

Attachment A to Resolution No. R12-XXX

Proposed Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region to revise the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL

Proposed for adoption by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on June 7, 2012.

Amendments:

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List of Figures, Tables and Inserts

Replace Tables 7-4.1, 7-4.2a, 7-4.2b, 7-4.3, 7-4.4, 7-4.5, 7-4.6 and 7-4.7 with the following:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Tables

7-4 Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL

7-4.1. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL: Elements

7-4.2a. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL: Final Allocations by Beach Location

7-4.2b. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL (Wet Weather Only): Interim Allocations by Jurisdictional Groups

7-4.3. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL: Significant Dates

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Summaries

Section 7-4 (Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL)

This TMDL was adopted by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on January 24, 2002 (Dry Weather elements) and December 12, 2002 (Wet Weather elements).

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on September 19, 2002 (Dry Weather elements) and March 19, 2003 (Wet Weather elements).

The Office of Administrative Law on December 9, 2002 (Dry Weather elements) and May 20, 2003 (Wet Weather elements).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on June 19, 2003.

This TMDL was revised by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on June 7, 2012.

This revised 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.

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Table 7-4.1. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL: 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 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>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 compliance point for the targets is the wave wash¹, where there is a freshwater outlet (i.e., municipal separate storm sewer system outfall or creek) to the beach, or at ankle depth at beaches without a freshwater outlet.</p> <p>In this TMDL, implementation of the above bacteriological objectives and the associated TMDL numeric targets is achieved using a ‘reference system/anti-degradation approach’ as set forth in Chapter 3. As required by the CWA and Cal. Water Code, 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 a program of implementation for water quality objectives. This TMDL and its associated waste load allocations, which shall be incorporated into relevant permits, is a program of implementation for the Region’s bacteriological objectives at Santa Monica Bay beaches.</p> |

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¹ 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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| | <p>The geometric mean targets may not be exceeded at any time. For purposes of this TMDL, the geometric means shall be calculated weekly as a rolling geometric mean using 5 or more samples, for six week periods starting all calculation weeks on Sunday. For the single sample targets, each existing shoreline monitoring site is assigned an allowable number of exceedance days for three time periods as defined in Table 7-4.2a (summer dry weather, winter dry weather, and wet weather [defined as days with 0.1 inch of rain or greater and the three days following the rain event]).</p> |
| <p><i>Source Analysis</i></p> | <p>With the exception of isolated sewage spills, dry weather urban runoff and stormwater runoff conveyed by storm drains and creeks is the primary source of elevated bacterial indicator densities to SMB beaches. Limited natural runoff and groundwater may also potentially contribute to elevated bacterial indicator densities during winter dry weather. Because the bacterial indicators used as targets in the TMDL are not specific to human sewage, stormwater runoff from undeveloped areas may also be a source of elevated bacterial indicator densities. For example, stormwater 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> |
| <p><i>Loading Capacity</i></p> | <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> |
| <p><i>Waste Load Allocations</i></p> | <p>Waste load allocations assigned to municipal separate storm sewer system discharges 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> <p>For each shoreline monitoring site and corresponding subwatershed, the allowable number of exceedance days is set 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), and 3. wet weather (year-round). <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</p> |

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| | <p>existing shoreline bacteriological water quality.²</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 7-4.2a below.</p> <p>The three-two Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)⁴ <u>discharging directly to Santa Monica Bay are assigned individual WLAs expressed as receiving water limitations as follows: the Dischargers shall ensure that bacterial concentrations in the effluent do not cause or contribute to exceedances at shoreline monitoring points of bacteriological objectives contained in Chapter 3 during summery dry weather, winter dry weather and wet weather, discharging to Santa Monica Bay are each given individual WLAs equal to the bacteriological objectives contained in Chapter 3 during summer dry weather, winter dry weather, and wet weather.</u></p> <p>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. Additionally, these discharges are not eligible for the reference system approach set forth in the implementation provisions for the bacteriological objectives in Chapter 3. Therefore, the waste load allocations for these discharges for all time periods are the bacteriological objectives contained in Chapter 3. Any future enrollees under a general NPDES permit, general industrial storm water permit or general construction storm water permit within the Santa Monica Bay watershed management area will also be subject to a WLA based on these bacteriological objectives.</p> |
| <p><i>Load Allocations</i> (for nonpoint sources)</p> | <p>Because all dry weather urban runoff and stormwater 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 separate storm sewer system 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.</p> |

² In order to fully protect public health, no exceedances are permitted at any shoreline 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) exceedance days are further supported by the fact that the California Department of Public Health 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 (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 17, § 7958).

³ For the purposes of this TMDL, “responsible jurisdictions and responsible agencies” includes: (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 separate storm sewer system permit covering areas within the Santa Monica Bay watershed management area, including any future permittees under a Phase II MS4 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.

⁴ Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant, and Joint Water Pollution Control Plant, ~~and~~ ~~Tapia Wastewater Reclamation Facility.~~

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| <i>Implementation</i> | <p>This TMDL will be implemented in three phases over a 18-year period. The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the TMDL include, but are not limited to, the municipal separate storm sewer system NPDES permits (MS4 permits) covering areas within the Santa Monica Bay watershed management area, including any future Phase II MS4 permits, <u>the General Industrial Stormwater Permit, the General Construction Stormwater Permit</u>, the Caltrans Stormwater Permit, the three NPDES permits for the POTWs, the authority contained in sections 13263, 13267 and 13383 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>By July 15, 2006, summer dry-weather allowable exceedance days must be achieved. By November 1, 2009, winter dry-weather allowable exceedance days must be achieved.</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 7-4.2a.</p> <p>The implementation schedule for achieving the wet weather allocations shall be determined on the basis of the implementation plan(s), which must be submitted to the Regional Board by responsible jurisdictions and agencies by July 15, 2005 (see Table 7-4.3). Responsible jurisdictions and agencies must clearly demonstrate in the above-mentioned plan whether they intend to pursue an integrated water resources approach.⁵</p> <p>The subwatersheds associated with each beach monitoring location may 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 7-4.2b). Nine primary jurisdictions are identified within the Santa Monica Bay watershed management area, each with a group of associated subwatersheds and beach monitoring locations. These are identified as “jurisdictional groups” (see Table 7-4.2b). The primary jurisdiction of each “jurisdictional group” shall be responsible for submitting the implementation plan described above, which will determine the</p> |
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⁵ 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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| | <p>implementation timeframe to achieve the wet weather allocations 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>Jurisdictional group(s) must achieve a 10% cumulative percentage reduction from the total wet weather exceedance-day reduction required for the group of beach monitoring locations by July 15, 2009, a 25% reduction July 15, 2013, and a 50% reduction by July 15, 2018.⁶</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 July 15, 2021. In addition, the geometric mean targets must be achieved for each individual beach location no later than July 15, 2021.</p> |
| <p><i>Margin of Safety</i></p> | <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 provisions set forth in Chapter 3.</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> |
| <p><i>Seasonal Variations and Critical Conditions</i></p> | <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. The critical dry weather period for this bacteria TMDL is during winter months, when historic shoreline monitoring data for the reference beach indicate that the single sample bacteria objectives are exceeded on average 10% of the dry weather days sampled.</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</p> |

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⁶ The interim allowable number of exceedance days for a jurisdictional group shall be calculated as follows: (the difference of [the sum of the estimated number of wet weather exceedance days in the critical year for the sites within the jurisdictional group] and [the sum of the allowable number of wet weather exceedance days for the sites within the jurisdictional group]) x 90% = 10% interim milestone (x 75% = 25% interim milestone; and x 50% = 50% interim milestone), where the estimated number of wet weather exceedance days is based on the exceedance rate from the November 2004-October 2010 shoreline monitoring dataset for each compliance monitoring site.

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| | <p>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 7-4.2a and 7-4.2b, the 90th percentile ‘storm year’⁷ 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.</p> |
| <p><i>Compliance Monitoring</i></p> | <p>Responsible jurisdictions and agencies as defined in Footnote 2 shall conduct daily or systematic weekly sampling in the wave wash at all major drains⁸ and creeks or at existing monitoring stations at beaches without storm drains or freshwater outlets to determine compliance.⁹ 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 major drain or outlet.¹⁰ 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 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, responsible agencies shall 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</p> |

⁷ 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.

⁸ Major drains are major municipal separate storm sewer system outfalls as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(5) that have measurable flow to the beach during dry weather.

⁹ The frequency of sampling (i.e., daily versus weekly) shall be determined in the monitoring and reporting programs of the permits through which the waste load allocations are implemented. However, the number of sample days that may exceed the objectives will be scaled accordingly.

¹⁰ Safety considerations during wet weather may preclude taking a sample in the wave wash.

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| | <p>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 Cal. Water Code and Statewide Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Control Program.</p> |
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Table 7-4.3. Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL: Significant Dates

| Date | Action |
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| November 12, 2003 | 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* or sites relocated to the wave wash. |
| November 12, 2003 | <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> |
| March 15, 2005 | 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 wet weather allocations. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, and proposed milestones. |
| July 15, 2005 | 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 wet weather allocations. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, and proposed milestones. Under no circumstances shall final compliance dates to achieve wet weather allocations 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. |
| July 15, 2006 | Achieve compliance with allowable exceedance days as set forth in Table 7-4.2a during summer dry weather (April 1 to October 31). |
| November 1, 2009 | Achieve compliance with allowable exceedance days as set forth in Table 7-4.2a during winter dry weather (November 1 to March 31). |

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| Six months from effective date of TMDL revised by Resolution No. R12-XXX | Responsible jurisdictions and agencies shall submit a revised bacteria water quality monitoring plan to address changes in the calculation and reporting of attainment of the geometric mean targets. |
| July 15, 2009 | Each defined jurisdictional group must achieve a 10% cumulative percentage reduction from the total wet weather exceedance-day reductions required for that jurisdictional group as identified in Table 7-4.2b. |
| July 15, 2013 | Each defined jurisdictional group must achieve a 25% cumulative percentage reduction from the total wet weather exceedance-day reductions required for that jurisdictional group as identified in Table 7-4.2b. |
| July 15, 2018 | Each defined jurisdictional group must achieve a 50% cumulative percentage reduction from the total wet weather exceedance-day reductions required for that jurisdictional group as identified in Table 7-4.2b. |
| July 15, 2021 | Final implementation targets in terms of allowable wet-weather exceedance days must be achieved at each individual beach as identified in Table 7-4.2a. 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 major drain to the beach during dry weather.

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**Table 7-4.2a: Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL Implementation Schedule:
Allowable Number of Days that May Exceed Any Single Sample Bacterial Indicator Target for Existing Shoreline Monitoring Stations**

| Compliance Deadline | | | 15-Jul-06 | | 1-Nov-09 | | 15-Jul-21 | |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Station ID | Location Name | Subwatershed | Summer Dry Weather ^a Apr. 1-Oct. 31 | | Winter Dry Weather ^a Nov. 1-Mar. 31 | | Wet Weather Year-round | |
| | | | Daily sampling (No. days) | Weekly sampling (No. days) | Daily sampling (No. days) | Weekly sampling (No. days) | Daily sampling (No. days) | Weekly sampling (No. days) |
| SMB 1-1 | Leo Carillo Beach (REFERENCE BEACH) | Arroyo Sequit Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-2 | El Pescador State Beach | Los Alisos Canyon | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| SMB 1-3 | El Matador State Beach | Encinal Canyon | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| SMB 1-4 | Trancas Creek | Trancas Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-5 | Zuma Creek | Zuma Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-6 | Walnut Creek | Ramirez Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB O-1# | Paradise Cove | Ramirez Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 3 |
| SMB 1-7 | Ramirez Creek | Ramirez Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-8 | Escondido Creek | Escondido Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-9 | Latigo Canyon Creek | Latigo Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-10 | Solstice Creek | Solstice Canyon | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB O-2# | Puerco Canyon storm drain | Corral Canyon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| SMB 1-11 | Wave wash of unnamed creek on Puerco Beach | Corral Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-12 | Marie Canyon Storm Drain on Puerco Beach | Corral Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-13 | Sweetwater Creek on Carbon Beach | Carbon Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-14 | Las Flores Creek | Las Flores Canyon | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-15 | Big Rock Beach at 19948 Pacific Coast Hwy | Piedra Gorda Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 1-16 | Pena Creek | Pena Canyon | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| SMB 1-17 | Tuna Canyon Creek | Tuna Canyon | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| SMB 1-18 | Topanga Creek | Topanga Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 4-1 | San Nicholas Canyon Creek | Nicholas Canyon | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| SMB 2-1 | Castlerock (Parker Mesa) Storm Drain | Castlerock Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-2 | Santa Ynez Storm Drain | Santa Ynez Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-3 | Will Rogers State Beach at 17200 Pacific Coast Hwy. | Santa Ynez Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-4 | Pulga Canyon storm drain | Pulga Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-5 | Temescal Storm Drain | Pulga Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-6 | Bay Club Storm Drain | Santa Ynez Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-7 | Santa Monica Canyon, Will Rogers State Beach | Santa Monica Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-8 | Venice Pier, Venice | Ballona | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-9 | Topsail Street extended | Ballona | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-10 | Dockweiler State Beach at Culver Bl. Storm Drain | Dockweiler | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-11 | North Westchester Storm Drain | Dockweiler | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-12 | World Way extended | Dockweiler | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-13 | Imperial Highway storm drain (Dockweiler) | Dockweiler | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-14 | Opposite Hyperion Plant, 1 mile | Dockweiler | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 2-15 | Grand Avenue Storm Drain | Dockweiler | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 3-1 | Montana Ave. Storm Drain | Santa Monica | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 3-2 | Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica | Santa Monica | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 3-3 | Santa Monica Municipal Pier at storm drain | Santa Monica | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 3-4 | Santa Monica Beach at Pico/Kenter storm drain | Santa Monica | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 3-5 | Ashland Av. storm drain (Venice) | Santa Monica | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 3-6 | Rose Ave. Storm Drain on Venice Beach | Santa Monica | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 3-7 | Venice City Beach at Brooks Storm Drain (projection of Brooks Ave.) | Ballona | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 3-8 | Venice Pavilion at projection of Windward Av. | Ballona | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 3-9 | Strand Street extended | Santa Monica | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 5-1 | Manhattan State Beach at 40th Street (El Porto Beach) | Hermosa | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| SMB 5-2 | Terminus of 28th Street Drain in Manhattan Beach | Hermosa | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 5-3 | Manhattan Beach Pier | Hermosa | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| SMB 5-4 | Near 26th Street on Hermosa Beach | Hermosa | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| SMB 5-5 | Hermosa Beach Pier | Hermosa | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| SMB 6-1 | Herondo Storm Drain | Redondo | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 6-2 | Redondo Municipal Pier - 100 yards south | Redondo | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| SMB 6-3 | 4' x 4' outlet at projection of Sapphire Street | Redondo | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 6-4 | 120' north of Topaz groin | Redondo | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 6-5 | Storm Drain at Projection of Avenue I | Redondo | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| SMB 6-6 | Malaga Cove, Palos Verdes Estates | RedondoPalos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| SMB 7-1 | Malaga Cove | Palos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| SMB 7-2 | Bluff Cove | Palos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| SMB 7-3 | Long Point | Palos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| SMB 7-4 | Abalone Cove | Palos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| SMB 7-5 | Portuguese Bend Cove | Palos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| SMB 7-6 | Royal Palms | Palos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| SMB 7-7 | At storm drain between White Point and Wilder Annex | Palos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB 7-8 | Wilder Annex | Palos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| SMB 7-9 | Outer Cabrillo Beach | Palos Verdes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| SMB BC-1 | Ballona Creek entrance (Dockweiler) | Dockweiler | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB MC-1 | Malibu Point, Malibu Colony Dr. | Malibu Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB MC-2 | Surfrider Beach (breach point of Malibu Lagoon) | Malibu Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |
| SMB MC-3 | Malibu Pier on Carbon Beach | Malibu Canyon | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 3 |

Notes: The allowable number of exceedance days during winter dry weather is calculated based on the 10th percentile year in terms of non-wet days at the LAX meteorological station. The number of allowable exceedances during winter dry weather is based on the lesser of (1) the reference system or (2) existing levels of exceedance based on historical shoreline data. ^aDry weather days are defined as those with <0.1 inch of rain and those days not less than 3 days after a rain day. Rain days are defined as those with >=0.1 inch of rain. Detailed descriptions of the sampling locations are provided in the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacterial TMDLs Coordinated Shoreline Monitoring Plan.

REVISIONS

Attachment A to Resolution No. R12-XXX

Table 7-4.2b. Interim Wet-Weather 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 <u>Beyond those Allowed</u> 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 | SMB 1-1 | 393474 See equation 1 below | 327445 See equation 2 below | 218407 See equation 3 below |
| | | | Carbon Canyon | SMB 1-13 | | | |
| | | | Corral Canyon | SMB O-2#; SMB 1-11; SMB 1-12 | | | |
| | | | Encinal Canyon | SMB 1-3 | | | |
| | | | Escondido Canyon | SMB 1-8 | | | |
| | | | Las Flores Canyon | SMB 1-14 | | | |
| | | | Latigo Canyon | SMB 1-9 | | | |
| | | | Los Alisos Canyon | SMB 1-2 | | | |
| | | | Pena Canyon | SMB 1-16 | | | |
| | | | Piedra Gorda Canyon | SMB 1-15 | | | |
| | | | Ramirez Canyon | SMB 1-6; SMB O-1#; SMB 1-7 | | | |
| | | | Solstice Canyon | SMB 1-10 | | | |
| | | | Topanga Canyon | SMB 1-18 | | | |
| | | | Trancas Canyon | SMB 1-4 | | | |
| | | | Tuna Canyon | SMB 1-17 | | | |
| Zuma Canyon | SMB 1-5 | | | | | | |
| 2 | City of Los Angeles | Caltrans County of Los Angeles El Segundo (DW only) Santa Monica | Castlerock | SMB 2-1 | 382495 Also see equation 1 below | 318462 Also see equation 2 below | 212449 Also see equation 3 below |
| | | | Dockweiler | SMB 2-10; SMB 2-11; SMB 2-12; SMB 2-13; SMB 2-14; SMB 2-15 | | | |
| | | | Venice Beach | SMB 2-8; SMB 2-9 | | | |
| | | | Pulga Canyon | SMB 2-4; SMB 2-5 | | | |
| | | | Santa Monica Canyon | SMB 2-7 | | | |
| | | | Santa Ynez Canyon | SMB 2-2; SMB 2-3; SMB 2-6 | | | |

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Attachment A to Resolution No. R12-XXX

| Jurisdiction Group | Primary Jurisdiction | Additional Responsible Jurisdictions & Agencies | Subwatershed(s) | Monitoring Site(s) | Interim Compliance Targets as Maximum Allowable Exceedance Days <u>Beyond those Allowed</u> 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 | SMB 3-1; SMB 3-2; SMB 3-3; SMB 3-4; SMB 3-5; SMB 3-6; SMB 3-7; SMB 3-8; SMB 3-9 | 219 ⁴³⁴ Also see equation 1 below | 183 ⁴¹⁴ Also see equation 2 below | 122 ⁸² Also see equation 3 below |
| 4 | Malibu | Caltrans County of Los Angeles | Nicholas Canyon | SMB 4-1 | 15 ^{N/A} | 12 ^{N/A} | 8 ^{N/A} |
| 5 | Manhattan Beach | Caltrans El Segundo Hermosa Beach Redondo Beach County of Los Angeles | Hermosa | SMB 5-1; SMB 5-2; SMB 5-3; SMB 5-4; SMB 5-5 | 63 ³⁴ Also see equation 1 below | 52 ²⁶ Also see equation 2 below | 35 ⁴⁹ Also see equation 3 below |
| 6 | Redondo Beach | Caltrans Hermosa Beach Manhattan Beach Torrance County of Los Angeles | Redondo | SMB 6-1; SMB 6-2; SMB 6-3; SMB 6-4; SMB 6-5; SMB 6-6 | 62 ³³ Also see equation 1 below | 51 ²⁷ Also see equation 2 below | 34 ²⁰ Also see equation 3 below |
| 7 | Rancho Palos Verdes | City of Los Angeles Palos Verdes Estates Rolling Hills Rolling Hills Estates County of Los Angeles | Palos Verdes Peninsula | SMB 7-1; SMB 7-2; SMB 7-3; SMB 7-4; SMB 7-5; SMB 7-6; SMB 7-7 ; SMB 7-8; SMB 7-9 | 88 ²⁹ Also see equation 1 below | 73 ²⁴ Also see equation 2 below | 49 ⁴⁸ Also see equation 3 below |

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Attachment A to Resolution No. R12-XXX

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| Jurisdiction Group | Primary Jurisdiction | Additional Responsible Jurisdictions & Agencies | Subwatershed(s) | Monitoring Site(s) | Interim Compliance Targets as Maximum Allowable Exceedance Days <u>Beyond those Allowed</u> during Wet Weather | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | 10% Reduction Milestone | 25% Reduction Milestone | 50% Reduction Milestone |
| 8 | City of Los Angeles | Beverly Hills Culver City Inglewood West Hollywood Santa Monica County of Los Angeles Caltrans | Ballona | SMB-BC-1 | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 9 | County of Los Angeles | County of Ventura Thousand Oaks Agoura Hills Calabasas Westlake Village Malibu Caltrans Hidden Hills | Malibu | SMB MC-1 SMB MC-2 SMB MC-3 | N/A | N/A | N/A |

#Monitoring began in 2010 and data was examine from April 2010 to November 2011

Notes: Monitoring sites are those established in the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacterial TMDLs Coordinated Shoreline Monitoring Plan (April 2004). 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 7-4.2a. Interim compliance targets expressed as the maximum allowable wet weather exceedance days by Jurisdictional Group shall be calculated as follows:

Equation 1: 10% Reduction Milestone = $[\Sigma (\text{estimated number of wet weather exceedance days in the critical year for each site within the jurisdictional group}) - \Sigma (\text{allowable number of wet weather exceedance days for each site within the jurisdictional group})] \times 0.9$

Equation 2: 25% Reduction Milestone = $[\Sigma (\text{estimated number of wet weather exceedance days in the critical year for each site within the jurisdictional group}) - \Sigma (\text{allowable number of wet weather exceedance days for each site within the jurisdictional group})] \times 0.75$

Equation 3: 50% Reduction Milestone = $[\Sigma (\text{estimated number of wet weather exceedance days in the critical year for each site within the jurisdictional group}) - \Sigma (\text{allowable number of wet weather exceedance days for each site within the jurisdictional group})] \times 0.5$

Where the estimated number of wet weather exceedance days in the critical year for each compliance monitoring site is calculated as the product of the exceedance rate from the November 2004-October 2010 shoreline monitoring dataset and the number of wet days in the reference year (75 wet weather days)