California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Diego Region

David Gibson, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report
September 11, 2024

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The September 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. United States and Mexico Border Water Quality Update

Staff Contacts: David Gibson and Melissa Corona

All dates are in 2024 unless otherwise specified. The following are significant updates since the August 2024 Executive Officer Report:

- In August, the United States International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) selected its design-build contractor for the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant (SBIWTP) rehabilitation and expansion project.
- In an August 9 notification, USIBWC Commissioner Giner shared a work plan to investigate sources of flow in the Tijuana River, which includes U.S.-Mexico data sharing, satellite imaging, and field investigation.
- On August 13, USIBWC hosted a focus group meeting, which included local stakeholder agencies, to develop next steps to move forward on a proposed Tijuana River diversion and treatment system.
- At the August 14 San Diego Water Board meeting, USIBWC Commissioner Giner provided an update on SBIWTP status and efforts to reduce transboundary flows. She acknowledged in her update that USIBWC would not meet the August 15 Time Schedule Order (TSO) deadline to achieve compliance with secondary effluent limitations. In June, USIBWC requested an extension of the compliance date, but the San Diego Water Board denied the request.
- Two primary sedimentation tanks (PSTs) are currently in service at the SBIWTP. USIBWC expects to have a third PST in service by September 16, and all five in service by the end of October. The operation of three PSTs should be adequate to return the SBIWTP to compliance with secondary treatment standards.
- USIBWC plans to return the Hollister Pump Station to service by mid-September after completing repairs and maintenance. USIBWC is also in the process of ordering replacement surge tanks for Hollister Pump Station.
- On August 14, the Minute 320 water quality and trash/sediment binational workgroups met to discuss updates on projects and initiatives that are under development, review water quality monitoring efforts, and provide input for a binational sediment management plan.
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently committed to assist the County of San Diego's Public Health Services Department in investigating public health impacts from transboundary water pollution.

- Tijuana River Estuary ecological monitoring results from 2012 through 2023 are available in the University of California Santa Barbara Marine Science Institute's annual reports on conditions at wetlands in the region.

Status of Border Infrastructure Repairs and Improvements

The Tijuana River diversion structure, Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas pump station (PBCILA), and pump station PB1, which are all within the City of Tijuana, are part of the infrastructure needed to prevent transboundary flows from crossing into the U.S. through the Tijuana River main channel. Minute 283 of the 1944 U.S.-Mexico treaty, entitled *Utilization of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande* (1944 Water Treaty), approved in July 1990, includes a commitment from the Government of Mexico to not allow wastewater discharges to cross the border into the Tijuana River Valley. The diversion and conveyance infrastructure needed to fulfill this commitment is not in full operation. PB1 is not operating at full capacity and upstream PBCILA is not in operation. The Baja California water utility for the City of Tijuana (CESPT) is working on a project to realign and upgrade the sewage collection system, which reduces the current operating capacity of PB1. CESPT estimates that the project will be complete by October. The operating capacity of PB1 was further reduced at the end of August, resulting in additional wastewater flows to the main channel of the Tijuana River. When the infrastructure is operating as intended, during dry weather it diverts and conveys untreated wastewater from the river to a shoreline discharge point about 5 miles south of the border at Punta Bandera.

Minute 328 of the 1944 Water Treaty, approved in July 2022, outlines specific border pollution-related projects planned for 2022-2027 and potential projects for the unspecified future. The public can access USIBWC's web portal to view the location and status of projects included in Minute 328. Minute 328 projects in progress include expanding the SBIWTP, replacing the San Antonio de los Buenos Wastewater Treatment Plant (SABWTP), repairing the International Collector, repairing Los Laureles Pump Station 1, repairing the PB1 pump station, and installing back-up power supply for PB1 in the U.S.

On August 21, USIBWC announced that it selected its contractor for the SBIWTP rehabilitation and expansion project. USIBWC anticipates design to be completed in 20 months. The maximum timeline for construction is 5 years. The contractor expects to decrease this timeline by as much as 18 months through a progressive design-build approach. The plant will remain in operation throughout design and construction. The project includes essential rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and capacity expansion to double current treatment capacity of 25 MGD to reach 50 MGD average flow, with a peak hydraulic flow capacity of 75 MGD.

The SBIWTP expansion is a core project of the USIBWC and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) June 2023 Joint Record of Decision (ROD) for projects to reduce transboundary water pollution.

As of last January, the SABWTP is under construction. The project is fully funded by Mexico and will include rehabilitation of the existing plant and treatment upgrades. The Mexican Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA) is leading the construction. On June 20, SEDENA provided a tour of the construction site to U.S. and Mexican stakeholder agencies and elected officials that were present for an onsite binational meeting. The new SABWTP will treat 18

MGD, which will reduce the volume of untreated wastewater that is currently discharged to the shoreline discharge point at Punta Bandera. Completion of the project is scheduled for this September.

Like the SBIWTP expansion, the new SABWTP is a core project of the June 2023 ROD. To date, no funding has been identified for any of the other eight projects included in the ROD to address transboundary flows. Without full implementation of the ROD, transboundary flows of polluted water and trash are likely to continue to impact the Tijuana River Valley, Tijuana River Estuary, and coastal waters from the international border to the City of Coronado.

Repairs to the damaged 60-inch International Collector pipeline have been completed and it will be relined. The schedule to reline it is contingent upon realigning the pipeline for a Mexican highway construction project.

The rehabilitation of Los Laureles Pump Station 1 is underway. When in operation, the pump station conveys sewage from Los Laureles Canyon in Tijuana to the SABWTP. Currently, the SAWBTP does not provide reliable wastewater treatment and flows are discharged to the shoreline at Punta Bandera. Until the pump station has been repaired, ongoing dry weather transboundary flows will continue to flow to Goat Canyon.

CESPT has completed the design for pump station PB1 Minute 328 rehabilitation and USIBWC has engaged San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) on installation of back-up power supply for PB1 in the U.S. Once construction begins, the project is expected to take two years.

On August 13, 2024, USIBWC Commissioner Giner hosted a focus group meeting, which included local stakeholder agencies, to develop next steps to move forward on proposed USMCA Project D, a river diversion and treatment system.

Status of Compliance at the SBIWTP

Average flows into the SBIWTP are approximately 15-20 MGD. While repairs and rehabilitation efforts described below are underway, USIBWC remains out of compliance with Order No. R9-2021-0001 as amended by Order No. R9-2023-0009, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System No. CA0108928, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge to the Pacific Ocean Through the South Bay Ocean Outfall* (NPDES Permit) and Cease and Desist Order No. R9-2021-0107 as amended by Order No. R9-2021-0220, *United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge to the Pacific Ocean Through the South Bay Ocean Outfall* (CDO). Violations include exceedances of secondary treatment effluent standards in the NPDES Permit.

So far, the San Diego Water Board has issued ten notices of violation (NOVs) to USIBWC. The San Diego Water Board intends to continue issuing NOVs until USIBWC has attained compliance with the secondary treatment standards in the NPDES Permit. The NOVs are available in the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS).[1]

On March 29, USIBWC submitted a Tijuana River Valley Monitoring Program (TRVMP) Work Plan to the San Diego Water Board. The TRVMP Work Plan was due by September 29, 2021, per the NPDES Permit. The San Diego Water Board reviewed the TRVMP Work Plan and determined it to be incomplete. On May 1, the San Diego Water Board sent a comment letter to USIBWC noting the deficiencies and notifying USIBWC that it is required to resubmit a complete and revised TRVMP Work Plan that includes the minimum required information as described in Attachment E, Section 4.2.4 of the Order.

On June 17, USIBWC submitted a revised TRVMP Work Plan in CIWQS. The San Diego Water Board reviewed the revised TRVMP Work Plan and determined it to be incomplete. In its submittal letter, USIBWC explains that it is not able to provide all of the minimum required information in the TRVMP Work Plan until USIBWC hires a private contractor to conduct the monitoring program work. USIBWC has not yet submitted a complete TRVMP Work Plan.

Because of the USIBWC's continued noncompliance with the NPDES Permit and CDO, the San Diego Water Board adopted Time Schedule Order No. R9-2023-0189, *United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharge to the Pacific Ocean Through the South Bay Ocean Outfall* (TSO) on December 18, 2023. The TSO establishes interim reporting requirements and a deadline of August 15 for return to full compliance with the NPDES Permit and CDO.

Board staff meet weekly with USIBWC to discuss the status of SBIWTP rehabilitation and canyon collector operations. Board staff regularly inspect the SBIWTP and canyon collectors.

On June 3, USIBWC requested that the San Diego Water Board extend the date to achieve compliance with secondary effluent limitations from August 15 to September 30. The TSO states that the San Diego Water Board acknowledges that there may be circumstances beyond the reasonable control of USIBWC leading to a delay in compliance with the TSO. However, the reasons provided in the June 3 USIBWC request letter do not constitute circumstances beyond the reasonable control of USIBWC. Additionally, compliance with secondary effluent limitations is necessary to proceed with the upcoming SBIWTP expansion work. Therefore, the San Diego Water Board determined that an extension of the compliance date was not warranted. The San Diego Water Board responded to USIBWC's extension request on July 9.

At the August 14 San Diego Water Board meeting, USIBWC Commissioner Giner provided an update on SBIWTP status and efforts to reduce transboundary flows. She acknowledged in her update that USIBWC would not meet the August 15 TSO deadline to achieve compliance

[1] waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/publicreports.html, Regulatory Measure IDs: 453821, 454744, 455044, 455365, 455560, 455817, 456626, 456899, 457813, and 458177.

with secondary effluent limitations. A representative from USEPA and two researchers from Scripps Institution of Oceanography also provided border water quality-related presentations as part of the August 14 agenda item.

Status and Impacts of Transboundary Flows in the Tijuana River Valley

When diversion and conveyance infrastructure on both sides of the border is operating as intended, there should be no transboundary dry weather flows into the Tijuana River Valley through the main channel or five canyon collector locations. However, although the storm season ended in May, there are tens of millions of gallons of cumulative wastewater flowing daily through the main channel, Goat Canyon Collector, and the Smuggler's Gulch Canyon Collector. The beaches from Border Field State Park to Imperial Beach remain closed due to the risk from pathogens in sewage. These beaches have been closed on an ongoing basis for years and continuously since December 8, 2021.

There have been continuous transboundary flows in the Tijuana River since October 11, 2023. There is an average of approximately 50 MGD of transboundary flows in the main channel as measured by the USIBWC flow gauge. Peak flows of 84 mgd occurred on the night of August 28, 2024. Once the infrastructure in Tijuana has the capacity to divert flows, approximately 23-24 MGD of the flow can be diverted from the main channel to a shoreline discharge point about 5 miles south of the border at Punta Bandera.

On June 20, the Baja California governor's office hosted a binational border water quality meeting and construction tour at the SABWTP. Various local, state, and federal stakeholder agencies and elected officials attended or were represented. At the meeting, USIBWC committed to partnering with agencies in Mexico to investigate and identify sources contributing to the ongoing Tijuana River transboundary flows. In an August 9 notification, USIBWC Commissioner Giner shared the general work plan for the investigation, which includes U.S.-Mexico data sharing, satellite imaging, and field investigation.

In addition to the main channel transboundary flows, large dry weather flows continue to bypass the Goat Canyon Collector and Smuggler's Gulch Canyon Collector. The canyon collectors are supposed to be a failsafe to divert incidental releases of wastewater from Tijuana, not to be a default collection system for continuous flows. However, wastewater collection system deficiencies in Tijuana generate ongoing flows, which transport large sediment loads to the canyon collectors. When dry weather flows are diverted by the Goat Canyon Collector and Smuggler's Gulch Canyon Collector, they are conveyed to the Hollister Pump Station, then to the SBIWTP for treatment.

Once the wet weather season ended and USIBWC cleared out the canyon collectors, they returned them to service in May. However, on June 17, sediment build-up in a surge tank at the Hollister Pump Station caused a pressure relief valve failure. Since that date, the pump station has been out of service, resulting in ongoing transboundary flows through Smuggler's Gulch and Goat Canyon that reach the Tijuana River and Estuary. USIBWC assessed the tank's condition and plans to return the pump station to service by mid-September after

completing repairs and maintenance. USIBWC is also in the process of ordering replacement surge tanks.

Transboundary flows through Smuggler's Gulch previously reached the main channel of the Tijuana River via Smuggler's Channel. However, winter storms damaged the berm of Smuggler's Channel, resulting millions of gallons of wet and dry weather flows of wastewater, trash, and sediment flowing onto downstream private property and County of San Diego property, including the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park Campground. Large volumes of wastewater pooled and stagnated on these properties. As a result, the County of San Diego closed the campground to the public.

The wastewater flowing through Goat Canyon and Smuggler's Gulch has prevented access to Border Field State Park and other parts of the Tijuana River Valley, interfering with research opportunities at the Tijuana River Estuary, and causing delays in Smuggler's Gulch dredging and berm repair work by the County of San Diego and City of San Diego as well as delays in California State Parks Arundo control work.

Elected officials, stakeholder agencies, non-governmental organizations, community groups, and residents continue to express concern over public health impacts[2] from the continuous presence of water and air pollution. Many have formally requested the CDC and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) to investigate the public health impacts. The CDC responded and recently committed to assist the County of San Diego's Public Health Services Department. This includes dispatching an Epidemiologic Assistance (Epi-Aid) to assist with an investigation. The CDC is currently developing its approach.

In addition to public health impacts, there is growing concern over ecological impacts from the continuous presence of water pollution. The Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve (TRNERR) continuous monitoring station regularly records dissolved oxygen levels below 5 milligrams per liter and as low as zero (undetectable), which is detrimental to aquatic life. These data are available online at tijuanariver.trnerr.org.

Surveys and observations by TRNERR researchers and their partners confirm that the Tijuana River Estuary is experiencing severe ecological impacts, including reduced fish species and overall presence of fish. Tijuana River Estuary monitoring results are available in the University of California Santa Barbara Marine Science Institute's 2012 through 2023 annual reports.[3]

[2] tijuana-sewage-contamination-public-health-crisis-white-paper-021424.pdf

[3] marinemitigation.msi.ucsb.edu

Figure 1: Continuous flows at Goat Canyon Collector. (MC 07/09/2024)

Figure 2: Continuous flows at Smuggler's Gulch Canyon Collector. (MC 07/09/2024)

Figure 3: Pooled wastewater in and around the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park Campground. (City of Imperial Beach 05/07/2024)

Status of Repairs to the SBIWTP

USIBWC is working on repairs to the SBIWTP related to deferred maintenance and damage caused by Tropical Storm Hilary in August 2023. On May 28, San Diego Water Board staff conducted a compliance evaluation inspection (CEI) of the SBIWTP. San Diego Water Board staff will conduct a follow-up CEI in February 2025, when the most critical repairs needed to achieve regulatory compliance are tentatively scheduled to be completed.

Status of Junction Box 1 (JB1) Repairs/Replacement

When operating properly, JB1 controls flows into the SBIWTP. USIBWC has been unable to control flows through JB1 since October 3, 2020.

JB1 has two inoperable gate valves, a 72-inch gate valve that connects to the International Collector and a 96-inch gate valve that connects to Junction Box 2. The 72-inch gate valve became inoperable on August 28, 2019. The 96-inch gate valve became inoperable on October 3, 2020. Since flows from Mexico to the SBIWTP are regulated at JB1 and the two gate valves are inoperable, USIBWC cannot regulate flows from Mexico and must accept all flows that reach JB1.

JB1 must be completely replaced. USIBWC awarded a contract to replace JB1 to Filanc, a design-build contractor, in August 2023. Filanc is in the process of designing the new junction box. USIBWC approved the 60 percent design on June 24. USIBWC previously estimated that a new junction box will be installed by February 10, 2025, but this may be delayed due to changes in design.

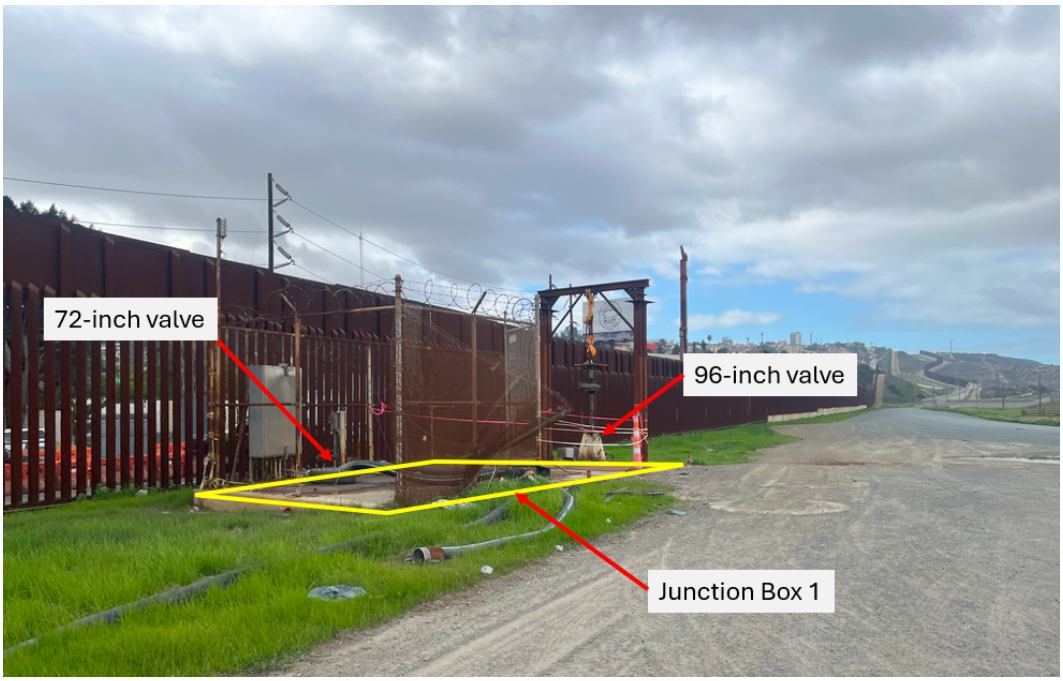

Figure 4: Junction Box 1. (MC 01/10/2024)

Status of Influent Pump Repairs/Replacements

USIBWC reports that three of six influent pumps are operational. USIBWC has indicated that three pumps are sufficient to meet their current needs. One pump (primary) is adequate for daily flows of 25 MGD, a second pump (peak flow pump) is on standby for peak flows, and a third pump is backup for the primary and peak flow pumps as a failsafe. USIBWC aims to have all the influent pumps operational by the end of 2024.

Figure 5: Influent pumps. (MC 04/03/2024)

Status of Grit Chamber

Veolia completed clean-out the grit chamber on April 10. Approximately 1,000 cubic yards of grit were removed, the full capacity of the grit chamber. The grit chamber had to be cleaned out before any PSTs could be returned to service. The grit chamber is in service, but its most upstream pump is regularly clogged by debris, necessitating constant maintenance.

Status of the PST Cleaning and Repairs

The primary treatment system at the SBIWTP includes five PSTs. Only PSTs No. 1 and 5 are currently in service. USIBWC expects to have a third PST in service by September 16, and all five in service by the end of October.

USIBWC states that operation of three PSTs should be adequate to return the SBIWTP to compliance with secondary treatment standards, contingent upon the SBIWTP receiving reasonable flows despite JB1 not being operational until 2025.

Figure 6: Rehabilitated PST No. 1 in service (MC 07/31/2024)

Status of Secondary Treatment Repairs and Replacement
The secondary treatment system at the SBIWTP includes seven aeration tanks and 13 secondary settling tanks. In 2024, USIBWC will replace pumps, motors, mixers, waste activated sludge pumps, and non-potable pumps in the secondary treatment part of its capital improvements project package referred to as the "pumps and motors package."

Once three PSTs are operational and the flow rate consistently remains below 25 MGD, USIBWC and Veolia expect the SBIWTP to be in compliance with secondary treatment requirements, with a trend towards compliance visible within the first month. Veolia expects the effluent from the primary treatment system not to overload the secondary treatment system, resulting in total suspended solids (TSS) results dropping from 300 mg/L to below 100 mg/L.

Figure 7: Secondary mixing tank. (MC 01/10/2024)

Figure 8: Secondary settling tank. (MC 01/10/2024)

Status of Canyon Collector Pump Stations
There are two canyon collector pump stations: Goat Canyon Pump Station and Hollister Pump Station.

The Goat Canyon Pump Station has four pumps, three of which are operational, but none are currently in service. The Goat Canyon Pump Station moves flows from the Goat Canyon

Collector to the Hollister Pump Station. All four pumps at the Goat Canyon Pump Station need to be replaced. USIBWC expects to award a contract to replace the pumps by September 30.

The purpose of the Hollister Pump Station is to move flows from the Smuggler's Gulch Canyon Collector and from the Goat Canyon Pump Station to the SBIWTP for treatment. The Hollister Pump Station has four pumps. All four are operational, but none are currently in service. Excessive sediment transported by transboundary flows frequently impedes the operation of the Smuggler's Gulch Canyon Collector and the pumps at the Hollister Pump Station. The June 17 surge tank pressure relief failure at the Hollister Pump Station has resulted in ongoing transboundary flows through Smuggler's Gulch and Goat Canyon. Therefore, the Goat Canyon Pump Station and Hollister Pump Station have been out of service since June 17.

Status of State of California Projects to Mitigate Transboundary Pollution

Three projects in the Tijuana River Valley were funded by Senate Bill 170 through the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Financial Assistance:

- Tijuana River Flood Control Trash Control Structure ($4.73 million – Rural Community Assistance Center)
- Smuggler's Gulch Dredging Project ($4.25 million – County of San Diego)
- Tijuana River Valley Hydrology and Habitat Restoration ($2 million – County of San Diego)

Each of the three projects are deeply rooted in the 13 years of coordinated federal, State of California, local agency, and non-governmental organization efforts in the Tijuana River Valley Recovery Team to restore and protect water quality. They were originally proposed in the 2012 *Tijuana River Valley Recovery Strategy: Living with the Water* and refined and analyzed in the 2020 *Tijuana River Needs and Opportunities Assessment Report*.

The Tijuana River trash control structure project involves the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of a floating trash boom system for one storm season in the main channel of the river, immediately downstream of the international border. The Rural Community Assistance Center is in the process of obtaining environmental permits to install the trash boom. Installation is expected to be complete by the beginning of the 2024-2025 storm season. This is a demonstration project. The information gathered will be used to develop permanent trash control infrastructure.

The Smuggler's Gulch dredging project will remove up to 30,000 cubic yards of accumulated sediment, trash, and debris in Smuggler's Gulch and the Tijuana River Pilot Channel. The accumulated sediment, trash, and debris contribute to flooding, which threatens public and private properties and critical habitats. Last March, the County of San Diego initiated trash and sediment removal activities, which are ongoing. Current efforts are focused on Smuggler's Gulch, north of Monument Road. The dredging is necessary prior to installation of permanent sediment and trash capture infrastructure at Smuggler's Gulch, which will be funded by a separate grant. The project will be completed by fall 2025.

The Tijuana River Valley hydrology and habitat restoration project will remediate a contaminated seven-acre property adjacent to the Tijuana River and restore it to native upland coastal sage scrub habitat. In January, the County of San Diego started preparing the site for the upcoming demolition and removal of on-site structures containing hazardous materials, such as asbestos and lead. Demolition of on-site structures, soil preparation, irrigation installation, and planting are complete. Hand irrigation and watering of plants is now underway. The project will be completed by fall 2025.

Status of Advance Restoration Plan (ARP)

The San Diego Water Board developed the draft *Lower Tijuana River Indicator Bacteria and Trash Advance Restoration Plan for Total Maximum Daily Loads* (draft ARP) to address water quality impairments through an implementation plan with actions to restore and maintain water quality standards. The draft ARP was initially written as a total maximum daily load (TMDL) pollution control plan. Waters with an ARP remain on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments (303(d) List) until requirements to remove the 303(d) listing are met. If the lower Tijuana River remains on the 303(d) List due to indicator bacteria and trash despite implementation of the ARP, the San Diego Water Board will adopt TMDLs as an amendment to the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (9)*.

The San Diego Water Board posted the draft ARP on its website for public review and comment on January 10 and accepted written comments until March 13. The San Diego Water Board hosted an in-person public workshop and a separate virtual public workshop on February 26 and 28, respectively. The purpose of the public workshops was for the San Diego Water Board to (1) provide an overview of the draft ARP; (2) receive verbal comments from interested parties on the draft ARP; and (3) in accordance with Assembly Bill 2108, receive verbal comments on any concerns related to environmental justice or potential impacts on water quality for disadvantaged communities and/or Native American Tribes due to the draft ARP's future implementation.

The San Diego Water Board received written comments on the draft ARP from the Mayor of Imperial Beach, San Diego Coastkeeper, and Phase I municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) Copermittees of the Tijuana River Watershed Management Area.

San Diego Water Board staff will present the ARP to the San Diego Water Board to consider for adoption in 2024. The ARP implementation plan proposes a memorandum of understanding between the San Diego Water Board, USIBWC, USEPA, and possibly the Department of Homeland Security to establish agreements, roles, and responsibilities to control transboundary sources of pollution within specified timeframes, respective jurisdictions, and respective funding allocations.

Minute 320[4]
On August 14, the Minute 320 water quality and trash/sediment binational workgroups met to discuss updates on projects and initiatives that are under development, review water quality monitoring efforts, and provide input for a binational sediment management plan.

Part B – Significant Regional Water Quality Issues

1. Caluerpa Infestation in San Diego Bay

Staff Contact: Jeremy Haas

Since the highly invasive algae, *Caulerpa prolifera,* was found in the Coronado Cays area of San Diego Bay in September 2023 the Southern California Caulerpa Action Team (SCCAT), co-chaired by San Diego Water Board staff, has been implementing a Rapid Response and Eradication Plan. The SCCAT meets biweekly to review eradication efforts and expects surveillance and remediation measures will likely need to continue through 2025. The *Caulerpa* outbreak is a major concern because of the extensive at-risk beds of ecologically important eelgrass within the San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge. Left untreated in other parts of the world, invasive *Caulerpa* has spread rapidly, displaced native vegetation, and devasted local biological integrity. For many years, *Caulerpa* has been a popular plant for saltwater aquaria, but is now banned in California due to the potentially devasting ecological effects when it is released into the coastal environment.

Following the discovery of small stands of *Caulerpa prolifera* within a 0.25-acre portion of the San Diego Bay National Wildlife Refuge in April 2024, SCCAT efforts focused on remediating those stands and surveying larger portions of the Refuge. Efforts within the Cays have focused on assessing the performance of remediation efforts within known *Caulerpa* areas. To date, no further stands have been found in the Refuge and all known stands in the Cays and the Refuge have received at least initial remediation efforts. Remediation of a particular stand of *Caulerpa prolifera* is expected to be fatal to the plant within 12-18 months, and the State and federal C*aulerpa* control protocol requires confirmation surveys for up to 24 months.

Currently available federal, state, and local funding resources can cover only surveys in limited areas of the Refuge, initial remediation activities in known stands, and a portion of confirmation surveys. The USFWS and Port of San Diego are leading efforts to find critically needed funding to implement the rest of the Eradication Plan.

Other priorities of the SCCAT currently include overseeing an eradication plan for *Caulerpa prolifera* in Newport Bay, conducting public outreach, and investigating options for more efficient surveillance. Surveillance is needed to identify Caulerpa at the scale of centimeters and so far only trained divers provide a high enough level of confidence. Ideally, a rapid surveillance method could be used to efficiently scan larger portions of the Refuge and other marinas on a routine basis.

[4] Minute 320 of the 1944 Water Treaty establishes a framework of binational collaboration to address trash, sediment, and water quality issues.

Staff will continue to provide periodic updates on the status of *Caulerpa* remediation. For previous discussion of the *Caulerpa prolifera* outbreak in south San Diego Bay, please see the February April, and June 2024 Executive Officer's reports.

Meanwhile, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife maintains information on the SCCAT, current *Caulerpa prolifera* infestation in San Diego Bay and Newport Bay, and the Rapid Response and Eradication Plan at Invasive Algae – Caulerpa prolifera. Additional information about *Caulerpa* in California and the nation is available at Caulerpa Species on the West Coast | NOAA Fisheries.

2. Salt and Nutrient Management Plans: San Juan Creek Basin and Temecula Valley Groundwater Basin

Staff Contact: Brandon Bushnell

South Orange County Wastewater Authority (SOCWA) and Rancho California Water District (RCWD) have developed Salt and Nutrient Management Plans (SNMPs) for the San Juan Creek Basin in southwest Orange County, and the Temecula Valley Groundwater Basin in southern Riverside County, respectively. SOCWA and RCWD developed their SNMPs in coordination with San Diego Water Board staff and other regional stakeholders, and in accordance with the provisions of the State Water Resources Control Board's *Water Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water* (Recycled Water Policy),[5] as amended.

The State Water Board adopted the 2009 Recycled Water Policy on February 3, 2009, which encourages local water suppliers, wastewater treatment agencies, and recycled water producers, together with local salt and nutrient contributing stakeholders, to develop SNMPs to achieve the goals of groundwater sustainability, recycled water use, and water quality protection. The San Diego Water Board adopted Resolution No. R9-2010-0125, on November 10, 2010, which endorsed the *Guidelines for Salinity and Nutrient Management Planning in the San Diego Region* (SNMP Guidelines),[6] developed by the Southern California Salinity Coalition and San Diego County Water Authority. The SNMP Guidelines identified priority basins by establishing a tier system for ranking all the basins within the San Diego Region. The Guidelines also provided an expected level of detail for the SNMPs based on tier designation of the basin.

The State Water Board amended the 2009 Recycled Water Policy in 2018, with the adoption of Resolution No. 2018-0057, *Adoption of an Amendment to the Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water and the Staff Report with Substitute Environmental Documentation* (2019

[5] Recycled Water Policy: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2018/121118_7_final_amendment_oal.pdf

[6] Guidelines for SNMP in the San Diego Region: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2010/R9-2010-0125_Guidelines.pdf

Recycled Water Policy). The 2019 Recycled Water Policy established minimum state-wide requirements for SNMPS to include:

- groundwater monitoring;
- salt and nutrient source identification;
- basin/watershed assimilative capacity analysis with salt and nutrient loading estimates;
- assessment of the fate and transport of salts and nutrients;
- implementation measures to manage or reduce salt and nutrient loads; and
- antidegradation assessment.

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

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

San Diego Water Board staff continue to work with SOCWA and RCWD to prepare resolutions for the acceptance of the SNMPs for the San Juan Creek and Temecula Valley Groundwater Basins. Recently, SOCWA's Board of Directors approved the final San Juan Creek Basin SNMP on August 8, 2024. San Diego Water Board staff anticipate presenting the San Juan Creek Basin SNMP for the San Diego Water Board's consideration in November 2024. Meanwhile, RCWD is amending the Temecula Valley Groundwater Basin SNMP, based on comments from San Diego Water Board staff. San Diego Water Board staff tentatively anticipate presenting the Temecula Valley Groundwater Basin SNMP for the San Diego Water Board's consideration in late 2024/early 2025. San Diego Water Board staff will continue to prepare updates on the development of SNMPs within the San Diego Region, as milestones for local agencies are achieved.

3. Sanitary Sewer Overflows in the San Diego Region *(Attachment B-3)*

Staff Contacts: Melissa Corona

Sanitary sewer systems experience periodic failures resulting in sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) discharges that may affect waters of the United States and/or the State of California (State). There are many factors (including factors related to geology, design, construction methods and materials, age of the system, population growth, and system operation and maintenance), that can influence the likelihood of an SSO and the volume of the discharge. Major causes of SSOs include: grease blockages, root blockages, sewer line flood damage, manhole structure failures, vandalism, pump station failures, power outages, excessive stormwater inflow or

groundwater infiltration, debris blockages, failures due to aging sanitary sewer systems, lack of proper operation and maintenance, insufficient capacity, and contractor-caused damages. Many SSOs are preventable with adequate and appropriate facilities, source control measures, and proper operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewer system.

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

State agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other entities (collectively referred to as public entities) that own or operate sewage collection systems report SSO spills through an on-line database system, the *California Integrated Water Quality System* (CIWQS). These SSOs are required to be reported under the Statewide General SSO Order,[7] the San Diego Regional General SSO Order,[8] and/or individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Some federal entities[9] report this information voluntarily. Most SSO reports are available to the public on a real-time basis at the State Water Board Public SSO Report Database.

Details on the reported SSOs and private lateral sewage discharges (PLSDs) for June 2024 are provided in the following tables:

- Table 1: June 2024 - Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events
- Table 2: June 2024 - Summary of Private Lateral Sewage Discharge Events
- Table 3: June 2024 - Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source

A summary view of information on sewage spill trends from June 2023 to June 2024 are provided in the following table and figures:

- Table 4: Summary of Category 1 Spills by Agency
- Figure 1: Number of Spills per Month

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[7] State Water Board Order WQ 2022-0103-DWQ, *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements General Order for Sanitary Sewer Systems*. State Water Board Order WQ 2022-0103-DWQ was adopted on December 9, 2022, and became effective on June 5, 2023.
[8] San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region*.
[9] Marine Corp Base Camp Pendleton reports sewage spills to CIWQS as required by its individual NPDES permit, Order No R9-2019-0167, NPDES Permit No. CA0109347, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Southern Regional Tertiary Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Treatment Plant at Haybarn Canyon, Discharge to the Pacific Ocean through the Oceanside Ocean Outfall*. The United States Marine Corps Recruit Depot and the United States Navy voluntarily report sewage spills through CIWQS.

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

The Statewide General SSO Order which became effective on June 5, 2023, no longer requires agencies to submit electronic spill reports for public SSOs that are less than 50 gallons in volume that do not reach surface waters. As a result, tables 1 and 3, and figures 1 and 2 may not include information from all public SSOs that are less than 50 gallons in volume that did not reach surface waters. Some agencies are still voluntarily submitting electronic spill reports for spills from private laterals less than 50 gallons in volume that do not reach surface waters.

From June 2023 to June 2024, 32 of the 68 collection systems in the San Diego Region reported one or more sewage spills. Thirty-six collection systems did not report any sewage spills. A total of 174 sewage spills were reported with an estimated total of 12,931,719 gallons.

From June 2023 to June 2024, 19 of the 32 collection systems in the San Diego Region with a sewage spill reported one or more sewage spills reaching surface waters. A total of 47 sewage spills reached surface waters with an estimated total of 12,791,879 gallons reaching surface waters.

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

4. Transboundary Flows from Mexico into the San Diego Region

Staff Contact: Melissa Corona

San Diego Water Board staff are creating a web page that will contain information on Tijuana River Valley transboundary flows. The web page is expected to be complete by the end of September 2024 and will be referenced in future Executive Officer Reports (EORs). Advantages of the web page format include staff's ability to post spill report data on a continual basis to provide more up-to-date information, and easier public access to details on individual spills.

The transboundary flow updates that staff have provided in the EORs are based on the most recent certified self-monitoring reports (SMRs) submitted by the U.S. Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (USIBWC) to the San Diego Water Board. The June 2024 SMR[10] includes information on the spills and transboundary flows below. All dates are in 2024 unless otherwise specified.

1. A facility spill of 302,000 gallons at Hollister Pump Station started and ended on June 17. The spill was caused by a failed pressure relief valve on a surge tank and rendered the pump station inoperable. Hollister Pump Station is supposed to pump dry weather flows

[10] The June 2024 monthly electronic SMR (eSMR) web page can be accessed at www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/publicreports.html

from the Smuggler's Gulch and Goat Canyon collectors to the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment.

2. Ongoing dry weather transboundary flows have discharged through Smuggler's Gulch since June 17 due to the Hollister Pump Station incident. USIBWC did not report a volume for Smuggler's Gulch in the SMR but USIBWC estimated a flow rate of 240,000 gallons per day in a public notification on June 28.
3. Ongoing dry weather transboundary flows have discharged through Goat Canyon since June 17 due to the Hollister Pump Station incident. USIBWC did not report a volume for Goat Canyon in the SMR but USIBWC estimated a flow rate of 700,000 gallons per day in a public notification on June 28.

Transboundary flows are still discharging continuously through the main channel of the Tijuana River. USIBWC's June SMR estimates a total volume of over 36 billion gallons since October 11, 2023. This includes dry and wet weather transboundary flows since that time.

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

1. State Water Board Policy Notices

Staff Contact: Jeremy Haas

Notices of opportunity for public comment regarding potential State Water Resources Control Board actions are posted online at Documents for Public Comment | California State Water Resources Control Board

While Regional Water Board staff do not provide comments during the public comment period for potential State Water Board Policy or rule-making actions, staff generally have opportunities to participate in the development of proposed actions prior to the public comment period. In deciding to expend resources to participate when such opportunities arise, San Diego Water Board staff consider the stated priorities and interests of the Board, as expressed in the Practical Vision and annual Operational Plan, and the potential effects on priorities within programs.

The following is a list of recent policy notices of interest provided by the State Water Board:

- Small Municipal Stormwater Permit. The State Water Board will accept written comments through October 4 on the Informal Draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. The Informal Draft Small Municipal Stormwater Permit is available at Phase II Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Program | California State Water Resources Control Board. There are 11 existing local, state, and federal public agency permittees in the San Diego region. Section 9 of the informal draft outlines Regional Board authorities related to the statewide permit.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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

September 11, 2024
APPENDED TO EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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

October 9, 2024
San Diego Water Board

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Amendment to Order No. R9-2020-0001, as amended by Order No. R9-2020-0183, NPDES No. CA0109398, Waste Discharge Requirements for the City of San Diego North City Reclamation Plant and Pure Water Facility, Discharge to Miramar Reservoir, San Diego County (Tentative Order No. R9-2024-0035) *(Fisayo Osibodu)*	NPDES Permit	TBD
Complaint No. R9-2024-0090 for Administrative Civil Liability Failure to Comply with Cleanup and Abatement and Water Code section 3267 Order No. R9-2021-0165. *(Maher Zaher and Brian Covellone)*	Hearing	TBD

November 13, 2024
San Diego Water Board

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Resolution Approving County of San Diego's Revised Local Agency Management Program (Tentative Resolution No. R9-2024-0130) (*Mahsa Izadmehr*)	Resolution	NA
Resolution Accepting the South Orange County Wastewater Authority Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (Tentative Resolution No. R9-2024-XXXX). *(Brandon Bushnell)*	Resolution	TBD
Lower San Diego River Investigative Order. *(Jimmy Smith)*	Informational item	NA

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Update on Population Surveys of Unhoused Individuals and Associated Trash Impacts in the San Diego River. *(Jimmy Smith)*	Informational item	NA

December 11, 2024
San Diego Water Board

Action Agenda Item	Action Type	Written Comments Due
Tijuana River Water Quality Restoration Plan for Bacteria and Trash TMDLs (Tentative Resolution No. R9-2024-0036). *(Riley Nolan)*	Resolution	13-March-24
Resolution Accepting Rancho California Water District's Salt and Nutrient Management Plan for the Temecula Valley Groundwater Basin (Tentative Resolution No. R9-2024-XXXX). *(Brandon Bushnell)*	Resolution	TBD

Agenda Items Requested by Board Members

March 10, 2021

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
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	2024

May 11, 2022

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Environmental Justice outreach event.	Warren	2024

March 8, 2023

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update regarding the Southern California ROMS-BEC coastal water-quality model.	Abarbanel	2024

October 11, 2023

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Look for duplicative monitoring in San Diego Bay and identify opportunities to reduce monitoring as a result of this assessment.	Warren	Ongoing

December 13 and 18, 2023

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Updates on the status of all upgrades at the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant, especially when USIBWC will not meet estimated completion dates provided in previous Executive Officer Reports.	Olson	Ongoing

February 14, 2024

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Update regarding the annual homeless populations surveys that occur in many watersheds in our Region, including information regarding the water quality impacts in the areas of identified homeless populations.	Strawn, Cantú	Winter 2024

May 8, 2024

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Board Member Olson made a request to include a Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) running volume total by agency in the Executive Officer Report. She was also interested in the volume of each SSO that reaches surface water.	Olson	Complete August 2024 Added to the Executive Officer's Report

August 14, 2024

Requested Agenda Item	Board Member	Status
Board Member Strawn requested information about the available options for disposing of/reusing the biosolids and brine produced during wastewater treatment.	Strawn	Fall 2024

Table 1: June 2024 – Summary of Public and Federal Sanitary Sewer Overflow Events[1]

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[2]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[4]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[5]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[6]	Surface Water Body Affected[7]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[8]
City of Escondido	2,700	800	1,900	100	0	Escondido Creek	8.3	376.20	148,000
City of National City	45	45	0	45	0	Not Applicable	1.0	105.00	58,967
City of National City	38	38	0	38	0	Not Applicable	1.0	105.00	58,967
City of Poway	140	0	0	0	140	Not Applicable	4	185	43,216
City of San Diego	850	20	830	0	0	San Diego River	112	2,945	2,380,000

[1] Table 1 may not include information on public SSOs that were less than 50 gallons in volume and that did not reach surface waters.
[2] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.
[3] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.
[4] 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.
[5] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.
[6] Total Discharged to Land = total amount reaching land.
[7] 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."
[8] As reported in the Collection System Questionnaire required under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

Responsible Collection System Agency	Total Volume (Gallons)[2]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[4]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain and Recovered (Gallons)[5]	Total Discharged to Land (Gallons)[6]	Surface Water Body Affected[7]	Miles of Pressure Sewer	Miles of Gravity Sewer	Population in Service Area[8]
City of San Diego	208	150	0	150	0	Not Applicable	112	2,945	2,380,000
City of Solana Beach	100	100	0	0	0	Not Applicable	2	49	14,000
Eastern Municipal Water District	9	9	0	0	0	Not Applicable	30	609	258,132
Fallbrook Public Utility District	960	0	960	0	0	Fallbrook Creek	4	8	35,327
US Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	21,150	0	21,150	0	0	Cristianitos Creek	35	122	85,000

Table 2: June 2024 – 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
Moulton Niguel Water District	170	Not Reported	0	0	Not Applicable	170,236	50,619
City of San Diego	72	Not Reported	Not Reported	0	Not Applicable	2,380,000	267,188

[1] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from private lateral to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.
[2] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.
[3] Total Reaching Surface Waters = total amount reaching separate storm drain (not recovered), drainage channel, and/or surface water body, but does not include amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered.
[4] Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land = total amount reaching separate storm drain that was recovered and/or total amount reaching land.
[5] Agencies are only required to note the surface water body affected if the discharge reaches or has the potential to reach a surface water. If the discharge did not reach a surface water and does not have a potential to reach surface water (i.e., a discharge to land or a discharge to a separate storm drain that is fully recovered) the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Applicable." If the discharge was to a surface water body or to a separate storm drain and was not fully recovered, and the surface water body was not reported, the surface water body affected is listed as "Not Reported."
[6] As reported in the Collection System Questionnaire required under Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ.

Table 3: June 2024 – Summary of Sewage Discharges by Source[1]

Spill Type	Month/Year	Number of Spills	Total Volume (Gallons)[2]	Total Recovered (Gallons)[3]	Total Reaching Surface Waters (Gallons)[4]	Total Reaching Separate Storm Drain & Recovered and/or Discharged to Land (Gallons)[5]
Public Spills	June 2024	9	5,050	1,162	3,690	473
Federal Spills	June 2024	1	21,150	0	21,150	0
Private Spills	June 2024	2	242	0	0	0
All Spills	**June 2024**	**12**	**26,442**	**1,162**	**24,840**	**473**

[1] Information displayed may not include public SSOs that were less than 50 gallons in volume that did not reach surface waters.
[2] Total Volume = total amount that discharged from sanitary sewer system to a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.
[3] Total Recovered = total amount recovered from a separate storm drain, drainage channel, surface water body, and/or land.
[4] 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.
[5] 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.

Table 4: Summary of Category 1 Spills[1] by Agency between June 2023 and June 2024

Responsible Collection System Agency	Number of Spills	Smallest Spill Volume (Gallons)	Largest Spill Volume (Gallons)	Average Spill Volume (Gallons)	Total Volume (Gallons)
City of San Diego	21	36	11,400,000	550,457	11,559,606
City of Coronado	4	15,300	380,551	178,487	713,949
Eastern Municipal Water District	1	264,627	264,627	264,627	264,627
City of Laguna Beach	1	152,705	152,705	152,705	152,705
San Diego County	2	980	46,850	23,915	47,830
US Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton	3	250	21,150	8,133	24,400
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	1	12,900	12,900	12,900	12,900
City of Encinitas	1	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200
City of La Mesa	1	6,750	6,750	6,750	6,750
City of Oceanside	1	6,120	6,120	6,120	6,120

[1] Category 1 spills are spills of any volume of sewage from or caused by a sanitary sewer system regulated under Statewide General SSO Order that results in a discharge to a surface water or a drainage conveyance system that discharges to surface waters when the sewage is not fully captured and returned to the sanitary sewer system or disposed of properly.

Responsible Collection System Agency	Number of Spills	Smallest Spill Volume (Gallons)	Largest Spill Volume (Gallons)	Average Spill Volume (Gallons)	Total Volume (Gallons)
Trabuco Canyon Water District	1	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
City of Escondido	2	2,600	2,700	2,650	5,300
City of Carlsbad	1	4,250	4,250	4,250	4,250
City of Lemon Grove	1	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Vallecitos Water District	2	585	1,260	923	1,845
Fallbrook Public Utility District	1	960	960	960	960
Buena Sanitation District	1	477	477	477	477
City of Vista	1	360	360	360	360
City of National City	1	260	260	260	260

Figure 1: Number of Spills per Month

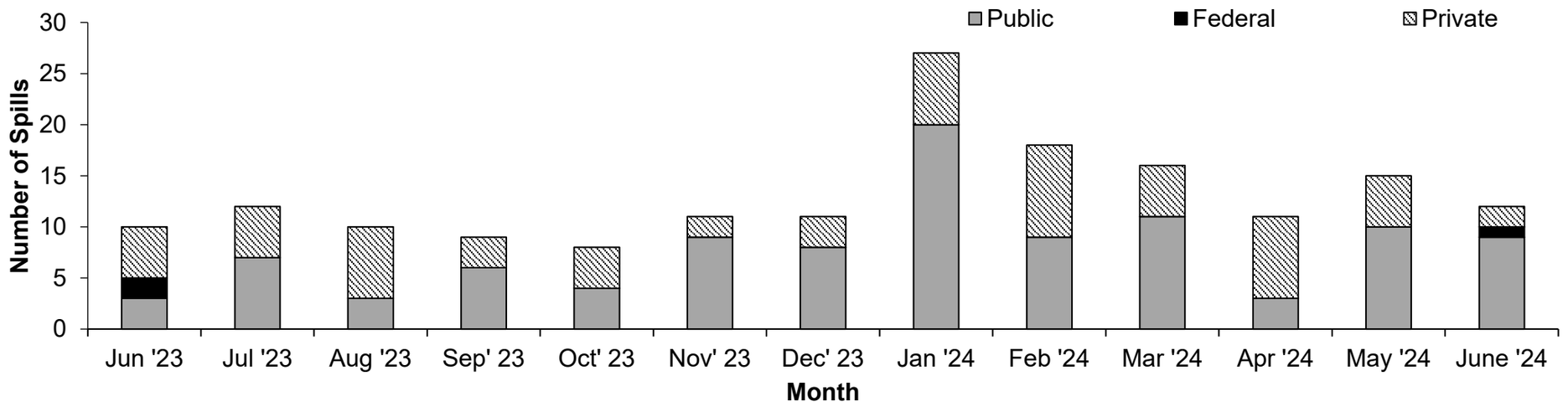

Figure 1: The number of public, federal, and private sewage spills per month from June 2023 through June 2024. Note total number of spills per month may not include public SSOs that were less than 50 gallons in volume that did not reach surface waters.

Figure 2: Volume of Public SSOs per Month

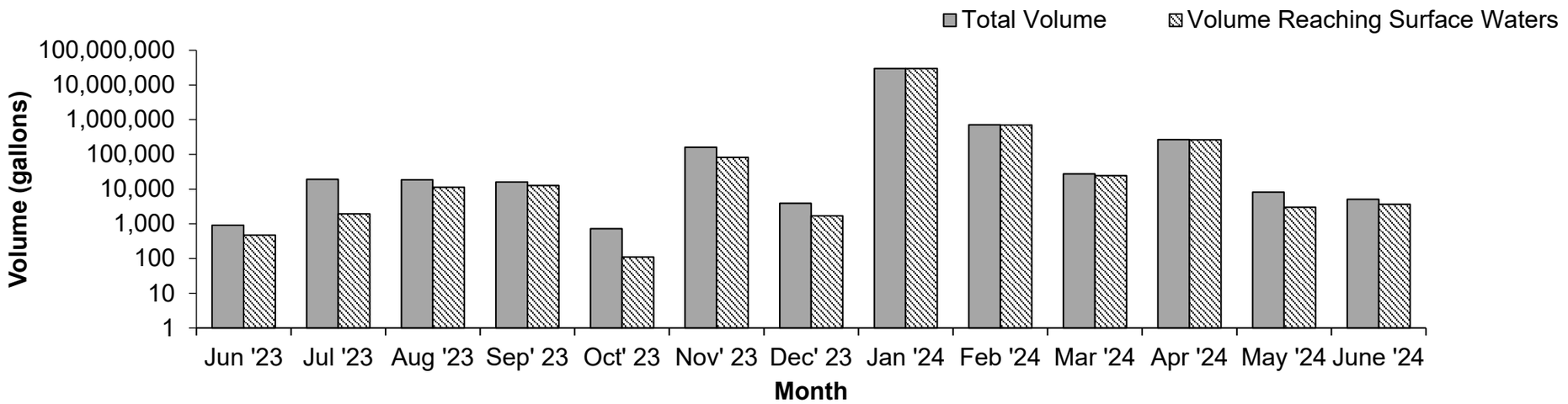

Figure 2: The volume of SSOs from public agencies per month from June 2023 through June 2024. Note, spill totals may not include public SSOs that were less than 50 gallons in volume that did not reach surface waters. Also, note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Figure 3: Volume of Federal SSOs per Month

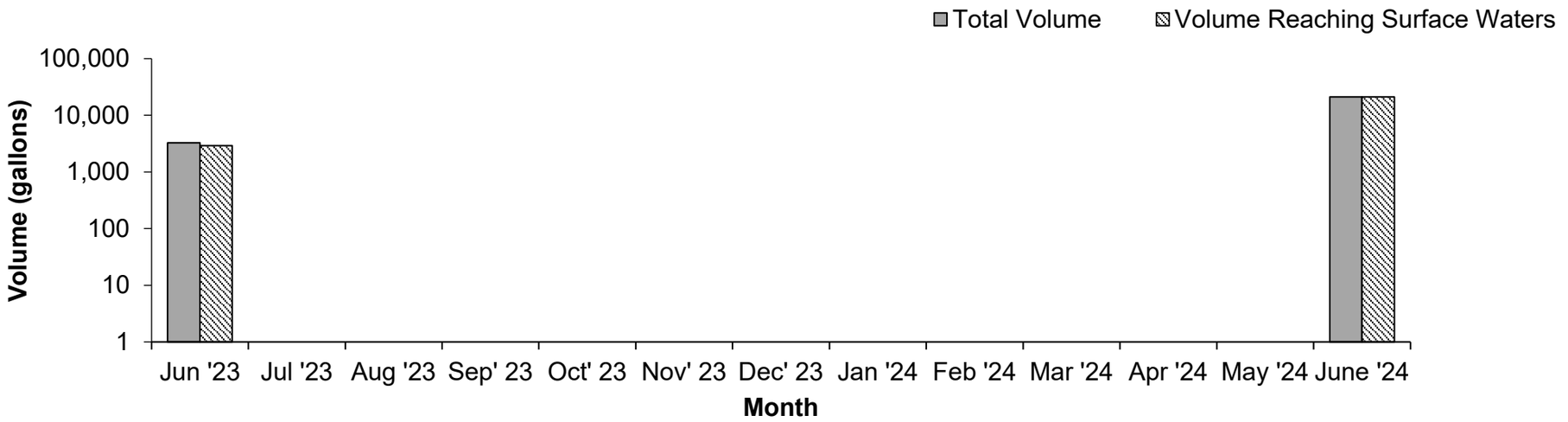

Figure 3: The volume of SSOs from federal agencies per month from June 2023 through June 2024. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.

Figure 4: Volume of PLSDs per Month

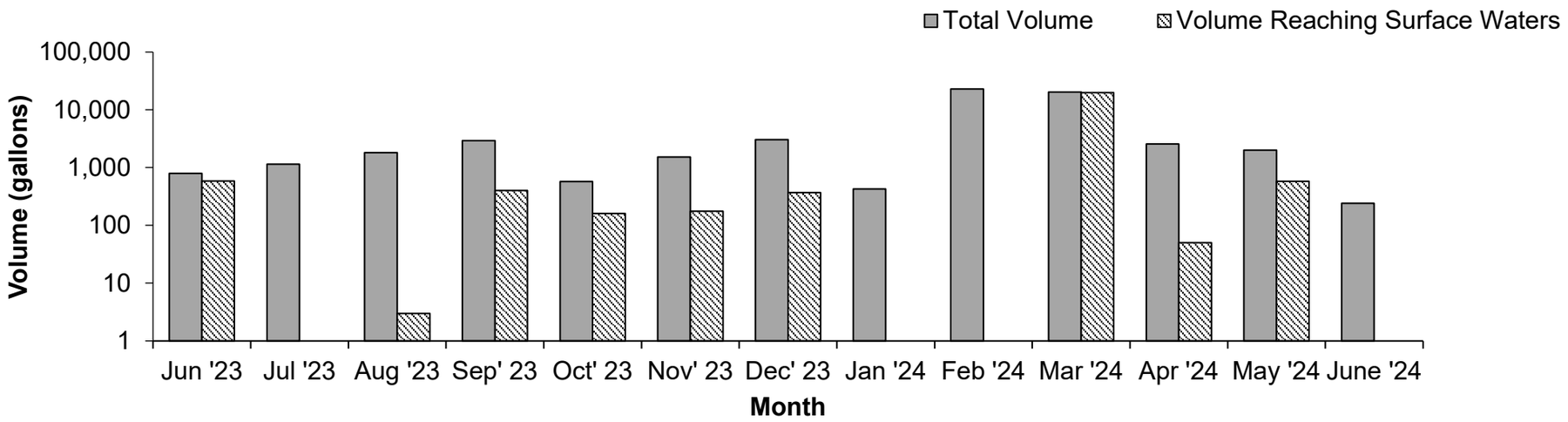

Figure 4: The volume of PLSDs per month from June 2023 through June 2024. Note the logarithmic scale on the vertical axis showing the wide variation in spill volumes.