

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

RESOLUTION NO. 2003-012
August 7, 2003

Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria at Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins.

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 objectives, which are sufficient to protect beneficial uses for each water body found within its region.
2. 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 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for all impaired waters within 13 years. A schedule was established in the consent decree for the completion of the first 29 TMDLs within 7 years, including completion of a TMDL to reduce bacteria at Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins by March 22, 2003. The remaining TMDLs will be scheduled by Regional Board staff within the 13-year period.
3. 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 (Report No. EPA/440/4-91/001). 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 regulations in 40 CFR 130.7 also state that TMDLs shall take into account critical conditions for stream flow, loading and water quality parameters.
4. 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 (LAs) and waste load 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 WLA will be translated into permit requirements.

5. 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). This Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan), and applicable statewide plans, serve as the State Water Quality Management Plans governing the watersheds under the jurisdiction of the Regional Board.
 6. Marina del Rey Harbor opens into Santa Monica Bay and is located south of Venice, north of Playa del Rey, and approximately 15 miles southwest of downtown Los Angeles. The Marina del Rey watershed is approximately 2.9 square miles and includes the City of Los Angeles, Culver City and unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. The proposed TMDL addresses documented bacteriological water quality impairments at Mothers' Beach and Back Basins (Basins D, E, and F) of Marina del Rey Harbor.
 7. The Regional Board's goal in establishing the Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL is to reduce the risk of illness associated with swimming in marine waters contaminated with human sewage and other sources of bacteria. Local and national epidemiological studies compel the conclusion that there is a causal relationship between adverse health effects, such as gastroenteritis, and recreational water quality, as measured by bacteria indicator densities.
 8. Regional Board staff have prepared a detailed technical document that analyzes and describes the specific necessity and rationale for the development of this TMDL. The technical document entitled "Total Maximum Daily Loads to Reduce Bacterial Indicator Densities at Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins" is an integral part of this Regional Board action and was reviewed, considered, and accepted by the Regional Board before acting. Further, the technical document provides the detailed factual basis and analysis supporting the problem statement, numeric targets (interpretation of the numeric water quality objective, used to calculate the load allocations), source analysis, linkage analysis, waste load allocations (for point sources), load allocation (for nonpoint sources), margin of safety, and seasonal variations and critical conditions of this TMDL.
 9. On August 7, 2003, prior to the Board's action on this resolution, public hearings were conducted on the TMDL for Bacteria at Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins. Notice of the hearing for the Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL was published in accordance with the requirements of Water Code Section 13244. This notice was published in the Los Angeles Times on June 4, 2003.
 10. The public has had reasonable opportunity to participate in review of the amendment to the Basin Plan. A draft of the TMDL for bacteria at Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins was released for public comment on June 9, 2003; 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 August 7, 2003 to consider adoption of the TMDL.
 11. In amending the Basin Plan, the Regional Board considered the factors set forth in sections 13240 and 13242 of the California Water Code.
 12. The amendment is consistent with the State Antidegradation Policy (State Board Resolution No. 68-16), in that the changes to water quality objectives (i) consider maximum benefits to the people of the state, (ii) will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use
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of waters, and (iii) will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies. Likewise, the amendment is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).

13. 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. A CEQA Scoping hearing was conducted on May 6, 2003 at the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, 320 W. 4th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013. A notice of the CEQA Scoping hearing was sent to interested parties including cities and/or counties with jurisdiction in or bordering the Marina del Rey watershed.
14. The proposed amendment results in no potential for adverse effect (de minimis finding), either individually or cumulatively, on wildlife.
15. The regulatory action meets the "Necessity" standard of the Administrative Procedures Act, Government Code, Section 11353, Subdivision (b).
16. The Basin Plan amendment incorporating a TMDL for bacteria at Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins 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.
17. If during its approval process the SWRCB 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.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that pursuant to sections 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 Chapter 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 Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

5. 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 August 7, 2003.



Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2003-012

Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region to incorporate the Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL

Adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on August 7, 2003.

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Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Summaries, Section 7-5 (Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL)

This TMDL was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on August 7, 2003.

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 includes the elements of this TMDL.

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2003-012

Table 7-5.1. Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL: Elements

Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
Problem Statement	Elevated bacterial indicator densities are causing impairment of the water contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial use at Marina del Rey Harbor (MdrH) Mothers' Beach and back basins. Swimming in marine 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.
Numeric Target <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 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.¹ 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 the numeric targets for this TMDL are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. 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. <u>2. 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 point at which the effluent from a storm drain initially mixes with the receiving water where there is a freshwater outlet (i.e., publicly-owned storm drain) to the beach, or at ankle depth at beaches without a freshwater outlet, and at surface and depth throughout the Harbor. For Mothers' Beach the targets will apply at existing or new monitoring sites, with samples taken at ankle depth. For Basins D, E, and F the targets will also apply at existing or new monitoring sites with samples collected at surface and at depth.</p> <p>Implementation of the above bacteria objectives and the associated</p>

¹ The bacteriological objectives were revised by a Basin Plan amendment adopted by the Regional Board on October 25, 2001, and subsequently approved by the State Water Resources Control Board, the Office of Administrative Law and finally by U.S. EPA on September 25, 2002.

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>TMDL numeric targets is achieved using a 'reference system/anti-degradation approach' rather than the alternative 'natural sources exclusion approach subject to antidegradation policies' 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, and load allocations are the vehicles for implementation of the Region's standards.</p> <p>The 'reference system/anti-degradation approach' means that on the basis of historical exceedance levels at existing 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 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 monitoring site is assigned an allowable number of exceedance days for three time periods (1) summer dry-weather (April 1 to October 31), (2) winter dry-weather (November 1 to March 31), and (3) wet-weather (defined as days with 0.1 inch of rain or greater and the three days following the rain event.)</p>
<i>Source Analysis</i>	<p>Dry-weather urban runoff and storm water conveyed by storm drains are the primary sources of elevated bacterial indicator densities to MDRH Mothers' Beach and back basins during dry and wet-weather. As of December 2002, there were seven dischargers located within the Marina del Rey watershed. These dischargers were issued general NPDES permits, general industrial and/or general construction storm water permits. The bacteria loads associated with these discharges are largely unknown, since most do not monitor for bacteria. However, these discharges are not expected to be a significant source of bacteria.</p> <p>Potential nonpoint sources of bacterial contamination at Mothers' Beach and the back basins of MDRH include marina activities such as waste disposal from boats, boat deck and slip washing, swimmer</p>

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2003-012

Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>“wash-off”, restaurant washouts and natural sources from birds, waterfowl and other wildlife. The bacteria loads associated with these nonpoint sources are unknown.</p>
Loading Capacity	<p>Studies show that bacterial degradation and dilution during transport from the watershed to the receiving water do not significantly affect bacterial indicator densities. 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 at the point where the effluent from storm drains initially mixes with the receiving water and back basins throughout the day, no degradation or dilution allowance is provided.</p>
Waste Load Allocations (for point sources)	<p>The Los Angeles County MS4 and CalTrans storm water permittees and co-permittees are assigned waste load allocations (WLAs) expressed as the number of daily or weekly sample days that may exceed the single sample targets identified under “Numeric Target” at a monitoring site. 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> <p>The allowable number of exceedance days for a 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 bacteriological water quality is at least as good as that of a largely undeveloped system and that there is no degradation of existing water quality.</p> <p>For each monitoring site, allowable exceedance days are set on an annual basis as well as for three time periods. These three periods are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. summer dry-weather (April 1 to October 31) 2. winter dry-weather (November 1 to March 31) 3. wet-weather days (defined as days of 0.1 inch of rain or more plus three days following the rain event). <p>The County of Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, Culver City, and California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) are the responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies² for the Marina del Rey Watershed. The County of Los Angeles is the primary jurisdiction because Marina del Rey Harbor is located in an unincorporated area of the County, the County is the lead Permittee in the Los Angeles County Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permit (MS4) stormwater permit, and the Marina is owned and operated by the County of Los Angeles. The responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies within the Marina del</p>

² For the purposes of this TMDL, “responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies” are defined as (1) local agencies that are permittees or co-permittees on a municipal storm water permit, (2) local or state agencies that have jurisdiction over Mothers’ Beach or the back basins of MdrH, and (3) the California Department of Transportation pursuant to its storm water permit.

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>Rey Watershed are jointly responsible for complying with the waste load allocation at monitoring locations impacted by MS4 stormwater discharges. All proposed WLAs for summer dry-weather are zero (0) days of allowable exceedances.³ The proposed WLAs for winter dry-weather and wet-weather vary by monitoring location as identified in Table 7-5.2.</p> <p>The waste load allocation for the rolling 30-day geometric mean for the County of Los Angeles, City of Los Angeles, Culver City, and CalTrans is zero (0) days of allowable exceedances.</p> <p>As discussed in “Source Analysis”, discharges from general NPDES permits, general industrial storm water permits and general construction storm water permits are not expected to be a significant source of bacteria. Therefore, the WLAs for these discharges are zero (0) days of allowable exceedances for all three time periods and for the single sample limits and the rolling 30-day geometric mean. Any future enrollees under a general NPDES permit, general industrial storm water permit or general construction storm water permit within the Mdr Watershed will also be subject to a WLA of zero days of allowable exceedances.</p>
<p><i>Load Allocations (for nonpoint sources)</i></p>	<p>Load allocations are expressed as the number of daily or weekly sample days that may exceed the single sample targets identified under “Numeric Target” at a monitoring site. 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> <p>Since all storm water runoff to MdrRH is regulated as a point source, load allocations of zero (0) days of allowable exceedances for nonpoint sources are set in this TMDL for each time period. The load allocation for the rolling 30-day geometric mean for nonpoint sources is zero (0) days of allowable exceedances. If a nonpoint source is directly impacting 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 monitoring location may have further obligations to identify such sources, as described under “Compliance Monitoring” below.</p>

³ In order to fully protect public health, no exceedances are permitted at any monitoring location during summer dry-weather (April 1 to October 31). In addition to being consistent with the two criteria, waste load allocations of zero (0) days of allowable exceedances are further supported by the fact that the California Department of Health Services has established minimum protective bacteriological standards – the same as the numeric targets in this TMDL – which, when exceeded during the period April 1 to October 31, result in posting a beach with a health hazard warning (California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Section 7958).

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
<p><i>Implementation</i></p>	<p>The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the TMDL will include the Los Angeles County Municipal Storm Water NPDES Permit (MS4), the CalTrans Storm Water Permit, general NPDES permits, general industrial storm water permits, general construction storm water permits, and the authority contained in Sections 13263 and 13267 of the Water Code. Each NPDES permit assigned a WLA shall be reopened or amended at reissuance, in accordance with applicable laws, to incorporate the applicable WLAs as a permit requirement. Load allocations for nonpoint sources will be implemented within the context of this TMDL.</p> <p>This TMDL will be implemented in three phases over a ten-year period (see Table 7-5.3), unless an Integrated Water Resources Approach is implemented (in which case compliance must be achieved in the shortest time possible but not to exceed 18 years from the effective date of the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL). Within three years of the effective date of the TMDL, there shall be no allowable exceedances of the single sample limits at any location during summer dry-weather (April 1 to October 31) or winter dry-weather (November 1 to March 31) and the rolling 30-day geometric mean targets must be achieved. The Executive Officer of the Regional Board may extend the compliance date no more than one year if he finds that there is insufficient capacity in the sewer line between Marina del Rey and the Hyperion Treatment Plant. Within ten years of the effective date of the TMDL, compliance with the allowable number of wet-weather exceedance days and rolling 30-day geometric mean targets must be achieved, unless an Integrated Water Resources Approach is implemented (in which case compliance must be achieved in the shortest time possible but not to exceed 18 years from the effective date of the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL).</p> <p>For those monitoring locations subject to the antidegradation provision, there shall be no increase in exceedance days during the implementation period above the estimated days for the monitoring location in the critical year as identified in Table 7-5.2.</p> <p>The responsible jurisdictions and the responsible agencies must submit a report to the Executive Officer by July 30, 2005 (see Table 7-5.3) describing how they intend to comply with the dry-weather and wet-weather WLAs. As the primary jurisdiction, the County of Los Angeles is responsible for submitting the implementation plan report described above. In addition, the County of Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbor must submit a report detailing its efforts to prohibit discharges from boats in the Harbor (see Table 7-5.3).</p> <p>The Marina del Rey Harbor jurisdictional unit 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 reassignment of primary responsibility.</p>

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>The Regional Board intends to reconsider this TMDL, consistent with the scheduled reconsideration of the Santa Monica Bay (SMB) beaches TMDLs. The SMB beaches TMDLs are scheduled to be reconsidered in four years to re-evaluate the allowable winter dry-weather and wet-weather exceedance days based on additional data on bacterial indicator densities in the wave wash; to re-evaluate the reference system selected to set allowable exceedance levels; to re-evaluate the reference year used in the calculation of allowable exceedance days, and to re-evaluate the need for revision of the geometric mean implementation provision.</p> <p>The Regional Board intends to conduct a similar review of this TMDL within 4 years after the effective date. In addition, if a suitable reference watershed that is representative of an enclosed harbor has not been found by this time, the Regional Board may consider implementing a 'natural source exclusion approach subject to antidegradation policies' to the Marina del Rey Harbor in lieu of the 'reference watershed/antidegradation approach'.</p>
<i>Margin of Safety</i>	<p>A margin of safety has been implicitly included through several conservative assumptions, such as the assumption that no dilution takes place between the storm drain and where the effluent initially mixes with the receiving water, and that bacterial degradation rates are not fast enough to affect bacteria densities in the receiving water. In addition, an explicit margin of safety has been incorporated, as the load allocations will allow exceedances of the single sample targets no more than 5% of the time on an annual basis, based on the cumulative allocations proposed for dry and wet weather. Currently, the Regional Board concludes that there is water quality impairment if more than 10% of samples at a site exceed the single sample bacteria objectives annually.</p>
<i>Seasonal Variations and Critical Conditions</i>	<p>Seasonal variations are addressed by developing separate waste load allocations for three time periods (summer dry-weather, winter-dry weather, and wet-weather) based on public health concerns and observed natural background levels of exceedance of bacterial indicators.</p> <p>The critical condition for bacteria loading is during wet weather, when historic monitoring data for MDRH and the reference beach indicate greater exceedance probabilities of the single sample bacteria objectives than during dry-weather. To more specifically identify a critical condition within wet-weather, in order to set the allowable exceedance days shown in Table 7-5.2, the 90th percentile 'storm year'⁴ in terms of wet days⁵ is used as the reference year. Selecting the 90th percentile year avoids a situation where the reference system is frequently out of compliance. It is expected that because responsible jurisdictions and</p>

⁴ 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.

⁵ A wet day is defined as a day with rainfall of 0.1 inch or more plus the 3 days following the rain event.

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Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>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>
<p><i>Compliance Monitoring</i></p>	<p>Responsible jurisdictions and agencies shall conduct daily or systematic weekly sampling at the initial point of mixing with the receiving water at all major drains⁶, at existing monitoring stations and at other designated monitoring stations to determine compliance.⁷ For Mothers' Beach the targets will also apply at existing or new monitoring sites, with samples taken at ankle depth. For Basins D, E, and F the targets will also apply at existing or new monitoring sites with samples collected at surface and at depth. Samples collected at ankle depth shall be taken 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 initial point of mixing with the receiving water, and no further away than 10 meters down current of the storm drain or outlet.⁸ At locations where there is a freshwater outlet, samples shall be taken when the freshwater outlet is flowing into the surf zone.⁹</p> <p>If the number of exceedance days is greater than the allowable number of exceedance days, the responsible jurisdictions and agencies 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 where the effluent from the storm drain initially mixes with the receiving water or at the existing monitoring location (if it is not already) until all single sample events meet bacteria water quality objectives. Furthermore, if a 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 where the effluent from the storm drain</p>

⁶ Major drains are those that are publicly owned and have measurable flow to the beach during dry weather.

⁷ 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 by solving for the variable "X" in the following equation: (Number of wet-weather days or dry-weather days in 1993 / 365 days = X / 52 weeks), where the number of wet-weather days and dry-weather days are based on the historical rainfall record at the Los Angeles International Airport also known as "LAX".

⁸ Safety considerations during wet weather may preclude taking a sample at the initial point of mixing with the receiving water.

⁹ At some freshwater outlets and storm drains, during high tide conditions, the tide pushes the freshwater discharge back into the drain. As a result, sampling under these conditions is not representative of water quality conditions when the drain is flowing into the surf zone. The tide height at which this situation occurs will vary with the size, slope and configuration of the drain and the beach. Responsible agencies must ensure that samples are collected only when drains are flowing into the surf zone, not when the discharge is pushed back into the drain. Responsible agencies must submit a coordinated monitoring plan within 120 days of the effective date of the TMDL, in which this assurance should be included.

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2003-012

Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
	<p>initially mixes with the receiving water or at the existing 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 Section 13178. Responsible jurisdictions may wish to conduct compliance monitoring at key jurisdictional boundaries as part of this effort. If a 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 Water Code.</p> <p>In addition, the MdR responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies are required to conduct a study to determine the relative bacterial loading from sources including but not limited to storm drains, boats, birds, and other nonpoint sources.. Once this study is completed in three years, the Regional Board will adjust the WLAs, if appropriate, based on the study, during the scheduled review of this TMDL.</p>

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

Attachment A to Resolution No. 03-012

Table 7-5.2. Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL: Final Allowable Exceedance Days by Sampling Location

Station ID	Location Name	Compliance Deadline						
		3 years after effective date ¹		3 years after effective date ¹		10 years after effective date ²		
		Summer Dry Weather [^]		Winter Dry Weather ^{^*}		Wet Weather ^{^*}		
	April 1 - October 31	Weekly sampling (No. days)	Daily sampling (No. days)	November 1 - March 31	Weekly sampling (No. days)	Daily sampling (No. days)	November 1 - October 31	Weekly sampling (No. days)
HYP (S9)	Mothers' Beach, at Lifeguard Tower	0	0	3	1	17		3
DHS (109a)	Mothers' Beach, at Playground Area	0	0	3	1	17		3
DHS (109b)	Mothers' Beach, between Lifeguard Tower and Boat Dock	0	0	3	1	17		3
DHS (109c)	Los Angeles County Fire Dock - end of main channel	0	0	3	1	17		3
DHB (MDR-8)	Mothers' Beach, near first slips outside swim area	0	0	3	1	17		3
DHB (MDR-18)	Mothers' Beach, 20 meters off of the wheel chair ramp	0	0	0	0	15		3
DHB (MDR-19)	Mothers' Beach, end of wheel chair ramp	0	0	3	1	17		3
DHB (MDR-9)	Basin F, innermost end	0	0	3	1	8		1
DHB (MDR-11)	End of Main Channel	0	0	3	1	17		3
DHB (MDR-10)	Basin E, near center of basin	0	0	3	1	17		3
DHB (MDR-20)	Basin E, in front of Tidegate from Oxford Basin	0	0	3	1	17		3

Notes: The number of allowable exceedances is based on the lesser of (1) the reference system or (2) existing levels of exceedance based on historical monitoring data. The allowable number of exceedance days during winter dry-weather is calculated based on the 10th percentile storm year in terms of dry days at the LAX meteorological station. The allowable number of exceedance days during wet-weather is calculated based on the 90th percentile storm year in terms of wet days at the LAX meteorological station.

- The Executive Officer of the Regional Board may extend the compliance date by no more than one year if he finds that there is insufficient capacity in the existing sewer line from Marina del Rey to the Hyperion Treatment Plant.
 - If an Integrated Water Resources Approach is implemented, the compliance period must be the shortest time possible but not to exceed 18 years from the effective date of the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria Wet-Weather TMDL.
- [^] A dry day is defined as a non-wet day. A wet day is defined as a day with a 0.1-inch or more of rain and the three days following the rain event.
^{*} A revision of the TMDL is scheduled for four years after the effective date of the Santa Monica Bay Beaches TMDLs in order to re-evaluate the allowable exceedance days during winter dry-weather and wet-weather based on additional monitoring data and the results of the study of relative loading from sources including but not limited to storm drains, boats, birds and other nonpoint sources.

Attachment A to Resolution No. 03-012

Table 7-5.3. Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL: Significant Dates

Date	Action
120 days after the effective date of the TMDL	<p>Responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies shall submit coordinated monitoring plan(s) to be approved by the Executive Officer. The monitoring plans shall including a list of new sites^{2*} and/or sites relocated to include the point where the effluent from the storm drain initially mixes with the receiving water, at least three locations off of Mothers' Beach, and at least one location in each of the other Marina del Rey Basins (i.e., Basins A, B, C, E, F, G, and H). The plan shall include the responsible jurisdictions' and responsible agencies' recommended sampling frequency at each location.</p> <p>The Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors shall provide a written report to the Regional Board detailing efforts to control discharges from boats, including but not limited to the number of live-boards and the number of pump-outs per month.</p> <p>The responsible jurisdictions and the responsible agencies must identify and provide documentation on small drains discharging to Mothers' Beach and the Marina del Rey Harbor. Documentation must include a report of waste discharge where necessary.</p>
<p>March 30, 2005 (Draft Report)</p> <p>July 30, 2005 (Final Report)</p>	<p>Responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies shall provide a written report to the Regional Board outlining how each intends to cooperatively achieve compliance with the dry-weather and wet-weather TMDL Waste Load Allocations. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, and proposed milestones.</p>
3 years after effective date of the TMDL	<p>Responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies shall provide to the Regional Board results of the study conducted to determine the relative bacterial loading from sources including but not limited to storm drains, boats, birds and other nonpoint sources at the Oxford Flood Control Basin, Mothers' Beach, and the Harbor</p>
3 years after effective date of the TMDL	<p>Achieve compliance with the allowable exceedance days as set forth in Table 7-5.2 and rolling 30-day geometric mean targets during summer dry-weather (April 1 to October 31) and winter dry weather (November 1 to March 31). The Executive Officer of the Regional Board may extend the compliance date by no more than one year if he finds that there is insufficient capacity in the existing sewer line from Marina del Rey to the Hyperion Treatment Plant.</p>

² For those areas of the marina without an existing monitoring site, responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies must establish a monitoring site if there is measurable flow from a publicly owned storm drain to the basin during dry weather.

Attachment A to Resolution No. 2003-012

Date	Action
<p>4 years after effective date of the TMDL</p>	<p>The Regional Board shall reconsider this TMDL to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) refine allowable winter dry-weather and wet-weather exceedance days based on additional data on bacterial indicator densities, an evaluation of site-specific variability in exceedance levels, and the results of the study of relative bacterial loading from sources including but not limited to storm drains, boats, birds, and other nonpoint sources, (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), and if an appropriate reference system cannot be identified for this enclosed harbor, evaluate using the 'natural sources exclusion approach subject to antidegradation policies' rather than the 'reference system/antidegradation' approach , (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.
<p>10 years after effective date of the TMDL or, if an Integrated Water Resources Approach is implemented, in the shortest time possible but not to exceed 18 years from the effective date of the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria Wet-Weather TMDL</p>	<p>Achieve compliance with the allowable exceedance days as set forth in Table 7-5.2 and rolling 30-day geometric mean targets during wet-weather.</p>

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 2-1 a. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
VENTURA COUNTY COASTAL STREAMS				
Los Sauces Creek	401.00	I	I	
Javon Canyon	401.00	I	I	
Padre Juan Canyon	401.00	I	I	
Little Sycamore Canyon Creek	404.45	I	I	
Ventura River	402.10	E	E	
Ventura River	402.20	E	E	
Lake Casitas tributaries	402.20	E	E	
Coyote Creek below dam	402.20	P		
Lion Creek	402.31	I	I	
Reeves Creek	402.32	I	I	
Matiija Creek	402.20	E	E	
Murietta Canyon Creek	402.20	E	E	
SANTA CLARA RIVER WATERSHED				
Santa Clara River	403.21	Ed	E	
Santa Clara River	403.31	Ed	E	
Santa Clara River (Soledad Cyn)	403.55	E	E	
Santa Paula Creek	403.21	E	E	

E: Existing beneficial use
 P: Potential beneficial use
 I: Intermittent beneficial use
 E, P, and I shall be protected as required.

(a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries.
 Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
 (c) Coastal water bodies which are also listed in Coastal Features Table (2-3) or in Wetlands Table (2-4).
 (d) Limited public access precludes full utilization.
 (f) Water contact recreational activities prohibited by Casitas MWD.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 2-1a. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
SANTA CLARA RIVER WATERSHED (Cont.)				
Sisar Creek (R1)	403.21	E	E	
	403.32			
Seope Creek (R2)	403.32	E	E	
Timber Creek				
	403.32	E	E	
Piedra Blanca Creek				
Lion Canyon	403.32	E	E	
	403.32	P	E	
Tule Creek	403.32	E	E	
Potero John Creek	403.41	E	E	
	403.41	E	E	
Pitu Creek	403.43	I	I	
Lake Pitu	403.43	I	I	
Canada de los Alamos				
German Creek				
	403.41	P	E	
Tapo Canyon	403.51	I	E	
Castale Creek				
	403.51	Ek	E	
Elderberry Forebay	403.51	I	E	
Elizabeth Lake Canyon				
	403.51	Pk	E	
Drinkwater Reservoir	403.51	Em	E	
Bouquet Canyon				
	403.51	Pk	E	
Dry Canyon Reservoir ¹	403.52	Pk	E	
Bouquet Reservoir				

E: Existing beneficial use
 P: Potential beneficial use
 I: Intermittent beneficial use
 E, P, and I shall be protected as required.

(a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries. Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
 (k) Public access to reservoir and its surrounding watershed is prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.
 (m) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in the concrete-channelized areas.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 2-1a. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
SANTA CLARA RIVER WATERSHED (cont.)				
Mint Canyon Creek	403.51	Im	I	
Agua Dulce Canyon Creek	403.55	I	I	
Also Canyon Creek	403.55	E	E	
Lake Elizabeth	403.51	E	E	
Mugu Lagoon*	403.11	Pn	E	
Calleguas Creek Estuary*	403.11	Pn	E	
Revillon Slough	403.11	Eq	E	
Beardsley Wash	403.61	E	E	
Arroyo Conejo	403.64	I	I	
Arroyo Conejo	406.68	I	I	
North Fork Arroyo Conejo	403.64	E	E	
Arroyo Las Posas	403.12	E	E	
Arroyo Simi	403.67	I	I	
Tappo Canyon Creek	403.66	I	I	
Gillbrand Canyon Creek	403.67	I	I	
Lake Bard (Wood Ranch Reservoir)	403.67	Pr	Er	
LOS ANGELES COUNTY COASTAL STREAMS				
Arroyo Sequit	404.44	E	E	

E: Existing beneficial use
 P: Potential beneficial use
 I: Interim beneficial use
 E, P, and I shall be protected as required.

(a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries. Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
 (b) Coastal water bodies which are also listed in Coastal Features Table (2-3) or in Wetlands Table (2-4).
 (c) Limited public access precludes full utilization.
 (d) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in the concrete-channelized areas.
 (e) Area is currently under control of the Navy; swimming is prohibited.
 (f) Whenever flow conditions are suitable.
 (g) Public access prohibited by Calleguas MWD.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 2-1a. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY COASTAL STREAMS (CONT)				
Los Alisos Canyon Creek	404.42	I	I	
Trancas Canyon Creek	404.37	Em	E	
Dume Lagoon*	404.36	E	E	
Escorrido Canyon Creek	404.34	I	I	
Lafijo Canyon Creek	404.33	I	I	
Corral Canyon Creek	404.31	I	I	
Carbon Canyon Creek	404.16	I	I	
Pena Canyon Creek	404.13	I	I	
Tuna Canyon Creek	404.12	I	I	
Santa Ynez Canyon	405.13	I	E	
Santa Ynez Lake (Lake Shrine)	405.13	Pk	E	
Sullivan Canyon Creek	405.13	I	I	
Mandeville Canyon Creek	405.13	I	I	
Streams of Palos Verdes	405.12	I	I	
Bobby Slough and Harbor Lake	405.12	E	E	
Sims Pond	405.15	P	E	
Los Cerritos Channel to Estuary	405.15	P	I	
Stone Canyon Reservoir	405.13	Pk	E	
Hollywood Reservoir	405.14	Pk	E	

E: Existing beneficial use
 P: Potential beneficial use
 I: Intermittent beneficial use
 E, P, and I shall be protected as required.

(a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries. Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
 (c) Coastal water bodies which are also listed in Coastal Features Table (2-3) or in Wetlands Table (2-4).
 (k) Public access to reservoir and its surrounding watershed is prohibited by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
 (m) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in the concrete-channelized areas.
 (n) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County DPW.
 (o) These reservoirs are covered and thus inaccessible.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 2-1a. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
MALIBU CREEK WATERSHED				
Malibu Lagoon *	404.21	E	E	E
Las Virgenes Creek Century Reservoir	404.22 404.21	Em E	E E	E E
Medea Creek Lindero Creek	404.24 404.23	Em I	E I	E I
Westlake Lake Potrero Valley Creek	404.25 404.25	E I	E I	E I
Las Virgenes (Westlake) Reservoir Hidden Valley Creek	404.25 404.26	Pk,v I	E I	E I
BALLONA CREEK WATERSHED				
Ballona Creek Estuary **	405.13	E	E	E
Del Rey Lagoon * Ballona Creek to Estuary	405.13 405.13	E Ps	E E	E Yad
DOMINGUEZ CHANNEL WATERSHED				
Dominguez Channel Estuary **	405.12	Es	E	E
LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHED				
Los Angeles River Compton Creek	405.12 405.21 405.15	E E ES	E E E	E E Yad

E: Existing beneficial use
P: Potential beneficial use
I: Intermittent beneficial use
E, P, and I shall be protected as required.

(a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries. Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
(b) Coastal water bodies which are also listed in Coastal Features Table (2-3) or in Wetlands Table (2-4).
(c) Public access to reservoir and its surrounding watershed is prohibited by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
(d) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in the concrete-channelized areas.
(e) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County DPW.
(f) Public water supply reservoir. Owner prohibits public entry.
(g) These areas are engineered channels. All reference to Tidal Prisms in Regional Board documents are functionally equivalent to estuaries.
(h) The High Flow Suspension only applies to water contact recreational activities associated with the swimmable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use; non-contact water recreation involving incidental water contact regulated under the REC-2 use; and the associated bacteriological objectives set to protect those activities. Water quality objectives set to protect (1) other recreational uses associated with the fishable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use and (2) other REC-2 uses (e.g., uses involving aesthetic aspects of water) shall remain in effect at all times for waters where the (a) footnote appears.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 2-1a. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHED (cont.)				
Rio Hondo below Spreading Grounds	405.15	Pm	E	Yad
Alhambra Wash	405.41	Pm	I	
Rubio Wash	405.41	Im	I	Yad
Eaton Wash (below dam)	405.31	Im	I	Yad
Eaton Wash (above dam)	405.31	I	I	
Arcadia Wash (lower)	405.41	Pm	I	Yad
Arcadia Wash (upper)	405.33	Pm	I	Yad
Little Santa Anita Canyon Creek	405.33	I	I	
Big Santa Anita Reservoir	405.33	Px	E	
East Fork Santa Anita Canyon	405.33	E	E	
Sawpit Wash	405.41	Im	I	Yad
Monrovia Canyon Creek	405.41	I	I	
Arroyo Seco S. Of Devil's Gates (L)	405.15	I	I	
Devil's Gate Reservoir (upper)	405.32	I	I	
Arroyo Seco	405.32	Em	E	
Little Bear Canyon Creek	405.32	Pm	I	Yad
Verdugo Wash	405.24	I	I	
Pickens Canyon	405.24	Im	I	Yad
Shekds Canyon	405.24	Im	I	Yad

E: Existing beneficial use
 P: Potential beneficial use
 I: Intermittent beneficial use
 E, P, and I shall be protected as required.

(a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries. Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
 (m) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County DPW in concrete-channelized areas.
 (n) Owner prohibits entry.
 (o) The High Flow Suspension only applies to water contact recreational activities associated with the swimmable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use; non-contact water recreation involving incidental water contact regulated under the REC-2 use, and the associated bacteriological objectives set to protect those activities. Water quality objectives set to protect (1) other recreational uses associated with the fishable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use and (2) other REC-2 uses (e.g., uses involving aesthetic aspects of water) shall remain in effect at all times for waters where the (a) footnote appears.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 2-1a. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHED (cont.)				
Dunsmore Canyon Creek	405.24	I	I	
Tujunga Wash	405.21	Pm	I	Yad
Hansen Flood Control Basin & Lakes	405.23	E	E	
Kagel Canyon Creek	405.23	Im	I	
Big Tujunga Canyon Creek	405.23	E	E	
Vasquez Creek	405.23	E	E	
Clear Creek	405.23	E	E	
Pacolina Wash	405.21	Pm	E	
Pacolina Reservoir	405.22	E	E	
Wilson Canyon Creek	405.22	Em	E	Yad
May Canyon Creek	405.22	I	E	
Los Angeles Reservoir	405.21	Pk	E	
Lower Van Norman Reservoir	405.21	E	E	
Aliso Canyon Wash and Creek	405.21	Im	I	Yad
Arroyo Calabasas	405.21	Pm	I	Yad
McCoy Canyon Creek	405.21	I	I	
Chatsworth Reservoir	405.21	P	E	
Dayton Canyon Creek	405.21	I	I	

E: Existing beneficial use
 P: Potential beneficial use
 I: Intermittent beneficial use
 E, P, and I shall be protected as required.

(a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries. Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
 (k) Public access to reservoir and its surrounding watershed is prohibited by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
 (m) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in the concrete-channelized areas.
 (u) This reservoir is covered and thus inaccessible.
 (v) Currently dry and no plans for restoration.

(ad) The High Flow Suspension only applies to water contact recreational activities associated with the swimmable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use; non-contact water recreation involving incidental water contact regulated under the REC-2 use; and the associated bacteriological objectives set to protect those activities. Water quality objectives set to protect (1) other recreational uses associated with the fishable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use and (2) other REC-2 uses (e.g., uses involving aesthetic aspects of water) shall remain in effect at all times for waters where the (ad) footnote appears.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 2-1a. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
LOS ANGELES RIVER WATERSHED (cont.)				
ISOLATED LAKES AND RESERVOIRS:				
El Dorado Lakes Elysian Reservoir	405.15	E	E	
	405.15	Pk	E	
Lincoln Park Lake Silver Reservoir Silver Lake Reservoir	405.15	P	E	
	405.15	Pk	E	
SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHED				
San Gabriel River: Whittier N-Freestone San Gabriel River	405.15	Em	E	Yad
	405.41	Im	I	Yad
North Fork San Gabriel River West Fork San Gabriel River	405.43			
	405.43			
Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin Lagg Lake	405.41	E	E	
	405.41	E	E	
Puente Creek Thompson Wash	405.41	P	I	Yad
	405.52	Im	I	
Walnut Creek Wash Big Dalton Wash	405.41	Im	I	Yad
	405.41	Pm	I	
Big Dalton Dam & Reservoir	405.41	Px	E	

For uses see UPPER SAN GABRIEL TRIBUTARIES below
 For uses see UPPER SAN GABRIEL TRIBUTARIES below
 For uses see UPPER SAN GABRIEL TRIBUTARIES below

E: Existing beneficial use
 P: Potential beneficial use
 I: Intermittent beneficial use
 E, P, and I shall be protected as required.

- (a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries. Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
- (c) Coastal water bodies which are also listed in Coastal Features Table (2-3) or in Wetlands Table (2-4).
- (k) Public access to reservoir and its surrounding watershed is prohibited by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.
- (m) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in the concrete-channelized areas.
- (u) This reservoir is covered and thus inaccessible.
- (w) These areas are engineered channels. All reference to Tidal Prisms in Regional Board documents are functionally equivalent to estuaries.
- (z) Owner prohibits entry.
- (z) Listed twice in this table (see next page).
- (zd) The High Flow Suspension only applies to water contact recreational activities associated with the swimmable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use; non-contact water recreation involving incidental water contact regulated under the REC-2 use; and the associated bacteriological objectives set to protect those activities. Water quality objectives set to protect (1) other recreational uses associated with the fishable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use and (2) other REC-2 uses (e.g., uses involving aesthetic aspects of water) shall remain in effect at all times for waters where the (zd) footnote appears.

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 2-12. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHED (Cont.)				
Beil Canyon Creek	405.41	I	I	
San Dimas Wash (lower)	405.41	Im	I	Yad
San Dimas Wash (upper)	405.44	Im	I	
West Fork San Dimas Canyon	405.44	E	E	
Wolfskill Canyon	405.44	E	E	
Marshall Creek and Wash	405.41	Im	I	Yad
Marshall Creek and Wash	405.53	Im	I	
Live Oak Dam and Reservoir	405.53	E	E	
Emerald Creek And Wash	405.53	Im	I	Yad
Sprinkles Canyon Creek	405.41	I	I	
Maddock Canyon Creek	405.43	I	I	
Roberts Canyon Creek	405.43	I	I	
Morris Reservoir	405.43	P	E	
San Gabriel River: Main Stem	405.43	E	E	
Cattle Canyon Creek	405.43	E	E	
East Fork San Gabriel River	405.43	E	E	
Allison Gulch	405.43	E	E	

E: Existing beneficial use
 P: Potential beneficial use
 I: Intermittent beneficial use
 E, P, and I shall be protected as required.

(a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries.
 Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
 (m) Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works in the concrete-channelized areas.
 (n) Owner prohibits entry.
 (o) Listed twice in this table (see next page).
 (p) The High Flow Suspension only applies to water contact recreational activities associated with the swimmable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use; non-contact water recreation involving incidental water contact regulated under the REC-2 use, and the associated bacteriological objectives set to protect those activities. Water quality objectives set to protect (1) other recreational uses associated with the fishable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use and (2) other REC-2 uses (e.g., uses involving aesthetic aspects of water) shall remain in effect at all times for waters where the (a) footnote appears.

Table 2-1a. Recreational Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters.

WATERSHED*	Hydro Unit No.	REC1	REC2	High Flow Susp.
SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHED (Cont.)				
North Fork San Gabriel River	405.43	E	E	
Cedar Creek	405.43	E	E	
Crystal Lake	405.43	E	E	
Bear Creek	405.43	E	E	
Cogswell Reservoir	405.43	E	E	
ISLAND WATERCOURSES				
Santa Barbara Island	406.30	E	E	
Santa Catalina Island	406.40	E	E	
SAN ANTONIO CREEK WATERSHED ^{ab}				

E: Existing beneficial use
 P: Potential beneficial use
 I: Intermittent beneficial use

(a) Water bodies are listed multiple times if they cross hydrologic areas or subarea boundaries.
 Beneficial use designations apply to all tributaries to the indicated water body, if not listed separately.
 (ab) This watershed is also in Region 6 (801.29).