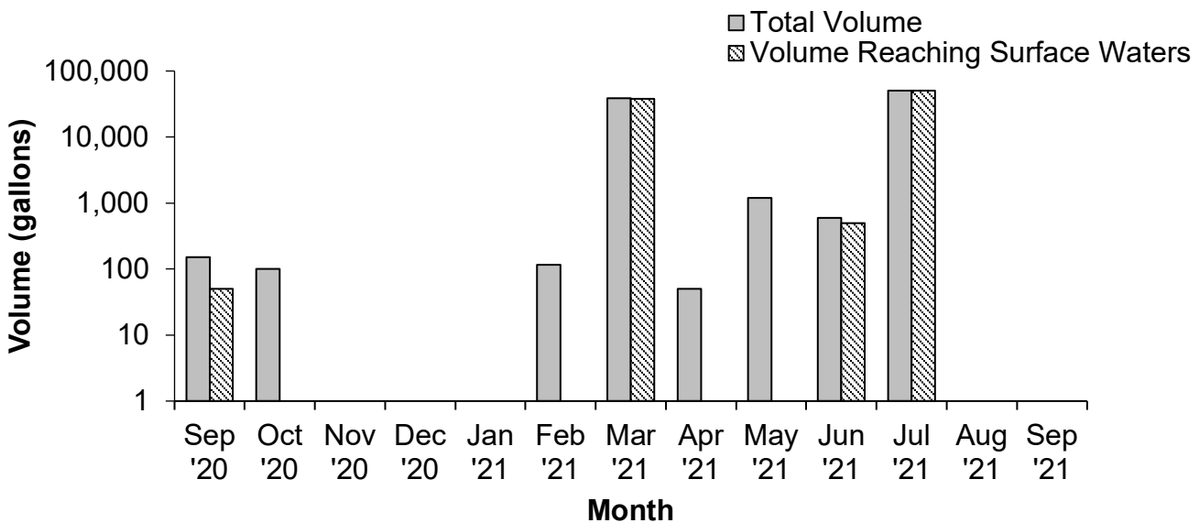

Figure 3: The volume of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) from federal agencies per month from September 2020 through September 2021. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Figure 4: Volume of PLSDs per Month

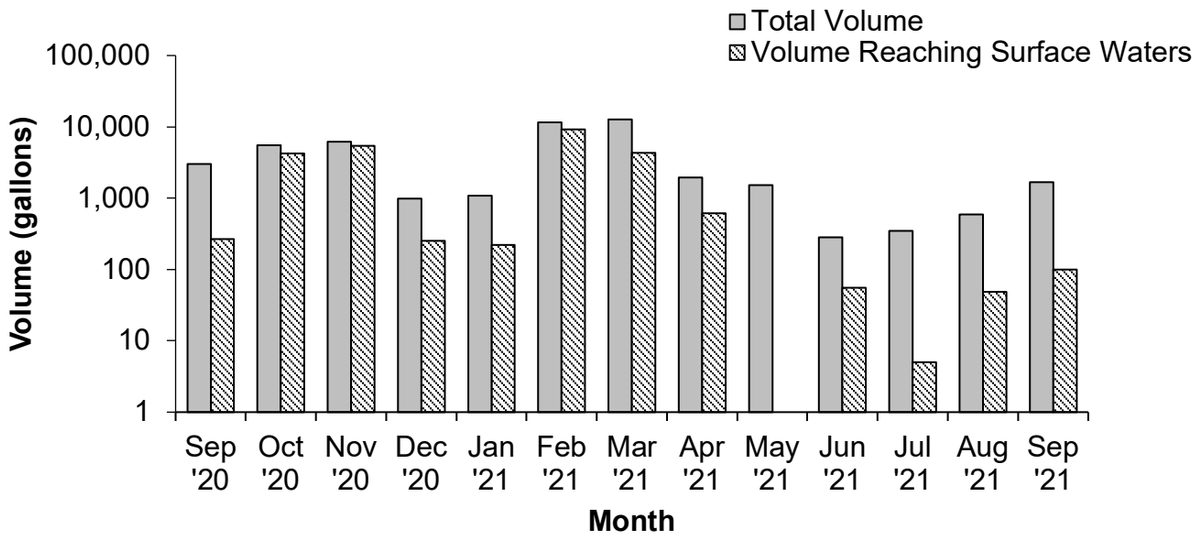

Figure 4: The volume of private lateral sewage discharges (PLSDs) per month from September 2020 through September 2021. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Table 1: September 2021 – Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico by Event[1]

Location	Transboundary Flow Start Date	Transboundary Flow End Date	Weather Condition[2]	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details Reported By USIBWC
Tijuana River Main Channel	9/21/21	9/21/21	Dry	4,674,000	0	4,674,000	Pump Station CILA in Mexico was shut down to upgrade electrical components and to bring new screening facilities online. With Pump Station CILA shut down, flow in the Tijuana River bypassed the river diversion structure and crossed the United State/Mexico border.
Stewart's Drain	9/28/21	9/28/21	Dry	71,400	0	71,400	USIBWC reported that excessive flow from Mexico entered the United States at Stewart's Drain, which overwhelmed the canyon collector system. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley. While not reported, excessive flow from Mexico at Stewart's Drain is typically caused by capacity issues at Pump Station 1 in Mexico. If Pump Station 1 in Mexico exceeds capacity, wastewater will overflow a wet well in Mexico and enter the United States at Stewart's Drain.

[1] Transboundary flow volumes are obtained from self-monitoring reports submitted by USIBWC pursuant to Order No. R9-2021-0001.

[2] Order No. R9-2021-0001 defines wet weather as the period of time when a storm event produces 0.1 inches or greater within a 24-hour period plus 72 hours after, based on the Goat Canyon Pump Station rain gauge.

Location	Transboundary Flow Start Date	Transboundary Flow End Date	Weather Condition[2]	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)	Additional Details Reported By USIBWC
Stewart's Drain	9/29/21	9/29/21	Dry	371,756	0	371,756	USIBWC reported that excessive flow from Mexico entered the United States at Stewart's Drain, which overwhelmed the canyon collector system. As a result, some of the flow crossing the United States/Mexico border at Stewart's Drain bypassed the canyon collector system and continued into the Tijuana River Valley. While not reported, excessive flow from Mexico at Stewart's Drain is typically caused by capacity issues at Pump Station 1 in Mexico. If Pump Station 1 in Mexico exceeds capacity, wastewater will overflow a wet well in Mexico and enter the United States at Stewart's Drain.

Table 2: September 2021 - Summary of Transboundary Flows from Mexico

Location	Weather Condition[1]	Month/Year	Number of Transboundary Flows	Total Volume (Gallons)	Total Recovered (Gallons)	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)
Tijuana River Main Channel	Dry Weather	September 2021	1	4,674,000	0	4,674,000
Tijuana River Main Channel	Wet Weather	September 2021	0	0	0	0
Canyon Collectors	Dry Weather	September 2021	2	443,156	0	443,156
Canyon Collectors	Wet Weather	September 2021	0	0	0	0
All Locations	**Wet and Dry**	**September 2021**	**3**	**5,117,156**	**0**	**5,117,156**

[1] Order No. R9-2021-0001 defines wet weather as the period of time when a storm event produces 0.1 inches or greater within a 24-hour period plus 72 hours after, based on the Goat Canyon Pump Station rain gauge.

Figure 1: Number of Transboundary Flows

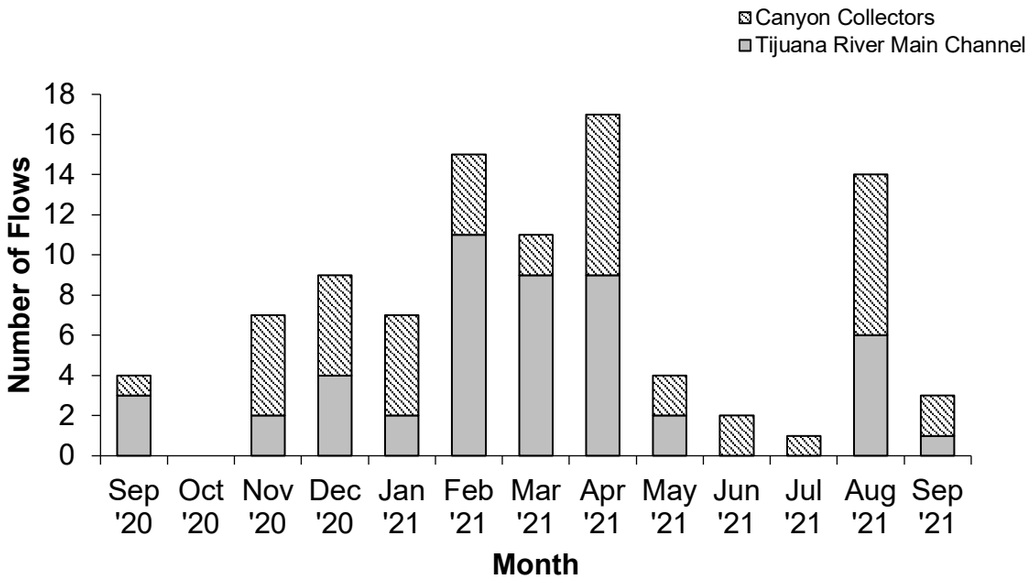

Figure 1: Number of dry weather transboundary flows per month from September 2020 through September 2021 at the canyon collector systems and the Tijuana River main channel.

Figure 2: Tijuana River Transboundary Flow Volume

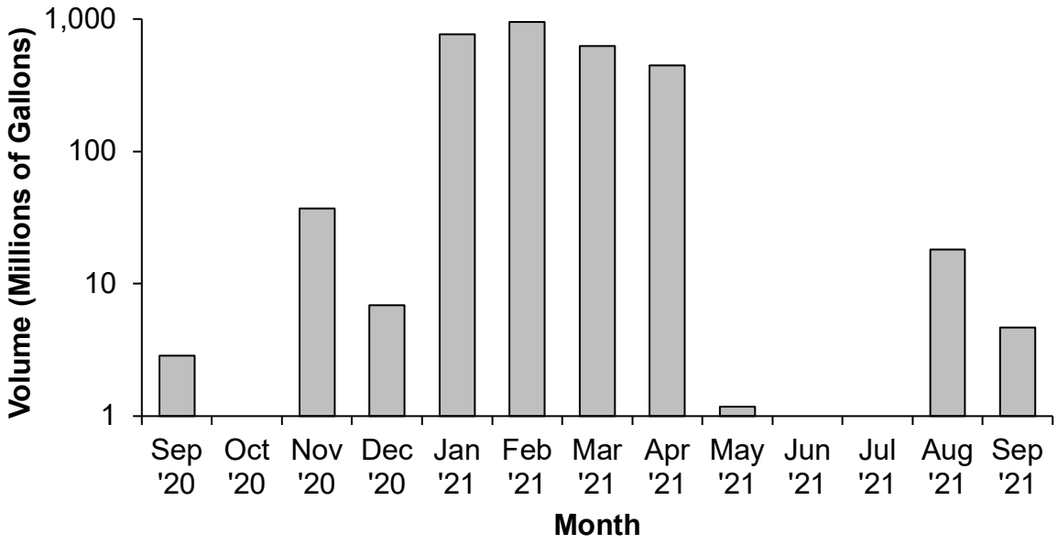

Figure 2: Volume of dry weather transboundary flows per month from September 2020 through September 2021 at the Tijuana River main channel. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in transboundary flow volumes.

Figure 3: Canyon Collector Transboundary Flow Volume

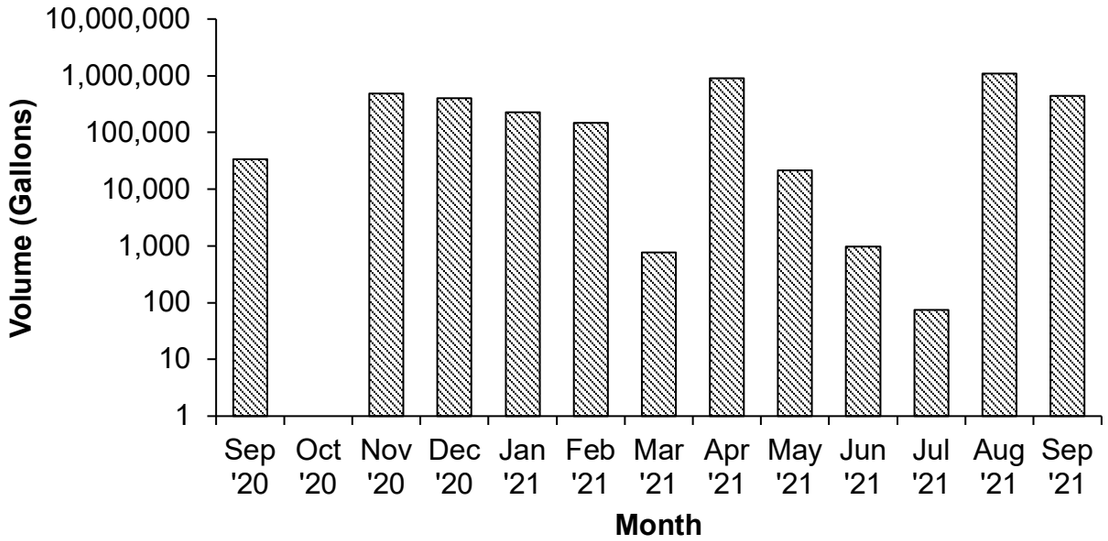

Figure 3: Volume of dry weather transboundary flows per month from September 2020 through September 2021 at the canyon collector systems. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in transboundary flow volumes.