

Council Meeting of
March 24, 2009

Honorable Mayor and Members
of the City Council
City Hall
Torrance, California

Members of the Council:

SUBJECT: Public Works – Memorandum of Agreement for implementation of programs and source identification for Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria. Expenditure: \$146,877

RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation of the Public Works Director that City Council approve a multi-agency Memorandum of Agreement with South Bay cities to fund \$146,877 for joint public outreach programs and sewer source identification studies to address bacteria loads to Santa Monica Bay.

Funding

Funding for this Agreement is available from Santa Monica Bacteria Control (FEAP 574).

BACKGROUND/ANALYSIS

On January 24, 2002 the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Board), adopted the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria (SMBBB) Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) that establishes limits on the amount of bacteria that can be discharged into the Santa Monica Bay from storm drains. On August 3, 2004 the City Council approved a multi-agency Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between Torrance, Manhattan Beach, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, Caltrans and Los Angeles County, otherwise known as Jurisdictional Groups 5 & 6, to prepare an Implementation Plan to address the SMBBB TMDL.

The plan was prepared and submitted to the Board on July 15, 2002. The plan broke down implementation into three approaches: Public Outreach Programs, Source Identification, and Structural Stormwater Treatment systems. The City of Torrance has already begun Structural Stormwater Treatment system efforts with the Stormwater Basin Enhancement Program and therefore is not contributing to that portion of the work. The Public Outreach and Source Identification work is most cost effective if coordinated with all of the Jurisdictional Group 5 & 6 agencies because the sewers and storm drains to be investigated belong to all of these agencies and cross city

boundaries and public outreach efforts are more effective if they have a unifying "South Bay" theme.

The City of Redondo Beach is the lead agency and has obtained fee proposals for developing the public outreach program and implementing it for one year and for performing source identification studies and structural stormwater treatment system placement studies.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. BESTE
Public Works Director

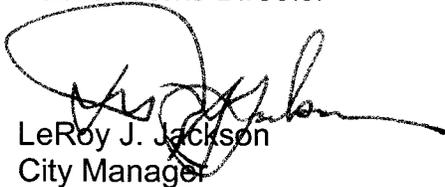


By John Dettle
Acting City Engineer

CONCUR:



Robert J. Beste
Public Works Director



LeRoy J. Jackson
City Manager

Attachment: A. Memorandum of Agreement

**APPROVED AS TO FORM WITH
MINOR CHANGES**

Date: July 8, 2008
 Reviewed by: Stan Vander Mey
 Office of Cooperative Agreements

07-LA-1-PM 17.4/23.49
 07-LA-107-pm 2.45/3.49
 Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL
 Jurisdictional Groups 5 and 6
 Implementation of Implementation Plan
 District Agreement No. 07-4846
 EA 910204

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

SANTA MONICA BAY BEACHES BACTERIA TMDL
 JURISDICTIONAL GROUPS FIVE AND SIX
 IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This Memorandum of Agreement (“MOA”) is made, entered into, as of the effective date of the last Party signature set forth, by and among the City of Redondo Beach (“Redondo Beach”), a chartered municipal corporation; the City of Manhattan Beach (“Manhattan Beach”), a body corporate and politic; the City of Torrance (“Torrance”), a municipal corporation; the City of Hermosa Beach (“Hermosa Beach”), a body corporate and politic; the City of El Segundo (El Segundo), a general law city; and the California Department of Transportation (“Caltrans”) (individually “Party” and collectively, “Parties”), with respect to the following:

RECITALS

A. WHEREAS, on December 12, 2002, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (RWQCB) approved Resolution No. 2002-022,

adopting a Total Maximum Daily Load for bacteria during wet weather for Santa Monica Bay Beaches ("Bacteria TMDL"), a true and correct copy of which is attached as Exhibit A hereto and incorporated herein; and

B. WHEREAS, on June 19, 2003 the United States Environmental Protection Agency approved the TMDL, and on July 15, 2003 the RWQCB issued a letter stating that the "Effective Date" of the Bacteria TMDL July 15 , 2003; and

C. WHEREAS, the Bacteria TMDL identifies several "Jurisdictional Groups" within the Santa Monica Bay watershed, with each "Jurisdictional Group" having a "Primary Jurisdiction," defined to be the jurisdiction comprising greater than fifty percent (50%) of the Jurisdictional Group's watershed area; and

D. WHEREAS, the City of Manhattan Beach is the "Primary Jurisdiction" for Jurisdictional Group Five and El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles County and Caltrans are "additional responsible jurisdictions and agencies" in "Jurisdictional Group Five"; and

E. WHEREAS, the City of Redondo Beach is the "Primary Jurisdiction" for Jurisdictional Group Six and Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, Torrance, County of Los Angeles, and Caltrans are "additional responsible jurisdictions and agencies" in "Jurisdictional Group Six"; and

F. WHEREAS, the Parties recognize that the Bacteria TMDL is not self executing and has not been incorporated into the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit for Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal

Storm Water and Urban Runoff Discharges within the County of Los Angeles, and the Incorporated Cities Therein Except the City of Long Beach dated December 13, 2001 ("NPDES Permit") as amended on August 19, 2007 or the statewide permit issued by the State Water Board (Order No. 99-06-DWQ) to Caltrans, in the manner required by law to be enforceable; and

G. WHEREAS, on July 15, 2005 the Parties, in accordance with the Bacteria TMDL, submitted a final Implementation Plan (IP) to address the requirements of the Bacteria TMDL.

H. WHEREAS, the Parties desire to implement the IP in an iterative and adaptive manner consistent with the "integrated water resources approach" ("IWR Approach") identified in the Bacteria TMDL, which will provide for final compliance within no more than 18 (eighteen) years after the effective date of the Bacteria TMDL; and

J. WHEREAS, the Parties desire to enter into this MOA voluntarily to, among other things: 1) set forth their intent to implement the IP that is consistent with the provisions of the Bacteria TMDL; 2) establish the roles of the Parties to implement the IP; and 3) establish a formula to calculate the respective financial share of the costs to be contributed by each Party hereinto implement the IP.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits and representations made herein, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

ARTICLE I – Purpose of MOA

1. Purpose of MOA – The Parties voluntarily enter this MOA to cooperatively and voluntarily devise and jointly fund the implementation of the IP that is consistent with the provisions of the Bacteria TMDL including any incidental documentation necessary to achieve the goals consistent with the Bacteria TMDL. The activities described in Article I, Section 2 and Article II, Section 8, shall be referred to hereinafter as the “Work.”

2. The Work shall generally include the activities delineated in the IP. The IP divides these activities into three categories: Programmatic Solutions, Structural BMPs, and Source Identification & Controls. Specific activities may be modified from time to time in an iterative and adaptive manner in order to comply with the Bacteria TMDL. The “Work” in the MOA is limited to those activities identified in the IP to be complete in Phase I and shall include monitoring activities to be used in the evaluation effort delineated in Phase II. Specific activities included in each of the three categories are:

a. Programmatic Solutions: develop measures which increase public understanding of the connection between land use activities and water quality, encourage good housekeeping practices, and improve compliance with discharge prohibitions and ordinances among targeted populations.

b. Structural BMPs: conduct BMP identification and placement study to identify sites where structural BMPs could be constructed to provide the best opportunity to improve water quality and provide other beneficial uses.

c. Source Identification & Controls: conduct field reconnaissance in high priority areas to find significant sources of bacteria; and identify sources of bacteria from sanitary sewer system in waterfront areas.

3. "Maximum Extent Practicable" Standard – Nothing in this MOA, nor the described Work, nor any activity approved or carried out by the Parties hereunder shall be interpreted as a waiver of the position that the maximum effort to be undertaken by the Parties is subject to the "Maximum Extent Practicable" standard set forth in the Clean Water Act.

ARTICLE II – Organization

1. Meetings – The Parties agree that their respective Representatives (as defined below) shall meet, at minimum, once per month to discuss the development, preparation and submittal of the Work ("Work Meetings"). The Parties at Work Meetings shall meet in person, although teleconference meetings may be held upon agreement of the Representatives. The Chair, as defined below, shall prepare and distribute a draft written agenda for each Work Meeting to all Representatives for comments. The Parties shall mutually agree upon a final agenda for each Work Meeting. The draft agenda shall be distributed at least four (4) business days prior to the date of each Work Meeting to the

Representatives, except in the case of a Special Meeting wherein the agenda shall be distributed 24 hours before the Special Meeting. The Chair or any three (3) Parties may call a Special Meeting to discuss urgent issues that require immediate attention or action by the Parties prior to the date of the next Work Meeting. Special Meetings may be held in person or by teleconference. The Parties must be given two (2) days written notice (by facsimile, mail, or email) of the Special Meetings as provided by this MOA

2. Quorum – A quorum shall exist if a Work Meeting or Special Meeting is attended in person or via teleconference by at least five (5) Representatives; except however, no quorum shall exist unless one of the Primary Jurisdictions, Manhattan Beach or Redondo Beach, is present. No official or binding action may be taken at any meetings without a quorum

3. Representatives – Each Party shall appoint one or more representative(s) (“Representative”) authorized to cast that party’s single vote at the Work Meetings or Special Meetings. Although other individuals of the Party may also attend the meeting the name(s) of the Representative(s) shall be submitted at least two (2) days before the first scheduled Work Meeting. A Party may designate a new Representative(s) to act on its behalf by providing written or electronic mail notice to both Primary Jurisdiction Representatives at anytime thereafter but at least two (2) days before the next Work Meeting. A Representative from each Party shall make every effort to attend every Work Meeting and Special Meeting. If a Party Representative will be absent from a

Work Meeting or Special Meeting that Party may appoint another Party's Representative to act as its proxy, with full power to vote as directed by the absent Party. Any such proxy arrangement shall be memorialized in writing or by electronic mail transmitted to both Primary Jurisdictions at least 24 hours before the date of the Work or Special Meeting. Proxy representation shall be counted in determining a quorum.

4. Chair – Redondo Beach shall act as Chair and perform all duties identified in the agreement to be the responsibility of the Chair. In the event Redondo Beach is unable to perform the duties of the Chair, Manhattan Beach shall assume this position. However, the Primary Jurisdictions shall jointly sign all written communications made on behalf of all Parties. All written communications shall be copied to all Parties to this MOA.

5. Information Sharing – The Parties mutually agree to share, to the extent not otherwise prohibited by law or by legal or trade secret privilege, all information required to develop, prepare and submit documents required for the Work, including monitoring data, CADD and GIS or other electronic data. Such sharing shall be subject to any applicable license agreements or other restrictions. All data shared among the Parties shall be provided “as is” and without warranties as to accuracy or as to any other characteristic, whether express or implied. The intent of this data-sharing provision is to facilitate the Work. The Parties agree not to use such data for tasks not related to the Work.

6. Voting – Any action taken at any Work Meeting or Special Meeting shall be approved by a 2/3 majority vote of the Representatives attending the meeting or properly noticed proxy, and each said approval vote must include an affirmative vote by one (1) of the Primary Jurisdictions to be effective and binding. Each Party shall be bound by any action approved by the Parties at a Work Meeting or Special Meeting, whether that Party was present or absent from the Work Meeting or Special Meeting. Each party shall have one vote.

7. Subcommittees – The Representatives acting in a Work Meeting or Special Meeting may appoint such subcommittees as they believe appropriate and useful to conduct the work set forth in this MOA.

8. Minutes – The Chair shall provide the services of a secretary to draft and distribute written minutes of all Work and Special Meetings to the Party Representatives at the addresses designated below five (5) work days prior to the next Work or Special Meeting. This activity shall be considered as part of the Work and the cost associated with this work paid from funds contributed per Article III, Section 1. Minutes are to be reviewed and approved by the Representatives during the Work Meeting or Special Meeting

ARTICLE III – FUNDING AND CONTRACTING

1. Funding Agreements – Any funds contributed for the Work, including contributions for consultants or other services as agreed upon by the Parties, shall be calculated using the cost-sharing formula described in Exhibit B.

All funding shall apply to the Work, and shall not be used for implementation activities not included in the Work. The total contribution by all of the Parties shall not exceed \$591,028 unless otherwise agreed to by the Parties by written amendment of this MOA. Caltrans funding encumbered under this MOA is evidenced by the signature of its District Budget Manager certifying as to funds in the maximum sum of \$4,066 having been allocated and encumbered to pay Caltrans share of the Work costs. Any cost to be invoiced above this sum will require an amendment to this MOA.

2. Contracting – Should the Parties agree to obtain goods or services from a Third Party for the execution of the Work, the Parties shall agree upon one Party to enter into an agreement with the Third Party. Said Party will be the "Contracting Agency." The Parties agree that Redondo Beach be the Contracting Agency. The Third Party contract shall incorporate the contracting requirements and policies of Redondo Beach that may be attached to the Request for Proposal (RFP). The Third Party contract shall recite, however, that it is for the benefit of the Parties, and the Third Party shall be paid solely from the contributions from the Parties in the amounts set forth in Exhibit B. The Third Party contract shall require the Third Party to look solely to Redondo Beach for payment of the funds contributed by the Parties and look solely to Redondo Beach to resolve any issues regarding that contract. The Scope of Work of Third Party contract shall be presented to the Representatives for review and approval prior to execution of the contract. The Third Party contract shall also provide that

it may be terminated upon sixty (60) days written notice by Redondo Beach, and shall otherwise be in compliance with Redondo Beach's regulations, ordinances and policies. No Party shall be obligated hereunder to bring any action against the Third Party for breach of its obligations under the contract.

3. Supervision of Third Party – Redondo Beach shall be responsible for coordinating the activities of Third Party, including coordinating the scope of work to be performed by the Third Party. Redondo Beach shall forward all invoices submitted by the Third Party to the Representatives for review and comment.

4. Payment – Upon contract execution with a Third Party, Redondo Beach shall invoice each Party for its respective share of the contracts total costs based on the formula described in Exhibit B. Each Party shall pay that invoice within sixty (60) days of receipt. Any change orders costs will be invoiced separately up to the maximum amount shown in Exhibit B.

5. Caltrans Budget Contingency – All obligations of Caltrans under the term of this Agreement are subject to the appropriation of the resources by the Legislature and the allocation of resources by the California Transportation Commission. This MOA has been signed by Caltrans before ascertaining the availability of federal or state legislative appropriation of funds, for the mutual benefit of the Parties in order to avoid program and fiscal delays that would occur if the MOA was executed after that determination was made.

This MOA is valid and enforceable as to Caltrans, as if sufficient funds have been made available to Caltrans by the United States Government or California State Legislature for the purposes set forth in this MOA. If the United States Government or the California State Legislature does not appropriate sufficient funds for Caltrans to participate in this MOA, this MOA may be amended in writing by the Parties to reflect any agreed upon reduction in the percentage of funds contributed by Caltrans to continue its participation in this MOA. Caltrans however has the option to withdraw from this MOA in the event sufficient funds are not appropriated for Caltrans.

Should Caltrans exercise its option to withdraw from this MOA, Caltrans shall remain responsible for its share of liability, if any, incurred while participating in this MOA.

ARTICLE IV – GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Term of MOA – This MOA shall continue in effect for two years from the effective date, unless earlier terminated or extended by written agreement of all Parties Representatives. Any extension of the agreement shall be in 12 month increments. A Party may withdraw from this MOA ("Withdrawing Party") by sending a letter to each Party including the Primary Jurisdictions stating that Party's decision to withdraw from this MOA. However, prior to withdrawing, the Withdrawing Party must be current on all financial obligations resulting from this MOA. Once the Party withdraws from the MOA it will no

longer be a participant in the Work prepared under this MOA. Further, the Withdrawing Party forfeits any funds contributed prior to withdrawal from the MOA. Withdrawal is effective sixty (60) days after the date of written notice to the Primary Jurisdictions. If, however, the withdrawing Party is Redondo Beach, withdrawal is effective sixty (60) days after executing an assignment of the Third Party contract to another Party to the MOA to serve as the new Contracting Agency.

2. Amendment – This MOA may be amended in writing in the same manner the MOA was entered except for the term as provide in Articles IV, Section 1 above.

3. Authority – Each of the persons signing below on behalf of a Party represents and warrants that they are authorized to sign this MOA on behalf of such Party.

4. Counterparts - This MOA may be signed in counterparts, and each counterpart shall be deemed an original, but all of which shall constitute one and the same instrument. A copy of all signature pages is attached hereto as Exhibit C and made a part of this Agreement.

5. Indemnification- Each Party shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless each of the other Parties, including their Special Districts, elected and appointed officers, agents and employees, from and against any and all liability, including but not limited to demands, claims, actions, fees, costs, and expenses

(including attorney and expert witness fees), arising from or connected with the acts arising from and/or relating to this MOA.

6. Mutual Grant of Entry - During the term of this MOA, each Party hereby grants to every other Party the right of access and entry to all storm drains, creeks, beaches, and existing monitoring stations at beaches subject to this MOA (the "Property") to achieve the purposes of this MOA. Prior to exercising said right of entry, the entering Party shall provide written notice to the Party who owns and/or retains jurisdiction over the Property. For the purposes of this provision, written notice shall be delivered to the Party Representative at least 48 hours in advance of entry and the Party seeking entry must receive confirmation to proceed from the Party that owns and/or retains jurisdiction over the Property before entering the Property. The Parties shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless each other Party, their Special Districts, elected and appointed officers, employees, and agents, from and against any and all liability, including but not limited to demands, claims, actions, fees, costs, and expenses (including attorney and expert fees), arising from or connected with the entry onto the Property. This indemnification is in addition to the other indemnities made herein.

7. Access to County Facilities – Any Party intending to enter onto the Los Angeles County right of way shall first apply for an Access Permit from the Los Angeles County Flood Control District's (LACFCD) Construction Division,

Permit Section. Once this Permit is obtained, the Party must contact LACFCD's Flood Maintenance Division at least 48 hours prior to entering the Property.

8. Access to Caltrans Facilities - Any Party intending to enter onto a Caltrans right of way shall first make a written request to the Caltrans party listed in Exhibit B; identifying the site location, extent of access by persons (and equipment if any), dates and times of entry, as well as an explanation of the purpose of that entry. Caltrans will thereafter determine, within ten (10) working days, if that entry will be allowed without a formal encroachment permit issued by the District Permit Engineer as an authorized presence of non-Caltrans parties not interfering with or threatening the safety of the traveling public or the integrity of the Caltrans' infrastructure. In such case, Caltrans will condition that right of entry on the accompaniment of a Caltrans representative who shall be empowered to restrict or limit the access of those permittees as deemed necessary, in the sole discretion of Caltrans. Where adverse impacts to traffic or the traveled way can be anticipated by Caltrans, Caltrans may require the applicant Party to submit a formal encroachment permit application, to be filed and completed together with Traffic Control Plans when necessary (which must be prepared by or under the supervision of a traffic engineer licensed in the State of California) with the District Permit Engineer. An encroachment permit may require as much as six (6) weeks to be issued depending upon the extent of coordination and development of traffic controls required for that access.

9. Notices – Any notices, bills, invoices, or reports relating to this MOA, and any request, demand, statement or other communication required or permitted hereunder shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the Representative of the Party at the addresses set forth herein below. Written notice shall include notice delivered via email. A notice shall be deemed to have been received on (a) the day of delivery, if delivered by hand during regular business hours or by confirmed facsimile or by confirmed email; or (b) on the third business day following deposit in the United States mail, postage prepaid to the addresses set forth herein.

10. Relationship of the Parties - The Parties are, and shall at all times remain as to each other, wholly independent entities. No Party to this MOA shall have power to incur any debt, obligation, or liability on behalf of any other Party except as expressly provided by this MOA. No employee, agent, or officer of a Party shall be deemed for any purpose whatsoever to be an agent, employee or officer of another Party.

11. Governing Law – This MOA shall be governed, interpreted, construed and enforced in accordance with the law of the State of California.

12. Severability- If any provision of this MOA shall be determined by any court to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable to any extent, the remainder of this MOA shall not be affected and this MOA shall be construed as if the invalid, illegal or unenforceable provision had never been contained in this MOA.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have signed this MOA on the date afterwards indicated.

City of Manhattan Beach

By: _____
Geoff Dolan, City Manager

Date: _____

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

By: _____
Liza Tamura, City Clerk

By: _____
Robert V. Wadden, City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of Manhattan Beach
Public Works Department
3621 Bell Ave.
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

City of Hermosa Beach

By: _____
Art Yoon, Mayor

Date: _____

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

By: _____
Elaine Doerfling, City Clerk

By: _____
Michael Jenkins, City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of Hermosa Beach
1315 Valley Dr
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254

**City of Redondo Beach
a Chartered Municipal Corporation**

By: _____
Mike Gin, Mayor

Date: _____

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

By: _____
Eleanor Manzano, City Clerk

By: _____
Michael W. Webb, City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of Redondo Beach
Engineering and Building Services Department
415 Diamond Street
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

**City of Torrance
a Municipal Corporation**

By: _____
Frank Scotto, Mayor

Date: _____

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

By: _____
Sue Herbers, City Clerk

By: _____
John L. Fellows, City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of Torrance
Public Works Department – Engineering Division
20500 Madrona
Torrance, CA 90503

**City of El Segundo
a General Law City**

By: _____
Jack Wayt, City Manager

Date: _____

Attest:

Approved as to Form:
Mark D. Hensley, City Attorney

By: _____
Cindy Mortesen, City Clerk

By: _____
Karl H. Berger, Assistant City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of El Segundo
Public Works Department
350 Main Street
El Segundo, CA 90245

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Transportation**

**Will Kempton
Director of Transportation**

By: _____
Douglas R. Failing
District Director

Date: _____

Approved as to Form & procedure:

Certified as to funds:

By: _____
Attorney

By: _____
District Budget Manager

Certified as to Financial Terms and Conditions:

By: _____
Accounting Administrator

Address: California Department of Transportation, District 07
100 South Main Street, Suite 100, MS 13
Los Angeles, California 90012
Attention: Bob Wu

Exhibit A

**Copy of
Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacterial
Total Maximum Daily Load**

**Resolution No. 2002-022 (6 pages)
Attachment A (17 pages)
Attachment B (1 page)**

**State of California
California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region**

**RESOLUTION NO. 2002-022
December 12, 2002**

Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate Implementation Provisions for the Region's Bacteria Objectives and to Incorporate a Wet-Weather Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria at Santa Monica Bay Beaches

WHEREAS, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, finds that:

1. The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) to develop water quality standards which include beneficial use designations and criteria to protect beneficial uses for each water body found within its region.
2. The Regional Board carries out its CWA responsibilities through California's Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and establishes water quality objectives designed to protect beneficial uses contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan).
3. Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify and to prepare a list of water bodies that do not meet water quality standards and then to establish load and waste load allocations, or a total maximum daily load (TMDL), for each water body that will ensure attainment of water quality standards and then to incorporate those allocations into their water quality control plans.
4. Many of the beaches along Santa Monica Bay were listed on California's 1998 section 303(d) list, due to impairments for coliform or for beach closures associated with bacteria generally. The beaches appeared on the 303(d) list because the elevated bacteria and beach closures prevented full support of the beaches' designated use for water contact recreation (REC-1).
5. A consent decree between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Heal the Bay, Inc. and BayKeeper, Inc. was approved on March 22, 1999. This court order directs the USEPA to complete TMDLs for all the Los Angeles Region's impaired waters within 13 years. A schedule was established in the consent decree for the completion of 29 TMDLs within 7 years, including completion of a TMDL to reduce bacteria at Santa Monica Bay beaches by March 2002. The remaining TMDLs will be scheduled by Regional Board staff within the 13-year period.
6. The elements of a TMDL are described in 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7 and section 303(d) of the CWA, as well as in USEPA guidance documents (e.g., USEPA, 1991). A TMDL is defined as "the sum of the individual waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background" (40 CFR 130.2). Regulations further stipulate that TMDLs must be set at "levels necessary to attain and maintain the applicable narrative and numeric water quality standards with seasonal variations and a margin of safety that takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations

and water quality” (40 CFR 130.7(c)(1)). The provisions in 40 CFR 130.7 also state that TMDLs shall take into account critical conditions for stream flow, loading and water quality parameters.

7. Upon establishment of TMDLs by the State or USEPA, the State is required to incorporate the TMDLs along with appropriate implementation measures into the State Water Quality Management Plan (40 CFR 130.6(c)(1), 130.7). The Basin Plan and applicable statewide plans serve as the State Water Quality Management Plans governing the watersheds under the jurisdiction of the Regional Board.
8. Santa Monica Bay is located in Los Angeles County, California. The proposed TMDL addresses documented bacteriological water quality impairments at 44 beaches from the Los Angeles/Ventura County line, to the northwest, to Outer Cabrillo Beach, just south of the Palos Verdes Peninsula.
9. The Regional Board is establishing the above-mentioned TMDL to preserve and enhance the water quality at Santa Monica Bay beaches and for the benefit of the 55 million beachgoers, on average, that visit these beaches each year. At stake is the health of swimmers and surfers and associated health costs as well as sizeable revenues to the local and state economy. Estimates are that visitors to Santa Monica Bay beaches spend approximately \$1.7 billion annually.
10. The Regional Board’s goal in establishing the above-mentioned TMDL is to reduce the risk of illness associated with swimming in marine waters contaminated with bacteria. Local and national epidemiological studies compel the conclusion that there is a causal relationship between adverse health effects, such as gastroenteritis and upper respiratory illness, and recreational water quality, as measured by bacteria indicator densities. The water quality objectives on which the TMDL numeric targets are based will ensure that the risk of illness to the public from swimming at Santa Monica Bay beaches generally will be no greater than 19 illnesses per 1,000 swimmers, which is defined by the US EPA as an “acceptable health risk” in marine recreational waters.
11. Interested persons and the public have had reasonable opportunity to participate in review of the amendment to the Basin Plan. Efforts to solicit public review and comment include staff presentations to the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project’s Bay Watershed Council and Technical Advisory Committee between May 1999 and October 2001 and creation of a Steering Committee in July 1999 to provide input on scientific and technical components of the TMDL with participation by the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project, City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, Heal the Bay, and Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project.
12. A first draft of the TMDL for bacteria at Santa Monica Bay beaches was released for public comment on November 9, 2001; an interim draft TMDL covering wet weather only was released on June 21, 2002, for discussion at a public workshop; and a public workshop on the draft Wet-Weather TMDL was held on June 27, 2002 at a regularly scheduled Regional Board meeting.
13. A final draft of the Wet-Weather TMDL along with a Notice of Hearing and Notice of Filing were published and circulated 45 days preceding Board action; Regional Board staff responded to oral and written comments received from the public; and the Regional Board

held a public hearing on September 26, 2002 to consider adoption of the Wet-Weather TMDL.

14. The Regional Board continued the item from the September 26, 2002 Board meeting to the December 12, 2002 Board meeting to give staff time to make revisions based on public comments and Board discussion at the September 26, 2002 Board meeting. Specifically, the Board wanted an implementation program that was reasonable and as short as practicable given the testimony on impairments to the REC-1 beneficial use.
15. The Regional Board recognizes that there are two broad approaches to implementing the TMDL. One approach is an integrated water resources approach that takes a holistic view of regional water resources management by integrating planning for future wastewater, storm water, recycled water, and potable water needs and systems; focuses on beneficial re-use of storm water, including groundwater infiltration, at multiple points throughout a watershed; and addresses multiple pollutants for which Santa Monica Bay or its watershed are listed on the CWA section 303(d) List as impaired. The other approach is a non-integrated water resources approach.

Some responsible jurisdictions and agencies have indicated a preference to take an integrated water resources approach to realize the benefits of re-using storm water to preserve local groundwater resources and to reduce reliance on imported water. The Regional Board recognizes that an integrated water resources approach not only provides water quality benefits to the people of the Los Angeles Region, but also recognizes that the responsible jurisdictions implementing this TMDL can serve a variety of public purposes by adopting an integrated water resources approach. An integrated water resources approach will address multiple pollutants, and as a result, responsible jurisdictions can recognize cost-savings because capital expenses for the integrated approach will implement several TMDLs that address pollutants in storm water. In addition, jurisdictions serve multiple roles for their citizenry, and an integrated approach allows for the incorporation and enhancement of other public goals such as water supply, recycling and storage; environmental justice; parks, greenways and open space; and active and passive recreational and environmental education opportunities.

The Regional Board acknowledges that a longer timeframe is reasonable for an integrated water resources approach because it requires more complicated planning and implementation such as identifying markets for the water and efficiently siting storage and transmission infrastructure within the watershed(s) to realize the multiple benefits of such an approach.

16. Therefore, after considering testimony, the Regional Board directed staff to adjust the implementation provisions of the TMDL to allow for a longer implementation schedule (up to 18 years) only when the responsible jurisdictions and agencies clearly demonstrate their intention to undertake an integrated water resources approach and justify the need for a longer implementation schedule. In contrast, testimony indicated that a shorter implementation schedule (up to 10 years) is reasonable and practicable for non-integrated approaches because the level of planning is not as complicated.
17. A revised draft of the Basin Plan amendment and Tentative Resolution were circulated 45 days preceding Board action. Regional Board staff responded to oral and written comments received from the public on the revised draft. The Regional Board held a second public hearing on December 12, 2002 to consider adoption of the Wet-Weather TMDL.

18. On October 25, 2001, the Regional Board adopted Resolution 2001-018 establishing revised bacteriological water quality objectives for the Water Contact Recreation (REC-1) beneficial use, and the TMDL is intended to accompany and to implement the revised water quality objectives. The State Water Resources Control Board approved the Regional Board's Basin Plan amendment on July 18, 2002 in State Board Resolution 2002-0142, the Office of Administrative Law approved it on September 19, 2002 in OAL File No. 02-0807-01-S, and the US EPA approved it on September 25, 2002.
19. Under certain circumstances and through the TMDL development process, the Regional Board proposes to implement the aforementioned revised bacteria objectives using either a 'reference system/anti-degradation approach' or a 'natural sources exclusion approach.' As required by the CWA and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the Basin Plan includes beneficial uses of waters, water quality objectives to protect those uses, an anti-degradation policy, collectively referred to as water quality standards, and other plans and policies necessary to implement water quality standards. This TMDL and its associated waste load allocations, which will be incorporated into relevant permits, are the vehicles for implementation of the bacteria standards as required under Water Code section 13242.
20. Both the 'reference system/anti-degradation approach' and the 'natural sources exclusion approach' recognize that there are natural sources of bacteria that may cause or contribute to exceedances of the single sample objectives.
21. The Regional Board's intent in implementing the bacteria objectives using a 'reference system/anti-degradation approach' is to ensure that bacteriological water quality is at least as good as that of a reference site and that no degradation of existing bacteriological water quality is permitted where existing bacteriological water quality is better than that of a reference site. The Regional Board's intent in implementing the bacteria objectives using a 'natural sources exclusion approach' is to ensure that all anthropogenic sources of bacteria are controlled such that they do not cause an exceedance of the single sample objectives. These approaches are consistent with state and federal anti-degradation policies (State Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 C.F.R. 131.12), while acknowledging that it is not the intent of the Regional Board to require treatment or diversion of natural coastal creeks or to require treatment of natural sources of bacteria from undeveloped areas. While treatment and diversion of natural sources may fully address the impairment of the water contact recreation beneficial use, such an approach may adversely affect valuable aquatic life and wildlife beneficial uses in the Region.
22. For the Wet-Weather and Dry-Weather Bacteria TMDLs at Santa Monica Bay beaches, Leo Carrillo Beach and its associated drainage area, Arroyo Sequit Canyon, were selected as the local reference system until other reference sites or approaches are evaluated and the necessary data collected to support the use of alternative reference sites or approaches when the TMDL is revised four years after the effective date. Leo Carrillo Beach was selected as the interim reference site because it best met the three criteria for selection of a reference system. Specifically, its drainage is the most undeveloped subwatershed in the larger Santa Monica Bay watershed, the subwatershed has a freshwater outlet (i.e., creek) to the beach, and adequate historical shoreline monitoring data were available. It is the intent of the Regional Board to re-evaluate the use of Leo Carrillo Beach due to potential problems arising from the heavy recreational use of the beach and the close proximity of two campgrounds.
23. Northern Bay beach monitoring sites are fewer in number and provide less comprehensive data than the extensive shoreline monitoring network elsewhere in Santa Monica Bay.

24. The numeric targets in this TMDL are not water quality objectives and do not create new bases for enforcement against dischargers apart from the water quality objectives they translate. The targets merely establish the bases through which load allocations and wasteload allocations (WLAs) are calculated. WLAs are only enforced for a discharger's own discharges, and then only in the context of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, which must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLA. The Regional Board will develop permit requirements through a subsequent permit action that will allow all interested persons, including but not limited to municipal storm water dischargers, to provide comments on how the waste load allocations will be translated into permit requirements.
25. The Regional Board has the authority to authorize compliance schedules through the basin planning process. In this Basin Plan amendment, the Regional Board establishes a schedule for implementation that affords the responsible jurisdictions and agencies up to ten or eighteen years, depending on the implementation approaches pursued, to implement this Wet-Weather Bacteria TMDL.
26. Previously, the Regional Board adopted a Dry-Weather Bacteria TMDL for the Santa Monica Bay Beaches. The Dry-Weather TMDL includes implementation provisions contained in Table 7-4.3 of the Basin Plan, including a provision to reconsider two years after the effective date the Dry-Weather TMDL and specifically the reference beach(es) used. Because that effort overlaps with reconsideration of the reference beach(es) anticipated by this Wet-Weather TMDL, the Regional Board proposes to coordinate the reconsiderations of the reference beach approach to assure efficiency and consistency in implementing the two Santa Monica Beaches TMDLs.
27. The basin planning process has been certified as functionally equivalent to the California Environmental Quality Act requirements for preparing environmental documents (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and as such, the required environmental documentation and CEQA environmental checklist have been prepared.
28. The proposed amendment results in no potential for adverse effect (de minimis finding), either individually or cumulatively, on wildlife.
29. The regulatory action meets the "Necessity" standard of the Administrative Procedures Act, Government Code, section 11353, subdivision (b).
30. The Basin Plan amendment incorporating a TMDL for bacteria at Santa Monica Bay beaches must be submitted for review and approval by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the USEPA. The Basin Plan amendment will become effective upon approval by OAL and USEPA. A Notice of Decision will be filed.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that pursuant to Section 13240 and 13242 of the Water Code, the Regional Board hereby amends the Basin Plan as follows:

1. Pursuant to sections 13240 and 13242 of the California Water Code, the Regional Board, after considering the entire record, including oral testimony at the hearing, hereby adopts the amendments to Chapters 3 and 7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region, as set forth in Attachment A hereto, to incorporate the elements of the Santa Monica

Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL for wet weather and to implement the water quality objectives for bacteria set to protect the water contact recreation beneficial use.

2. Pursuant to sections 13240 and 13242 of the California Water Code, the Regional Board, after considering the entire record, including oral testimony at the hearing, hereby adopts the amendments to Chapter 7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region, as set forth in Attachment B hereto, to amend Table 7-4.3 of the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL for dry weather to change the date for revision of the TMDL from two years after the effective date to four years after the effective date [of the Wet-Weather TMDL] to achieve consistency in scheduling between the Dry-Weather and Wet-Weather TMDLs.
3. The Executive Officer is directed to exercise authority under Water Code section 13267, or other applicable law, to require additional monitoring data in the northern Bay beach regions to ensure that wet weather bacteria exposure is adequately quantified before the TMDL is reconsidered in four years.
4. The Executive Officer is directed to forward copies of the Basin Plan amendment to the State Board in accordance with the requirements of section 13245 of the California Water Code.
5. The Regional Board requests that the State Board approve the Basin Plan amendment in accordance with the requirements of sections 13245 and 13246 of the California Water Code and forward it to OAL and the USEPA.
6. If during its approval process the State Board or OAL determines that minor, non-substantive corrections to the language of the amendment are needed for clarity or consistency, the Executive Officer may make such changes, and shall inform the Board of any such changes.
7. The Executive Officer is authorized to sign a Certificate of Fee Exemption.

I, Dennis A. Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on December 12, 2002.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2002-022
Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region to incorporate
Implementation Provisions for the Region’s Bacteria Objectives and to incorporate the
Santa Monica Bay Beaches Wet-Weather Bacteria TMDL

Adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on December 12, 2002.

Amendments:

List of Figures, Tables and Inserts

Add under Chapter 7, Section 7-4 (Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL):

Tables

7-4.4. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Wet Weather Only): Elements

7-4.5. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Wet Weather Only): Final Allowable Exceedance Days by Beach Location

7-4.6. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Wet Weather Only): Interim Compliance Targets by Jurisdictional Groups

7-4.7. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Wet Weather Only): Significant Dates

Chapter 3. Water Quality Objectives, “Bacteria, Coliform”

Add under “Implementation Provisions for Water Contact Recreation Bacteria Objectives”

The single sample bacteriological objectives shall be strictly applied except when provided for in a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). In all circumstances, including in the context of a TMDL, the geometric mean objectives shall be strictly applied. In the context of a TMDL, the Regional Board may implement the single sample objectives in fresh and marine waters by using a ‘reference system/antidegradation approach’ or ‘natural sources exclusion approach’ as discussed below. A reference system is defined as an area and associated monitoring point that is not impacted by human activities that potentially affect bacteria densities in the receiving water body.

These approaches recognize that there are natural sources of bacteria, which may cause or contribute to exceedances of the single sample objectives for bacterial indicators. They also acknowledge that it is not the intent of the Regional Board to require treatment or diversion of natural water bodies or to require treatment of natural sources of bacteria from undeveloped areas. Such requirements, if imposed by the Regional Board, could adversely affect valuable aquatic life and wildlife beneficial uses supported by natural water bodies in the Region.

Under the reference system/antidegradation implementation procedure, a certain frequency of exceedance of the single sample objectives above shall be permitted on the basis of the observed exceedance frequency in the selected reference system or the targeted water body, whichever is less. The reference system/anti-degradation approach ensures that bacteriological water quality is at least as good as that of a reference system and that no degradation of existing bacteriological water quality is permitted where existing bacteriological water quality is better than that of the selected reference system.

Under the natural sources exclusion implementation procedure, after all anthropogenic sources of bacteria have been controlled such that they do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the single sample objectives and natural sources have been identified and quantified, a certain frequency of exceedance of the single sample objectives shall be permitted based on the residual exceedance frequency in the specific water body. The residual exceedance frequency shall define the background level of exceedance due to natural sources. The ‘natural sources exclusion’ approach may be used if an appropriate reference system cannot be identified due to unique characteristics of the target water body. These approaches are

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consistent with the State Antidegradation Policy (State Board Resolution No. 68-16) and with federal antidegradation requirements (40 CFR 131.12).

The appropriateness of these approaches and the specific exceedance frequencies to be permitted under each will be evaluated within the context of TMDL development for a specific water body, at which time the Regional Board may select one of these approaches, if appropriate.

These implementation procedures may only be implemented within the context of a TMDL addressing municipal storm water, including the municipal storm water requirements of the Statewide Permit for Storm Water Discharges from the State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and non-point sources discharges. These implementation provisions do not apply to NPDES discharges other than MS4 discharges.¹

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Summaries, Section 7-4 (Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL)

Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Wet Weather Only)*

This TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on December 12, 2002.

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on [Insert Date].

The Office of Administrative Law on [Insert Date].

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on [Insert Date].

The following table summarizes the key elements of this TMDL.

¹ Municipal storm water discharges in the Los Angeles Region are those with permits under the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) NPDES Program. For example, the MS4 permits at the time of this amendment are the Los Angeles County Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permit, Ventura County Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permit, City of Long Beach Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permit, and elements of the statewide storm water permit for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

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Table 7-4.4. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Wet Weather Only): Elements

Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
<i>Problem Statement</i>	Elevated bacterial indicator densities are causing impairment of the water contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial use at many Santa Monica Bay (SMB) beaches. Swimming in waters with elevated bacterial indicator densities has long been associated with adverse health effects. Specifically, local and national epidemiological studies compel the conclusion that there is a causal relationship between adverse health effects and recreational water quality, as measured by bacterial indicator densities.
<i>Numeric Target</i> <i>(Interpretation of the numeric water quality objective, used to calculate the waste load allocations)</i>	<p>The TMDL has a multi-part numeric target based on the bacteriological water quality objectives for marine water to protect the water contact recreation (REC-1) use. These targets are the most appropriate indicators of public health risk in recreational waters.</p> <p>These bacteriological objectives are set forth in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan, as amended by the Regional Board on October 25, 2001. The objectives are based on four bacterial indicators and include both geometric mean limits and single sample limits. The Basin Plan objectives that serve as numeric targets for this TMDL are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean Limits</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml. b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml. c. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml. 2. <u>Single Sample Limits</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml. b. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml. c. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml. d. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, if the ratio of fecal-to-total coliform exceeds 0.1. <p>These objectives are generally based on an acceptable health risk for marine recreational waters of 19 illnesses per 1,000 exposed individuals as set by the US EPA (US EPA, 1986). The targets apply throughout the year. The final compliance point for the targets is the wave wash² where there is a freshwater outlet (i.e., publicly-owned storm drain or natural creek) to the beach, or at ankle depth at beaches without a freshwater outlet.</p> <p>Implementation of the above bacteria objectives and the associated TMDL numeric targets is achieved using a 'reference system/anti-degradation approach' rather than the alternative 'natural sources exclusion approach' or strict application of the single sample objectives. As required by the CWA and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Basin Plans include beneficial uses of waters, water quality objectives to protect those uses, an anti-degradation policy, collectively referred to as water quality standards, and other plans and policies necessary to implement water quality standards. This TMDL and its associated waste load allocations, which shall be incorporated into relevant permits, are the vehicles for implementation of the Region's</p>

² The wave wash is defined as the point at which the storm drain or creek empties and the effluent from the storm drain initially mixes with the receiving ocean water.

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>standards.</p> <p>The 'reference system/anti-degradation approach' means that on the basis of historical exceedance levels at existing shoreline monitoring locations, including a local reference beach within Santa Monica Bay, a certain number of daily exceedances of the single sample bacteria objectives are permitted. The allowable number of exceedance days is set such that (1) bacteriological water quality at any site is at least as good as at a designated reference site within the watershed and (2) there is no degradation of existing shoreline bacteriological water quality. This approach recognizes that there are natural sources of bacteria that may cause or contribute to exceedances of the single sample objectives and that it is not the intent of the Regional Board to require treatment or diversion of natural coastal creeks or to require treatment of natural sources of bacteria from undeveloped areas.</p> <p>The geometric mean targets may not be exceeded at any time. The rolling 30-day geometric means will be calculated on each day. If weekly sampling is conducted, the weekly sample result will be assigned to the remaining days of the week in order to calculate the daily rolling 30-day geometric mean. For the single sample targets, each existing shoreline monitoring site is assigned an allowable number of exceedance days during wet weather, defined as days with 0.1 inch of rain or greater and the three days following the rain event. (A separate amendment incorporating the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Dry-Weather Bacteria TMDL addressed the allowable number of summer and winter dry-weather exceedance days.)</p>
<i>Source Analysis</i>	<p>With the exception of isolated sewage spills, storm water runoff conveyed by storm drains and creeks is the primary source of elevated bacterial indicator densities to SMB beaches during wet weather. Because the bacterial indicators used as targets in the TMDL are not specific to human sewage, storm water runoff from undeveloped areas may also be a source of elevated bacterial indicator densities. For example, storm water runoff from natural areas may convey fecal matter from wildlife and birds or bacteria from soil. This is supported by the finding that, at the reference beach, the probability of exceedance of the single sample targets during wet weather is 0.22.</p>
<i>Loading Capacity</i>	<p>Studies show that bacterial degradation and dilution during transport from the watershed to the beach do not significantly affect bacterial indicator densities at SMB beaches. Therefore, the loading capacity is defined in terms of bacterial indicator densities, which is the most appropriate for addressing public health risk, and is equivalent to the numeric targets, listed above. As the numeric targets must be met in the wave wash and throughout the day, no degradation allowance is provided.</p>
<i>Waste Load Allocations (for point sources)</i>	<p>Waste load allocations are expressed as the number of sample days at a shoreline monitoring site that may exceed the single sample targets identified under "Numeric Target." Waste load allocations are expressed as allowable exceedance days because the bacterial density and frequency of single sample exceedances are the most relevant to public health protection.</p>

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>For each shoreline monitoring site and corresponding subwatershed, an allowable number of exceedance days is set for wet weather.</p> <p>The allowable number of exceedance days for a shoreline monitoring site for each time period is based on the lesser of two criteria (1) exceedance days in the designated reference system and (2) exceedance days based on historical bacteriological data at the monitoring site. This ensures that shoreline bacteriological water quality is at least as good as that of a largely undeveloped system and that there is no degradation of existing shoreline bacteriological water quality.</p> <p>All responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies³ within a subwatershed are jointly responsible for complying with the allowable number of exceedance days for each associated shoreline monitoring site identified in Table 7-4.5 below.</p> <p>The three Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), the City of Los Angeles' Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts' Joint Water Pollution Control Plant, and the Las Virgenes Municipal Water Districts' Tapia Wastewater Reclamation Facility, discharging to Santa Monica Bay are each given individual WLAs of zero (0) days of exceedance during wet weather.</p>

³ For the purposes of this TMDL, "responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies" are defined as: (1) local agencies that are responsible for discharges from a publicly owned treatment works to the Santa Monica Bay watershed or directly to the Bay, (2) local agencies that are permittees or co-permittees on a municipal storm water permit, (3) local or state agencies that have jurisdiction over a beach adjacent to Santa Monica Bay, and (4) the California Department of Transportation pursuant to its storm water permit.

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
<i>Load Allocations (for nonpoint sources)</i>	Because all storm water runoff to SMB beaches is regulated as a point source, load allocations of zero days of exceedance are set in this TMDL. If a nonpoint source is directly impacting shoreline bacteriological quality and causing an exceedance of the numeric target(s), the permittee(s) under the Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permits are not responsible through these permits. However, the jurisdiction or agency adjacent to the shoreline monitoring location may have further obligations as described under "Compliance Monitoring" below.
<i>Implementation</i>	<p>The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the TMDL will include primarily the Los Angeles County Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permit (MS4 Permit), the Caltrans Storm Water Permit, the three NPDES permits for the POTWs, the authority contained in sections 13267 and 13263 of the Water Code, and regulations to be adopted pursuant to section 13291 of the Water Code. Each NPDES permit assigned a waste load allocation shall be reopened or amended at reissuance, in accordance with applicable laws, to incorporate the applicable waste load allocation(s) as a permit requirement.</p> <p>The implementation schedule will be determined on the basis of the implementation plan(s), which must be submitted to the Regional Board by responsible jurisdictions and agencies within two years of the effective date of the TMDL (see Table 7-4.7). After considering the implementation plan(s), the Regional Board shall amend the TMDL at a public hearing and, in doing so, will adopt an individual implementation schedule for each jurisdictional group (described in paragraph 3 below) that is as short as possible taking into account the implementation approach being undertaken. Responsible jurisdictions and agencies must clearly demonstrate in the above-mentioned plan whether they intend to pursue an integrated water resources approach.⁴ If an integrated water resources approach is pursued, responsible jurisdictions and agencies may be allotted up to an 18-year implementation timeframe, based on a clear demonstration of the need for a longer schedule in the implementation plan, in recognition of the additional planning and time needed to achieve the multiple benefits of this approach. Otherwise, at most a 10-year implementation timeframe will be allotted, depending upon a clear demonstration of the time needed in the implementation plan.</p> <p>The subwatersheds associated with each beach monitoring location may</p>

⁴ An integrated water resources approach is one that takes a holistic view of regional water resources management by integrating planning for future wastewater, storm water, recycled water, and potable water needs and systems; focuses on beneficial re-use of storm water, including groundwater infiltration, at multiple points throughout a watershed; and addresses multiple pollutants for which Santa Monica Bay or its watershed are listed on the CWA section 303(d) List as impaired. Because an integrated water resources approach will address multiple pollutants, responsible jurisdictions can recognize cost-savings because capital expenses for the integrated approach will implement several TMDLs that address pollutants in storm water. An integrated water resources approach shall not only provide water quality benefits to the people of the Los Angeles Region, but it is also anticipated that an integrated approach will incorporate and enhance other public goals. These may include, but are not limited to, water supply, recycling and storage; environmental justice; parks, greenways and open space; and active and passive recreational and environmental education opportunities.

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>include multiple responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies. Therefore, a “primary jurisdiction,” defined as the jurisdiction comprising greater than fifty percent of the subwatershed land area, is identified for each subwatershed (see Table 7-4.6).⁵ Seven primary jurisdictions are identified within the Santa Monica Bay watershed, each with a group of associated subwatersheds and beach monitoring locations. These are identified as “jurisdictional groups” (see Table 7-4.6). The primary jurisdiction of each “jurisdictional group” shall be responsible for submitting the implementation plan described above, which will determine the implementation timeframe for the subwatershed. A jurisdictional group may change its primary jurisdiction by submitting a joint, written request, submitted by the current primary jurisdiction and the proposed primary jurisdiction, to the Executive Officer requesting a reassignment of primary responsibility. Two jurisdictional groups may also choose to change the assignment of monitoring locations between the two groups by submitting a joint, written request, submitted by the current primary jurisdiction and the proposed primary jurisdiction, to the Executive Officer requesting a reassignment of the monitoring location.</p> <p>If an integrated water resources approach is pursued, the jurisdictional group(s) must achieve a 10% cumulative percentage reduction from the total exceedance-day reduction required for the group of beach monitoring locations within 6 years, a 25% reduction within 10 years, and a 50% reduction within 15 years of the effective date of the TMDL. These interim milestones for the jurisdictional group(s) will be re-evaluated, considering planning, engineering and construction tasks, based on the written implementation plan submitted to the Regional Board two years after the effective date of the TMDL (see Table 7-4.7).</p> <p>If an integrated water resources approach is not pursued, the jurisdictional group(s) must achieve a 25% cumulative percentage reduction from the total exceedance-day reduction required for the group of beach monitoring locations within 6 years, and a 50% reduction within 8 years of the effective date of the TMDL (see Table 7-4.7).</p> <p>For those beach monitoring locations subject to the antidegradation provision, there shall be no increase in exceedance days during the implementation period above that estimated for the beach monitoring location in the critical year as identified in Table 7-4.5.</p> <p>The final implementation targets in terms of allowable wet-weather exceedance days must be achieved at each individual beach location no later than 18 years after the TMDL’s effective date if an integrated water resources approach is pursued, or no later than 10 years after the TMDL’s effective date if an integrated water resources approach is not pursued. In addition, the geometric mean targets must be achieved for each individual beach location no later than 18 years or 10 years after the effective date, respectively, depending on whether a integrated</p>

⁵ Primary jurisdictions are not defined for the Ballona Creek subwatershed or the Malibu Creek subwatershed, since separate bacteria TMDLs are being developed for these subwatersheds.

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2002-022

Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	water resources approach is pursued or not.

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
<i>Margin of Safety</i>	<p>The TMDL is set at levels that are exactly equivalent to the applicable water quality standards along with the proposed reference system/antidegradation implementation procedure.</p> <p>An implicit margin of safety is included in the supporting water quality model by assuming no dilution between the storm drain and the wave wash, the point of compliance. This is a conservative assumption since studies have shown that there is a high degree of variability in the amount of dilution between the storm drain and wave wash temporally, spatially and among indicators, ranging from 100% to 0%.</p>
<i>Seasonal Variations and Critical Conditions</i>	<p>Seasonal variations are addressed by developing separate waste load allocations for three time periods (wet weather, summer dry weather and winter dry weather) based on public health concerns and observed natural background levels of exceedance of bacterial indicators. (The two dry-weather periods are addressed in the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Dry-Weather Bacteria TMDL.)</p> <p>The critical condition for this bacteria TMDL is wet weather generally, when historic shoreline monitoring data for the reference beach indicate that the single sample bacteria objectives are exceeded on 22% of the wet-weather days sampled. To more specifically identify a critical condition within wet weather in order to set the allowable exceedance days shown in Tables 7-4.5 and 7-4.6, the 90th percentile 'storm year'⁶ in terms of wet days is used as the reference year. Selecting the 90th percentile year avoids a situation where the reference beach is frequently out of compliance. It is expected that because responsible jurisdictions and agencies will be planning for this 'worst-case' scenario, there will be fewer exceedance days than the maximum allowed in drier years. Conversely, in the 10% of wetter years, it is expected that there may be more than the allowable number of exceedance days.</p>
<i>Compliance Monitoring</i>	<p>Responsible jurisdictions and agencies as defined in Footnote 2 shall conduct daily or systematic weekly sampling in the wave wash at all major drains⁷ and creeks or at existing monitoring stations at beaches without storm drains or freshwater outlets to determine compliance.⁸ At all locations, samples shall be taken at ankle depth and on an incoming wave. At locations where there is a freshwater outlet, during wet weather, samples should be taken as close as possible to the wave wash, and no further away than 10 meters down current of the storm drain or outlet.⁹ At locations where there is a freshwater outlet, samples shall be taken when the freshwater outlet is flowing into the surf zone.</p> <p>If the number of exceedance days is greater than the allowable number of exceedance days for any jurisdictional group at the interim implementation milestones the responsible jurisdictions and agencies</p>

⁶ For purposes of this TMDL, a 'storm year' means November 1 to October 31. The 90th percentile storm year was 1993 with 75 wet days at the LAX meteorological station.

⁷ Major drains are those that are publicly owned and have measurable flow to the beach during dry weather.

⁸ The frequency of sampling (i.e., daily versus weekly) will be at the discretion of the implementing agencies. However, the number of sample days that may exceed the objectives will be scaled accordingly.

⁹ Safety considerations during wet weather may preclude taking a sample in the wave wash.

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>shall be considered out-of-compliance with the TMDL. If the number of exceedance days exceeds the allowable number of exceedance days for a target beach at the final implementation deadline, the responsible jurisdictions and agencies within the contributing subwatershed shall be considered out-of-compliance with the TMDL. Responsible jurisdictions or agencies shall not be deemed out of compliance with the TMDL if the investigation described in the paragraph below demonstrates that bacterial sources originating within the jurisdiction of the responsible agency have not caused or contributed to the exceedance.</p> <p>If a single sample shows the discharge or contributing area to be out of compliance, the Regional Board may require, through permit requirements or the authority contained in Water Code section 13267, daily sampling in the wave wash or at the existing open shoreline monitoring location (if it is not already) until all single sample events meet bacteria water quality objectives. Furthermore, if a beach location is out-of-compliance as determined in the previous paragraph, the Regional Board shall require responsible agencies to initiate an investigation, which at a minimum shall include daily sampling in the wave wash or at the existing open shoreline monitoring location until all single sample events meet bacteria water quality objectives. If bacteriological water quality objectives are exceeded in any three weeks of a four-week period when weekly sampling is performed, or, for areas where testing is done more than once a week, 75% of testing days produce an exceedance of bacteria water quality objectives, the responsible agencies shall conduct a source investigation of the subwatershed(s) pursuant to protocols established under Water Code 13178. If a beach location without a freshwater outlet is out-of-compliance or if the outlet is diverted or being treated, the adjacent municipality, County agency(s), or State or federal agency(s) shall be responsible for conducting the investigation and shall submit its findings to the Regional Board to facilitate the Regional Board exercising further authority to regulate the source of the exceedance in conformance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.</p>

Note: The complete staff report for the TMDL is available for review upon request.

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2002-022

Table 7-4.5. Final Allowable Wet-Weather Exceedance Days by Beach Location

Beach Monitoring Location	Estimated no. of wet weather exceedance days in critical year (90 th percentile)*	Final allowable no. of wet weather exceedance days (daily sampling)*
DHS 010 - Leo Carrillo Beach, at 35000 PCH	17	17
DHS 009 - Nicholas Beach- 100 feet west of lifeguard tower	14	14
DHS 010a - Broad Beach	15	15
DHS 008 - Trancas Beach entrance, 50 yards east of Trancas Bridge	19	17
DHS 007 - Westward Beach, east of Zuma Creek	17	17
DHS 006 - Paradise Cove, adjacent to west side of Pier	23	17
DHS 005 - Latigo Canyon Creek entrance	33	17
DHS 005a - Corral State Beach	17	17
DHS 001a - Las Flores Beach	29	17
DHS 001 - Big Rock Beach, at 19900 PCH	30	17
DHS 003 - Malibu Point	18	17
DHS 003a - Surfrider Beach (second point)- weekly	45	17
S1 - Surfrider Beach (breach point)- daily	47	17
DHS 002 - Malibu Pier- 50 yards east	45	17
S2 - Topanga State Beach	26	17
DHS 101 - PCH and Sunset Bl.- 400 yards east	25	17
DHS 102 - 16801 Pacific Coast Highway, Bel Air Bay Club (chain fence)	28	17
S3 - Pulga Canyon storm drain- 50 yards east	23	17
DHS 103 - Will Rogers State Beach- Temescal Canyon (25 yds. so. of drain)	31	17
S4 - Santa Monica Canyon, Will Rogers State Beach	25	17
DHS 104a - Santa Monica Beach at San Vicente Bl.	34	17
DHS 104 - Santa Monica at Montana Av. (25 yds. so. of drain)	31	17
DHS 105 - Santa Monica at Arizona (in front of the drain)	31	17
S5 - Santa Monica Municipal Pier- 50 yards southeast	35	17
S6 - Santa Monica Beach at Pico/Kenter storm drain	42	17
DHS 106 - Santa Monica Beach at Strand St. (in front of the restrooms)	36	17
DHS 106a - Ashland Av. storm drain- 50 yards north	39	17
S7 - Ashland Av. storm drain- 50 yards south	22	17
DHS 107 - Venice City Beach at Brooks Av. (in front of the drain)	40	17

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Beach Monitoring Location	Estimated no. of wet weather exceedance days in critical year (90 th percentile)*	Final allowable no. of wet weather exceedance days (daily sampling)*
S8 - Venice City Beach at Windward Av.- 50 yards north	13	13
DHS 108 - Venice Fishing Pier- 50 yards south	17	17
DHS 109 - Venice City Beach at Topsail St.	38	17
S11 - Dockweiler State Beach at Culver Bl.	23	17
DHS 110 - Dockweiler State Beach- south of D&W jetty	30	17
S12 - Imperial HWY storm drain- 50 yards north	17	17
DHS 111 - Hyperion Treatment Plant One Mile Outfall	18	17
DHS 112 - Dockweiler State Beach at Grand Av. (in front of the drain)	25	17
S10 - Ballona Creek entrance- 50 yards south	34	17
S13 - Manhattan State Beach at 40th Street	4	4
S14 - Manhattan Beach Pier- 50 yards south	5	5
DHS 114 - Hermosa City Beach at 26th St.	12	12
S15 - Hermosa Beach Pier- 50 yards south	8	8
DHS 115 - Herondo Street storm drain- (in front of the drain)	19	17
S16 - Redondo Municipal Pier- 50 yards south	14	14
DHS 116 - Redondo State Beach at Topaz St. - north of jetty	19	17
S17 - Redondo State Beach at Avenue I	6	6
S18 - Malaga Cove, Palos Verdes Estates-daily	3	3
LACSDM - Malaga Cove, Palos Verdes Estates-weekly	14	14
LACSDB - Palos Verdes (Bluff) Cove, Palos Verdes Estates	0	0
LACSD1 - Long Point, Rancho Palos Verdes	5	5
LACSD2 - Abalone Cove Shoreline Park	1	1
LACSD3 - Portuguese Bend Cove, Rancho Palos Verdes	2	2
LACSD5 - Royal Palms State Beach	6	6
LACSD6 - Wilder Annex, San Pedro	2	2
LACSD7 - Cabrillo Beach, oceanside	3	3

Notes: * The compliance targets are based on existing shoreline monitoring data and assume daily sampling. If systematic weekly sampling is conducted, the compliance targets will be scaled accordingly. These are the compliance targets until additional shoreline monitoring data are collected prior to revision of the TMDL. Once additional shoreline monitoring data are available, the following will be re-evaluated when the TMDL is revised 1) estimated number of wet-weather exceedance days in the critical year at all beach locations, including the reference system(s) and 2) final allowable wet-weather exceedance days for each beach location.

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2002-022

Table 7-4.6. Interim Compliance Targets by Jurisdictional Group

Jurisdiction Group	Primary Jurisdiction	Additional Responsible Jurisdictions & Agencies	Subwatershed(s)	Monitoring Site(s) ^{***}	Interim Compliance Targets as Maximum Allowable Exceedance Days during Wet Weather ^{***}		
					10% Reduction Milestone	25% Reduction Milestone	50% Reduction Milestone
1	County of Los Angeles	Caltrans Malibu City of Los Angeles (Topanga only) Calabasas (Topanga only)	Arroyo Sequit	DHS 010	221	212	197
			Carbon Canyon	none			
			Corral Canyon	DHS 005a			
			Encinal Canyon	DHS 010a*			
			Escondido Canyon	none			
			Las Flores Canyon	DHS 001a			
			Latigo Canyon	DHS 005			
			Los Alisos Canyon	none			
			Pena Canyon	none			
			Piedra Gorda Canyon	DHS 001			
			Ramirez Canyon	DHS 006			
			Solstice Canyon	none			
			Topanga Canyon	S2			
			Trancas Canyon	DHS 008			
			Tuna Canyon	none			
			Zuma Canyon	DHS 007			
2	City of Los Angeles	Caltrans County of Los Angeles El Segundo (DW only) Manhattan Beach (DW only) Culver City (MDR only) Santa Monica	Castlerock	none	342	324	294
			Dockweiler	S11, DHS 110, S12, DHS 111, DHS 112			
			Marina del Rey	DHS 107, S8*, DHS 108, DHS 109			
			Pulga Canyon	S3, DHS 103			
			Santa Monica Canyon	S4			
			Santa Ynez Canyon	DHS 101, DHS 102			

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2002-022

Jurisdiction Group	Primary Jurisdiction	Additional Responsible Jurisdictions & Agencies	Subwatershed(s)	Monitoring Site(s)***	Interim Compliance Targets as Maximum Allowable Exceedance Days during Wet Weather***		
					10% Reduction Milestone	25% Reduction Milestone	50% Reduction Milestone
3	Santa Monica	Caltrans City of Los Angeles County of Los Angeles	Santa Monica	DHS 104a, DHS 104, DHS 105, S5, S6, DHS 106, DHS 106a, S7	257	237	203
4	Malibu	Caltrans County of Los Angeles	Nicholas Canyon	DHS 009#	14	14	14
5	Manhattan Beach	Caltrans El Segundo Hermosa Beach Redondo Beach	Hermosa	S13#, S14#, DHS 114#, S15#	29	29	29
6	Redondo Beach	Caltrans Hermosa Beach Manhattan Beach Torrance County of Los Angeles	Redondo	DHS 115, S16#, DHS 116, S17#	58	57	56

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2002-022

Jurisdiction Group	Primary Jurisdiction	Additional Responsible Jurisdictions & Agencies	Subwatershed(s)	Monitoring Site(s)**	Interim Compliance Targets as Maximum Allowable Exceedance Days during Wet Weather***		
					10% Reduction Milestone	25% Reduction Milestone	50% Reduction Milestone
7	Rancho Palos Verdes	Caltrans City of Los Angeles Palos Verdes Estates Redondo Beach Rolling Hills Rolling Hills Estates Torrance County of Los Angeles	Palos Verdes Peninsula	S18 [#] , LACSDM [#] , LACSDB [#] , LACSD1 [#] , LACSD2 [#] , LACSD3 [#] , LACSD5 [#] , LACSD6 [#] , LACSD7 [#]	36	36	36

Notes: *Interim milestones will be re-calculated during the revision of the TMDL based on shoreline monitoring data collected from the wave wash and a re-evaluation of the most appropriate reference system and reference year. Furthermore, if an integrated water resources approach is pursued, as demonstrated by the implementation plans to be submitted to the Regional Board by the primary jurisdictions within two years of the effective date of the TMDL, the interim milestones will be re-evaluated on the basis of the implementation plan, considering planning, engineering and construction tasks. **Interim milestones for the Malibu and Ballona shoreline monitoring locations will be identified in subsequent bacteria TMDLs to be developed for these two watersheds. ***Monitoring sites are those shoreline locations currently monitored by the City of Los Angeles, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, and the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services at the time of adoption of this TMDL by the Regional Board. This list does not preclude the establishment of additional monitoring stations. For those subwatersheds without an existing shoreline monitoring site, responsible jurisdictions and agencies must establish a shoreline monitoring site if there is measurable flow from a creek or publicly owned storm drain to the beach during dry weather. # For those beach monitoring locations subject to the anti-degradation provision, there shall be no increase in exceedance days during the implementation period above that estimated for the beach monitoring location in the critical year as identified in Table 7-4.5.

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2002-022

Table 7-4.7. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Wet Weather Only): Significant Dates

Date	Action
120 days after the effective date of the TMDL	Pursuant to a request from the Regional Board, responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies must submit coordinated shoreline monitoring plan(s) to be approved by the Executive Officer, including a list of new sites* and/or sites relocated to the wave wash at which time responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies shall select between daily or systematic weekly shoreline sampling.
20 months after the effective date of the TMDL	Responsible jurisdictions and agencies shall provide a draft written report to the Regional Board outlining how each intends to cooperatively (through Jurisdictional Groups) achieve compliance with the TMDL. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, and proposed milestones.
Two years after effective date of TMDL	Responsible jurisdictions and agencies shall provide a written report to the Regional Board outlining how each intends to cooperatively (through Jurisdictional Groups) achieve compliance with the TMDL. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, and proposed milestones. Under no circumstances shall final compliance dates exceed 10 years for non-integrated approaches or 18 years for integrated water resources approaches. Regional Board staff shall bring to the Regional Board the aforementioned plans as soon as possible for consideration.
4 years after effective date of TMDL	<p>The Regional Board shall reconsider the TMDL to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) refine allowable wet weather exceedance days based on additional data on bacterial indicator densities in the wave wash and an evaluation of site-specific variability in exceedance levels, (2) re-evaluate the reference system selected to set allowable exceedance levels, including a reconsideration of whether the allowable number of exceedance days should be adjusted annually dependent on the rainfall conditions and an evaluation of natural variability in exceedance levels in the reference system(s), (3) re-evaluate the reference year used in the calculation of allowable exceedance days, and (4) re-evaluate whether there is a need for further clarification or revision of the geometric mean implementation provision.

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2002-022

Date	Action
Significant Dates for Responsible Jurisdictions and Agencies <i>Not</i> Pursuing an Integrated Water Resources Approach	
6 years after effective date of the TMDL	Each defined jurisdictional group must achieve a 25% cumulative percentage reduction from the total exceedance-day reductions required for that jurisdictional group as identified in Table 7-4.6.
8 years after effective date of the TMDL	Each defined jurisdictional group must achieve a 50% cumulative percentage reduction from the total exceedance-day reductions required for that jurisdictional group as identified in Table 7-4.6.
10 years after effective date of the TMDL	Final implementation targets in terms of allowable wet-weather exceedance days must be achieved at each individual beach as identified in Table 7-4.5. In addition, the geometric mean targets must be achieved for each individual beach location.
Significant Dates for Responsible Jurisdictions and Agencies Pursuing an Integrated Water Resources Approach to Implementation	
6 years after effective date of the TMDL	Each defined jurisdictional group must achieve a 10% cumulative percentage reduction from the total exceedance-day reductions required for that jurisdictional group as identified in Table 7-4.6.
10 years after effective date of the TMDL	Each defined jurisdictional group must achieve a 25% cumulative percentage reduction from the total exceedance-day reductions required for that jurisdictional group as identified in Table 7-4.6.
15 years after effective date of the TMDL	Each defined jurisdictional group must achieve a 50% cumulative percentage reduction from the total exceedance-day reductions required for that jurisdictional group as identified in Table 7-4.6.
18 years after effective date of the TMDL	Final implementation targets in terms of allowable wet-weather exceedance days must be achieved at each individual beach as identified in Table 7-4.5. In addition, the geometric mean targets must be achieved for each individual beach location.

Notes: *For those subwatersheds without an existing shoreline monitoring site, responsible jurisdictions and agencies must establish a shoreline monitoring site if there is measurable flow from a creek or publicly owned storm drain to the beach during dry weather.

Attachment B to Resolution No. 2002-022
Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region to Revise the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Dry-Weather Bacteria TMDL

Adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on December 12, 2002.

Amendments:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Summaries
Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Dry Weather Only)*

Table 7-4.3. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Dry Weather Only): Significant Dates

Date	Action
120 days after the effective date of the TMDL	Responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies must submit coordinated shoreline monitoring plan(s), including a list of new sites or sites relocated to the wave wash at which time responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies will select between daily and weekly shoreline sampling.
120 days after the effective date of the TMDL	<p>Responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies must identify and provide documentation on 342 potential discharges to Santa Monica Bay beaches listed in Appendix C of the TMDL Staff Report dated January 11, 2002. Documentation must include a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) where necessary.</p> <p>Responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies must identify and provide documentation on potential discharges to the Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) in northern Santa Monica Bay from Latigo Point to the County line.</p> <p>Cessation of the discharges into the ASBS shall be required in conformance with the California Ocean Plan.</p>
2-4 years after effective date of TMDL	Re-open TMDL to re-evaluate allowable winter dry weather exceedance days based on additional data on bacterial indicator densities in the wave wash, a re-evaluation of the reference system selected to set allowable exceedance levels, and a re-evaluation of the reference year used in the calculation of allowable exceedance days.
3 years after effective date of the TMDL	Achieve compliance with allowable exceedance days as set forth in Table 7-4.2a and rolling 30-day geometric mean targets during summer dry weather (April 1 to October 31).
6 years after effective date of the TMDL	Achieve compliance with allowable exceedance days as set forth in Table 7-4.2a and rolling 30-day geometric mean targets during winter dry weather (November 1 to March 31).

Exhibit B Cost Sharing Formula

All Parties agree to share the cost of implementing the implementation plan for Jurisdictional Groups 5 & 6 on a tributary area basis (except for the BMP Siting portion of the work which is distributed to Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach and Redondo Beach only at a ratio of 57.1%, 14.3% and 28.6% respectively).

The following table shows cost sharing distribution and maximum contribution amount:

Jurisdiction	Tributary Area (acres)	% Contribution	Programmatic Solutions	BMP Siting and Quantification Analysis	Source ID and Sewer System Study	Total
Manhattan Beach	2,023	25.5%	\$70,175	\$59,428	\$47,310	\$176,913
Hermosa Beach	901	11.4%	31,372	17,244	21,150	69,767
Redondo Beach	2,623	33.1%	91,090	39,380	61,411	191,880
Torrance	2,289	28.9%	79,532	13,727	53,618	146,877
El Segundo	21	0.3%	826	142	557	1,525
Caltrans	66	0.8%	2,202	380	1,484	4,066
Total	7,923	100.0%	\$275,197	\$130,301	\$185,530	\$591,028

**Exhibit C
Copy of Signed Signature Pages**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have signed this MOA on the date afterwards indicated.

City of Manhattan Beach

By: _____
Geoff Dolan, City Manager

Date: _____

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

By: _____
Liza Tamura, City Clerk

By: _____
Robert V. Wadden, City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of Manhattan Beach
Public Works Department
3621 Bell Ave.
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

City of Hermosa Beach

By: _____
Art Yoon, Mayor

Date: _____

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

By: _____
Elaine Doerfling, City Clerk

By: _____
Michael Jenkins, City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of Hermosa Beach
1315 Valley Dr
Hermosa Beach, CA 90254

Santa Monica Bacteria TMDL
Jurisdictional Groups 5 and 6
Implementation Plan Development
Memorandum of Agreement

**Exhibit C
Copy of Signed Signature Pages**

**City of Redondo Beach
a Chartered Municipal Corporation**

By: _____
Mike Gin, Mayor

Date: _____

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

By: _____
Eleanor Manzano, City Clerk

By: _____
Michael W. Webb, City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of Redondo Beach
Engineering and Building Services Department
415 Diamond Street
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

**City of Torrance
a Municipal Corporation**

By: _____
Frank Scotto, Mayor

Date: _____

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

By: _____
Sue Herbers, City Clerk

By: _____
John L. Fellows, City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of Torrance
Public Works Department – Engineering Division
20500 Madrona
Torrance, CA 90503

Santa Monica Bacteria TMDL
Jurisdictional Groups 5 and 6
Implementation Plan Development
Memorandum of Agreement

**Exhibit C
Copy of Signed Signature Pages**

**City of El Segundo
a General Law City**

By: _____ Date: _____
Jack Wayt, City Manager

Attest: Approved as to Form:
Mark D. Hensley, City Attorney

By: _____ By: _____
Cindy Mortesen, City Clerk Karl H. Berger, Assistant City Attorney

Mailing Address: City of El Segundo
Public Works Department
350 Main Street
El Segundo, CA 90245

**Exhibit C
Copy of Signed Signature Pages**

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Transportation**

**Will Kempton
Director of Transportation**

By: _____
Douglas R. Failing
District Director

Date: _____

Approved as to Form & procedure:

Certified as to funds:

By: _____
Attorney

By: _____
District Budget Manager

Certified as to Financial Terms and Conditions:

By: _____
Accounting Administrator

Address: California Department of Transportation, District 07
100 South Main Street, Suite 100, MS 13
Los Angeles, California 90012
Attention: Bob Wu