



January 11, 2007

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
Jonathan Bishop, Executive Officer

Executive Officer's Report

Surface Water Division

Total Maximum Load's (TMDLs)

San Gabriel River Metals TMDL

Jenny Newman

The San Gabriel River Metals and Selenium TMDL, which was approved by the Regional Board on July 13, 2006, was scheduled to be considered at the December 13, 2006 State Water Resources Control Board hearing. However, the Regional Board requested that the TMDL be removed from the State Board agenda because changes to the CEQA analysis appear to require the Regional Board to re-circulate the TMDL and CEQA documents for additional public comment.

Regional Board staff will re-circulate the San Gabriel River Metals and Selenium TMDL in early 2007 and bring the TMDL to the Regional Board for adoption anew. However, USEPA has stated that they intend to establish their own TMDL in order to meet a consent decree deadline of March 23, 2007. The USEPA-established TMDL will not contain the implementation measures, such as a compliance schedule, that would be contained in a State-developed TMDL. Regional Board staff expects that should the new, re-circulated TMDL complete the State adoption process including approval by USEPA, it will replace the USEPA-established TMDL.

Machado Lake TMDL Development

Rebecca Veiga Nascimento

The Machado Lake nutrient TMDL is currently under development, thus monitoring the lake conditions is essential. Regional Board staff continues to work closely with the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks to conduct monthly water quality sampling at Machado Lake. This cooperative sampling program will provide the data necessary to develop a robust TMDL. Regional Board staff is looking forward to the opportunity of working with stakeholders to complete the Machado Lake TMDL.

For additional information on the development of Machado Lake TMDLs, please contact Rebecca Veiga Nascimento at (213) 576-6661 or rveiga@waterboards.ca.gov

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and enhance the quality of
California's water resources
for the benefit of present and
future generations.*

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TMDL for bacterial exceedances, Kiddie Beach, Hobie Beach, and Harbor Cove Beach, Ventura County

Man Voong

Regional Board staff has scheduled and forwarded the Notice of CEQA Scoping Meeting to all relevant parties for the upcoming Total Maximum Daily Load for bacterial exceedances at Kiddie, Hobie, and Harbor Cove Beach on December 14. A newspaper notice is schedule for publication on December 20, 2006 in the Ventura County Star.

The CEQA Scoping Meeting is schedule for January 10, 2007 at the Ventura Government Center. The meeting will address the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance and any adverse environmental impacts associated with those methods of compliance.

Upper Santa Clara River Groundwater and Surface Water Interaction Model (GSWI) model

C.P. Lai

Draft Task 2A report on Conceptual Model Development of GSWI Study has been reviewed by Model Subcommittee, Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and all stakeholders. After discussion on review comments with Model Subcommittee and TAP members, final Task 2A report on conceptual Model was submitted on October 12, 2006. However, the revised chloride budget in Section 8 of the final report didn't include the most updated data of flow rate and chloride concentration for Lake Piru and was found by the staff of United Water Conservation District in the October 30, 2006 Subcommittee meeting. This issue was report to Technical Working Group on December 12, 2006. The consultant CH2M Hill will provide the updated chloride budget in the upper watershed and replace revision in the original final report.

Regional Board staff will continue to work with stakeholders to complete the modeling study for Chloride TMDL.

On December 5, 2006, a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Scoping Meeting was held at City of Camarillo for the development of Trash Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for Beardsley Wash and Revolon Slough in the Calleguas Creek Watershed, and Ventura River Estuary pursuant to the California Public Resources Code section 21083.9, as amended by AB 1532. Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) staff initiated with descriptions of the geological background, trash problem observation and definitions of numeric target of "zero" and the compliance; thereafter continued on the preliminary assessment on potential environmental impacts possibly caused by implementing Trash TMDLs. The interaction by questions and answers between Municipalities and LARWQCB staff helped to understand the existing trash removal strategies utilized by localities and established proper communication.

Such CEQA Scoping Meetings were also performed on December 5, 2006 at City of Santa Clarita for a separate Trash TMDL for Elizabeth Lake, Munz Lake and Lake Hughes in the Santa Clara River Watershed, and on December 6, 2006 at City of Los Angeles for other Trash TMDLs for Machado Lake, Legg Lake and Pico Kenter Drain.

All presentation documents are available through LARWQCB's website, by clicking <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/html/meetings/tmdl/tmdl.html> in the TMDL page, or http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/html/updates_news.html#tmdl in the Updates and News page. Please contact Eric Wu at (213) 576-6683 or Sam Unger at (213) 576-6622 for any question or comment.

Current status of the Calleguas Creek Salts TMDL

Thanhloan Nguyen

Several meetings had been held in the last few months to develop a detailed technical document that analyzes and describes the specific necessity and rationale for the Calleguas Creek Watershed (CCW) Salts TMDL. A working group draft Technical Report was prepared by LWA for the Regional board, USEPA and the CCWMP to review at the regular meeting for the CCW Salts TMDL on December 13, 2006. The draft technical report addressed Regional Board concerns on how the proposed allocation approach should be established for the Calleguas Creek to coordinate with the TMDL goal of achieving a salt balance and still be consistent with the State Antidegradation Policy. For Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) alternatives were proposed in the draft document for major POTWs. Below are brief descriptions of the proposed alternatives:

Alternative 1: POTW WLAs are calculated as the designed flow multiplied by the water quality objective and subtracted by an adjustment factor (AF). AF is defined as the difference between the required reduction in background load as a minimum requirement and the actual reduction in background load for specified POTW.

Alternative 2: POTW WLAs are calculated as the flow multiplied by the water quality objective subtracted by AF.

Alternative 3: POTW WLAs are calculated as the design flow multiplied by the water quality objective and subtracted by AF. Additionally, a concentration based allocation is included that is in the Basin Plan objective unless the water supply concentrations increase above the levels. The concentration limits that apply during these periods are based on the water supply concentrations plus a factor to represent the additional salts added by use of the water.

Alternative 4: POTW WLAs are calculated as the design flow multiplied by the water quality objective. Additionally, a concentration based allocation is included that is a receiving water limit set equal to the flow weighted annual average of the Basin Plan objective at the base of each sub-watershed to which a POTW discharges.

At the meeting, Alternative 2 was selected as it is the most protective approach to ensure background loads that are subtracted from the POTW loadings to meet the loading capacity. The AF also included to allow for increased of salts exports from the watershed to compensate for increased POTW loadings when water supply loads to the POTW increase.

Regional Board staff continue to work closely with EPA and staff from LWA to complete the MOS section of the TMDL to address any uncertainties in the analysis that could result in targets not being achieved in the waterbodies. Second draft of the Technical Report will be prepared for review early February 2007.

Stormwater Compliance Unit

On December 21, 2006 a check for \$ 5,870 was received from Valdrys Auto Dismantling, for payment of Administrative Civil Liability Order on Complaint R4-2006-0023. This Order was heard by the Regional Board on November 9, 2006, and allowed payment of the \$5,870 in lieu of the proposed penalty assessment of \$45,870 and required Valdrys to achieve compliance with the permit requirements (Best Management Practices and annual monitoring requirements) within one year.

Municipal Permitting Unit (NPDES)

City of Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Board and City of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board

The California Supreme Court directed the Court of Appeal to Remand the issue to the trial court, to decide if any numeric limits from the 1998 NPDES Orders had been more stringent than required under Federal Law. On June 28, 2006, the judge signed the statement of decision. The local Court found that approximately one third of the litigated numeric effluent limitations were more stringent than required to meet the federal law existing at the time that the Regional Board adopted the NPDES permit, back in 1998. The NPDES permits for the Burbank WRP, DCTillman WRP, and LA Glendale WRP were remanded to the Regional Board so that they may be revised.

The NPDES permit for the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant was renewed at the November 9, 2006 Board meeting. The NPDES permits for the DC Tillman and LA Glendale WRPs were renewed at the December 14, 2006 Board meeting. All three revised permits included final effluent limitations based on an updated reasonable potential analysis, using the SIP to implement the CTR, and using USEPA's Technical Support Document to implement the Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives. An economic analysis was included in the fact sheet for those limits which were more stringent than the applicable Federal requirement.

The Deputy Attorney General, who represents the Regional Board at trial, will submit a writ return to the local trial court by December 31, 2006. The local trial court will review the three permits and evaluate if they are consistent with the Court's decision.

NPDES Permits

Augustine Anijelo

During the months of November and December 2006, 12 dischargers were enrolled under the general NPDES permits. The table shown as "**Attachment A, Table III**", contains a breakdown of the enrollments, revisions, and terminations for each category of general NPDES permit during the months of November and December 2006.

Watershed Management

Los Angeles River Watershed

The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council is a consortium of government agencies, community and environmental groups, business and academia who organized to resolve and prevent problems in the watershed in a cooperative, collaborative manner. Formation of the Watershed Council grew out of a conference held in 1995 to discuss how to initiate and/or implement watershed management objectives in the greater Los Angeles Area. Stakeholders in attendance agreed to continue meeting and begin a multi-purpose cooperative watershed management process that is open to the public.

The Watershed Council has published a document entitled, "Beneficial Uses of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers." Copies may be requested via the Council's website which is at <http://www.lasgrwc.org>. The Watershed Council has recently changed its meeting format and now conducts a quarterly watershed symposium on the third Wednesday of the month; the next symposium is scheduled for January 17, 2007.

The Watershed Council received Proposition 13 grant funds from the State Water Resources Control Board to prepare a Compton Creek Watershed Management Plan. Compton Creek is a tributary to the lower Los

Angeles River. A steering committee and a community action team developed the Plan which can be found at <ftp://www.lasgrwc.org/ComptonCreek>. Implementation of Plan elements is ongoing. More information may be found on the Watershed Council's website at <http://www.lasgrwc.org/ComptonCreek.htm>.

The San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG), in partnership with the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC), received Proposition 13 grant funds from the State Water Resources Control Board to prepare a Rio Hondo Watershed Management Plan. The Rio Hondo is a major subwatershed draining to the Los Angeles River. It is anticipated that the RMC will adopt it as part of their Rivers and Tributaries Greenway Plan. A copy of the watershed management plan is available for download at http://www.rmc.ca.gov/rio_hondo/rh_index.html.

Information about the Arroyo Seco, a major tributary to the Los Angeles River, may be found at the Arroyo Seco Foundation's website <http://www.arroyoseco.org/>. Northeast Trees received Proposition 13 grant funds from the State Water Resources Control Board to prepare an Arroyo Seco Watershed Management and Restoration Plan which was completed in March 2006. It can be downloaded at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/html/programs/funding/ArroyoSeco%20WMRP.pdf>.

The Friends of the LA River is a nonprofit organization formed in 1986 in support of Los Angeles River restoration activities. More information about the organization may be found at <http://www.folar.org/>.

The River Project is a nonprofit organization dedicated to planning for natural resource protection, conservation and enhancement in Los Angeles County. The group has received CalFed funding to develop a watershed management plan for the Tujunga Watershed, a subwatershed of the Los Angeles River. More information about the organization may be found at <http://www.theriverproject.org/> and about the Tujunga Wash project at <http://www.tujungawash.org/>.

San Gabriel River Watershed

The Amigos de los Rios is a nonprofit organization working with cities and residents to renew urban neighborhoods. A current project being worked on is the Emerald Necklace, a vision for a 17 mile loop of parks and greenways connecting 10 cities and nearly 500,000 residents along the Río Hondo and San Gabriel Rivers. More information about the organization may be found at <http://www.amigosdelosrios.org/>.

In 1999, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors directed the Department of Public Works (in cooperation with the County Departments of Parks and Recreation and Regional Planning) to prepare a San Gabriel River Master Plan which has since been adopted by the County Board of Supervisors. The National Park Service through its Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program assisted in the development effort. All river stakeholders were invited to participate. The intent was to develop a consensus-based document that will recognize and address River issues and concerns of the stakeholders. It includes areas within existing rights of way from Morris Dam in the San Gabriel Mountains to the River's outlet in Seal Beach. The Master Plan identifies project opportunities for: enhancements for recreation, open space, and habitat areas; restoration; preservation of the River's natural resources; maintaining flood protection and existing water rights. The Master Plan effort will continue to be coordinated with the activities of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountain Conservancy. Documents relating to the Master Plan may be obtained at <http://www.sangabrielriver.com/>.

The San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC) produced a Guiding Principles Watershed and Open Space Plan which may be obtained at <http://www.rmc.ca.gov/>. Meeting notices for the Conservancy's Board are also on the website. The Conservancy is an independent State agency within the Resources Agency established by law in 1999. Its jurisdiction includes the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, the Lower Los Angeles River and its tributaries, and the San Gabriel Mountains,

Puente Hills, and San Jose Hills. It was established to preserve urban open space and habitats in order to provide for low-impact recreation and educational uses, wildlife and habitat restoration and protection, and watershed improvements within its jurisdiction. Implementation of the Open Space Plan is occurring partly through award of pass-through grant funds.

A “State of the Watershed” report is available for the San Gabriel River Watershed which was prepared by Regional Board staff in 2000. The report describes the watershed, with its many diversion structures and recharge areas, and summarizes available water quality data in a manner easily understood by the layperson. The report can be downloaded by accessing the Regional Board’s website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/html/programs/regional_program/ws_sangabriel.html.

Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area – Malibu Creek Watershed

The Malibu Creek Watershed Council have met on a bimonthly basis for many years and is concerned with a variety of human health and habitat issues. Current active committees/task forces under the Council include those focusing on habitat/species, monitoring/water quality, education, and Rindge Dam. The Council’s Malibu Lagoon Task Force served as an advisory group to a recently completed lagoon restoration plan. A copy of the final lagoon restoration plan funded by the Coastal Conservancy may be found at <http://www.healthebay.org/currentissues/mlhep/default.asp>. The Monitoring Subcommittee also meets regularly to serve as a Technical Advisory Committee to a Proposition 13-funded watershed-wide monitoring program.

Minutes from previous Council meetings, agendas for future meetings, and information about the watershed may be found on the Council’s website at <http://www.malibuwatershed.org/>.

A Malibu Creek Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study is underway. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and California Department of Parks and Recreation are the major partners in this effort which will evaluate, among other options, the feasibility of restoring the ecosystem through removal of Rindge Dam. The technical advisory group for the effort meets approximately monthly while a larger stakeholder focus group meets as needed.

Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area – Topanga Creek Watershed

A watershed committee began meeting in the Topanga Creek Watershed in 1998. This group was formed as a followup to the Topanga Canyon Floodplain Management Citizens’ Advisory Committee which produced a draft Topanga Creek Watershed Management Plan in 1996. A major goal of the watershed committee has been to prioritize potential watershed protection actions previously identified, and participate in a coordinated resource management planning (CRMP) process. A watershed management plan was finalized in 2002. The Committee will continue work on implementation of actions identified in the Management Plan. The group meets on an infrequent basis. Their website address is <http://www.topangaonline.com/twc>.

Santa Monica Bay Watershed Management Area – Ballona Creek Watershed

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works received a Proposition 13 Watershed Protection Grant by the State Water Resources Control Board to prepare a watershed plan for Ballona Creek. The Ballona Creek Watershed Task Force met for about a year during Plan development and the final Plan was released at the group’s September 2004 meeting. A watershed coordinator was hired with California Department of Conservation funds to help guide implementation of the plan and lead the Task Force in future meetings. The group is currently pursuing establishment of a nonprofit. The group meets in the afternoon on the third Tuesday of the month, generally in Culver City. Meeting minutes and agendas may be found at <http://www.ladpw.org/wmd/watershed/bc/>.

The State Coastal Conservancy in partnership with the California Department of Fish and Game and State Lands Commission has begun work on developing a restoration plan for Ballona Wetlands. More information about this work may be found at <http://www.scc.ca.gov/Ballona/index.html>. A US Army Corps-funded Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study is also being conducted in coordination with the Coastal Conservancy work. More information about this study may be found at http://www.spl.usace.army.mil/cms/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=64&Itemid=31.

Dominguez Watershed

The Dominguez Watershed includes the waters of Dominguez Channel, Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors, Machado Lake, and the land areas draining into them. The Dominguez Watershed Advisory Council was formed in February 2001 and met on a monthly basis for three years to conduct a variety of tasks including development of a Watershed Management Master Plan (funded by Proposition 13) aimed at protecting and improving the environment and beneficial uses of the watershed. The watershed plan was finalized and a list of potential implementation projects/programs was included in the Plan. Meetings are now generally held on the first Wednesday of every other month. The group's website is at <http://ladpw.org/wmd/watershed/dc/> where a copy of the Watershed Plan may be downloaded.

Los Cerritos Channel/Alamitos Bay Watershed Management Area

A feasibility study for restoration of Colorado Lagoon was funded by the Coastal Conservancy. The lagoon is a tidal water body connected to Alamitos Bay via a box culvert. The lagoon is heavily utilized for recreational activities; it is in a natural low point of the watershed and thus receives a considerable amount of urban runoff and has impaired water quality. The purpose of the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Feasibility Study is to evaluate and recommend feasible opportunities to restore the marine ecosystem and support safe recreation while improving water and sediment quality and managing storm water in the lagoon. The City of Long Beach was awarded Clean Beaches Initiative funds from the State Water Resources Control Board to begin implementation of water quality improvement actions described in the feasibility study. More information on the study may be found at <http://www.longbeach.gov/news/displaynews.asp?NewsID=561>.

Ventura River Watershed

A "State of the Watershed" report for the Ventura River Watershed is available which was prepared by Regional Board staff in 2002. The report describes the watershed and summarizes available water quality data in a manner easily understood by the layperson. The report can be downloaded by accessing the Regional Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/html/programs/regional_program/ws_ventura.html.

Implementation of an Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study is ongoing in the watershed. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Ventura County Flood Control District are the major partners in this effort which evaluated, among other options, the feasibility of restoring the ecosystem through removal of Matilija Dam. The Final EIR/EIS was released in September 2004 and federal funding is currently being pursued for final design work which is underway. More information, including project reports and the Final EIR/EIS, may be obtained on the website <http://www.matilijadam.org/>.

The Matilija Coalition is a local group committed to removal of Matilija Dam and subsequent ecosystem restoration. More information about the group may be found at <http://www.matilija-coalition.org/>.

Santa Clara River Watershed

Ventura County Watershed Protection Division has published two documents that are now available on their webpage at http://www.vcwatershed.org/Watersheds_SantaClara.html. One is a permitting guide for areas within the county and along the full length of the Santa Clara River. The other is a guide to native and invasive streamside plants.

A “State of the Watershed” report for the Santa Clara River Watershed has recently been finalized by Regional Board staff. The report describes the watershed and summarizes available water quality data in a manner easily understood by the layperson. The report can be downloaded by accessing the Regional Board’s website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/html/programs/regional_program/ws_santaclara.html.

The Santa Clara River Enhancement and Management Plan (SCREMP) was developed to address management of the 500-year floodplain of the main river corridor. Related to the SCREMP, the details of a comprehensive river monitoring plan are being worked out by a group of watershed stakeholders. The management plan and the recommendations for a comprehensive monitoring plan can both be viewed at http://www.vcwatershed.org/Watersheds_SantaClara.html. Additionally, an Army Corps of Engineers-sponsored watershed-wide planning effort has begun which will follow up on the intensive effort put into river corridor planning.

In 1994, a pipeline over the Santa Clara River ruptured during the Northridge Earthquake and spilled crude oil. Funds from a settlement for natural resources damages are being administered by the Santa Clara River Trustee Council which is made up of representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services and California Department of Fish and Game. The Trustee agencies completed a Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment for the Santa Clara River ARCO Oil Spill (Restoration Plan) to guide the use of the settlement funds. The Trustees are implementing preferred projects described in the Restoration Plan by identifying potential land acquisition and habitat restoration opportunities in the Santa Clara River Watershed. Some of the oil spill settlement funds have been allocated to studies of the river’s biota that will eventually be utilized by the Coastal Conservancy’s Santa Clara River Parkway Restoration Feasibility Study. The results of the feasibility study will be used in restoration of parcels along the river being acquired by the Coastal Conservancy. Information on the Parkway may be found at <http://www.santaclarariverparkway.org/>.

The Ventura County Task Force of the Wetlands Recovery Project meets on the second Thursday of the month, generally from 2- 4 PM, at the Ventura County Government Center’s Multipurpose Room. Updates on the feasibility study and on projects funded by the settlement funds will occur at these meetings on an as-needed basis.

Calleguas Creek Watershed

The Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Plan Committee was convened in 1996 to initiate development of a comprehensive watershed management plan. A large group of stakeholders, including federal, state, and local agencies, landowners, businesses, and nonprofit organizations are represented. An Executive Steering Committee, consisting of a much smaller group of stakeholders, guides the day-to-day activities of the watershed group. Subcommittees have changed through time but currently target Water Resources/ Water Quality, Flood Protection and Sediment Management, Habitat/Open Space/ Recreation, Land Use, Public Outreach/Education, and Agriculture. Subcommittees generally meet monthly or bimonthly. The Management Plan Committee as a whole is currently focusing its attention on TMDL work in the watershed. Information about the management committee and its subcommittees as well as documents and meeting dates can be found at <http://www.calleguascreek.org/>.

Miscellaneous Ventura Coastal Watershed Management Area

An oil pipeline ruptured in December 1993, spilling more than 2,000 barrels of crude oil into McGrath Lake and onto nearby beaches. A Trustee Council was eventually formed to plan and manage restoration of natural resources using settlement funds. The McGrath State Beach Area Berry Petroleum Oil Spill Draft Restoration Plan and Environmental Assessment may be viewed at <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr/organizational/scientific/nrda/NRDAmcgrath.htm>. The draft plan outlines criteria for evaluating the restoration alternatives and addresses the potential environmental effects of each.

A wetlands restoration plan is being developed by the State Coastal Conservancy and its consultants for the Ormond Beach Wetlands. Progress on this work is generally discussed at Ormond Beach Task Force meetings held on the fourth Thursday every other month in Oxnard.

Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project

The Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project (WRP) is a partnership of public agencies working cooperatively to acquire, restore, and enhance coastal wetlands and watersheds between Point Conception and the International border with Mexico. Using a non-regulatory approach and an ecosystem perspective, the WRP works to identify wetland acquisition and restoration priorities, prepare plans for these priority sites, pool funds to undertake these projects, implement priority plans, and oversee post-project maintenance and monitoring.

The WRP is headed by a Board of Governors comprised of top officials from each of the participating agencies. The Southern California Wetlands Managers Group and the Public Advisory Committee serve as advisory groups to the Board. The Wetlands Managers Group is responsible for drafting the regional restoration plan and advising the Governing Board on regional acquisition, restoration, and enhancement priorities. Governing Board meetings are public and are noticed at least 10 days prior to each meeting. If you sign up on the WRP's listserve at <http://www.scwrp.org/contact.htm>, you will receive email notification of all board meetings. The last Board of Governors meeting was held on November 14 in downtown Los Angeles. More information may be found on the WRP's webpage at <http://www.scwrp.org>.

County Task Forces help solicit projects for consideration for WRP funding by the Managers Group and Board of Governors. The program provides funding for acquisition, restoration, and enhancement projects for coastal wetlands and watersheds in Southern California. Both the Ventura and Los Angeles County Task Forces have Education Subcommittees which are looking to build on existing education programs while identifying gaps to be filled.

The WRP also has a Science Advisory Panel (SAP) and a wetlands ecologist who acts as liaison with the SAP. Recent activities have focused on coordination with a statewide effort to develop methods for rapid assessment of wetlands and development of a wetlands regional monitoring program. A paper on the habitat value of treatment wetlands has also been written and is available on the WRP's webpage at <http://www.scwrp.org/>.

A contract between Environment Now on behalf of the WRP and the State Water Resources Control Board has resulted in a number of useful and interesting products including maps and reports. These may be found at <http://www.lasgrwc.org/WRP.htm>.

Watershed Management Initiative Chapter

Each Regional Board has a "chapter" in a statewide document which describes the Region's watersheds and their priority water quality issues. The last update occurred in October 2004. The consolidated statewide document is the basis for many funding decisions including allocating money for monitoring, TMDL development, and grant monies disbursement. Future updates will occur on an as-needed basis. The document may be obtained electronically (in MSWord) by contacting Shirley Birosik, Watershed Coordinator, at 213-576-6679 or sbirosik@waterboards.ca.gov. It can also be downloaded in its entirety by accessing the Regional Board's website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles> and clicking on "Watersheds" on the left side-bar. In addition, "Watersheds" will lead to a clickable map of the region's watersheds for information specific to each one.

Funding

Information on a wide variety of funding sources is available on the California Watershed Funding Database website at <http://calwatershedfunds.org/>.

Groundwater Division

Underground Storage Tanks

Charnock Sub-basin MTBE Cleanup

Weixing Tong/Jay Huang

MTBE cleanup in the Charnock Sub-basin has been ongoing. On November 21, 2003, the City of Santa Monica and three oil companies (Shell Oil, ChevronTexaco, and ExxonMobil) reached a settlement that promises the construction of a treatment plant to restore the drinking water supply to the residents of Santa Monica from the Charnock Sub-Basin within five years from now. In 1996, the discovery of MTBE contamination of the City of Santa Monica's Charnock wellfield resulted in shutdown of the wellfield and consequently a loss of over 6 million gallons per day of groundwater supply – an amount equal to approximately half of the City's daily water demand. Now all parties are in the stage of implementing the agreement.

Since 1996, this Regional Board, working along with USEPA, has diligently investigated and overseen cleanup of the regional and site-specific contamination. As of September 2006, a total of 535 million gallons of groundwater in the Charnock Sub-Basin Investigation Area have been treated. To date, a total of 2,132 pounds of MTBE have been removed from groundwater and 4,258 pounds of MTBE from soil. In addition, 14,997 pounds of gasoline have been removed from groundwater and 243,514 pounds from soil (**see the table shown as Attachment A, Table II**).

To date, the site-specific cleanup is still ongoing. The construction of the treatment plant combining with source site cleanup will ensure the full restoration of groundwater production from the Charnock Sub-Basin.

In the meantime, staff have also been conducting low risk review for those Charnock sites where cleanup has been completed. From February 2004 to date, staff issued "No Further Action" letter to eleven sites (PRP sites #5, #16, #20, #21, #24, #29, #30, #36, #37, #42 and #44). On December 1, 2005, Regional Board issued an Waste Discharge Requirement Permit to Powergas (PRP#15) to clean up the residual groundwater contamination using oxygen release compound. Since November 2005, vadose zone cleanup using vapor extraction system has been initiated at PRP#18 and PRP#40. Recently, soil remediation (SVE) has been completed at PRP #6 and PRP #10 sites.

For more information on the Charnock Sub-Basin cleanup, visit http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/html/programs/ust/charnock_mtbe.html
Or www.epa.gov/region09/charnock.

Completion of Corrective Action at Leaking Underground Fuel Storage Tank Sites

Yue Rong

Regional Board staff have reviewed corrective actions taken for soil and/or groundwater contamination problems from leaking underground storage tanks for the time of **November 20, 2006** through **December 11, 2006**, and determined that no further corrective actions are required for the following sites:

- Mobil Service Station #18-L1L, Van Nuys (914010843)
- Rush Peterbilt, Pico Rivera (R-21549)
- Tosco Station #1890, Malibu (I-06455A)

For the case closure sites above, a total of **1,973** tons of impacted soil were removed.

Waste Discharge Requirements for insitu Groundwater Cleanup

Yue Rong

In November and December 2006, the Executive Officer on behalf of the board issued two Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) to two respective underground storage tank sites in Ventura County. The Ventura County is the regulatory oversight agency, but Regional Board is the permitting agency for the WDRs. The WDRs were used to regulate the injection of treating materials (e.g., ozone or hydrogen peroxide) *insitu* to groundwater impacted by petroleum hydrocarbons. This method generated no treated water to be discharged to the surface water and therefore saves the water resources.

SLIC II Unit

Status Report on Phase II of the San Fernando Valley Chromium VI Investigation

Dixon Oriola

Phase II of the San Fernando Valley Chromium Investigation is intended to identify heavy metal (including chromium) sites that have impacted the soil, and possibly, the groundwater. Regional Board staffs are continuing methodically evaluate each site. To date, of the 106 sites identified under this phase of the investigation, **82** have been issued "No Further Requirements" letters, one site each was transferred to the USEPA - Region IX: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Division and California's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) - Glendale Office, leaving **24** active sites. Due to requests for additional time, claims of financial hardship and the resolution of enforcement actions the anticipated conclusion of all fieldwork is expected to be completed by March 2007.

Revision of the General Waste Discharge Requirements to include Hexavalent Chromium

Dixon Oriola

Due to the large number of hexavalent chromium impacted sites within the Region, staff has revised the existing general waste discharge requirements (GWDRs) permit to now include remediation treatment technologies to remove and/or convert this pollutant to the less toxic trivalent chromium. The tentative GWDRs application is awaiting review by the Office of Planning & Research (OPR) or Clearing House and public comment before proceeding to the Regional Board for adoption in early 2007. Drinking water wells and/or groundwater treatment plants have been shut down or threatened by hexavalent chromium, from San Fernando Valley to as far south as the Long Beach area.

Superfund Investigative Activities, Alhambra Operable Unit (Area 3), Alhambra

Dixon Oriola

Regional Board staff has issued an additional 57 “No Further Requirements” letters to property owners in the Alhambra Operable Unit (a.k.a. Area 3), in fulfillment of a Cooperative Agreement with the USEPA for groundwater contaminant source identification in San Gabriel Valley. This brings the total amount of recent closure to 136. Geographically, Area 3 covers major portions of the cities of Alhambra, San Gabriel, San Marino, South Pasadena, Rosemead, and Temple City. Currently, USEPA and the Regional Board are conducting facility soil and groundwater investigations in an effort to identify Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) under the *Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)* for groundwater contamination.

SLIC IV Unit

Gaffey Street Pipeline Corridor (Wilmington)

Wendy Phillips

ConocoPhillips operates a large refinery on 424 acres in Wilmington. Investigations to date indicate significant releases of oxygenates, and that there may be more than one source of these. Staff has requested information from nearby pipeline operators, by January 31, 2007 and, in order to facilitate voluntary cooperation with possible other dischargers, is working with representatives of ConocoPhillips to hold a workshop for several pipeline operators. The workshop is scheduled for January 19, 2007, in the Community Center at the Carson Civic Plaza. Please check the Water Board’s website for more details on logistics, or contact Paul Cho at (213) 576-6721, or pcho@waterboards.ca.gov.

Grants & Loans Unit

Small Community Wastewater Grant (SCWG) Program

Sonja Gettel

Grant assistance is available for the construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment and collection facilities.

- **Who is eligible?** Small communities with financial hardship may apply. All projects will be evaluated to ensure they are properly classified as Class A (Existing or Potential Public Health Problems), B (Pollution Problems), or C (Other Projects).
- **When are applications due?** Applications are being accepted through January 5, 2007.
- **How much money is available?** Applicants may be eligible to receive up to \$2M in SCWG funds.
- **How do I apply?** Complete the Initial Scope of Work Form and submit the form, plus all supporting documentation, to Sonja Gettel, the Regional Board Grant Coordinator. She can be reached at sgettel@waterboards.ca.gov or (213) 576-6688.
- **Where can I obtain the Initial Scope of Work Form and get more information?**
The form and more information is available online at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/cwphome/scwg/index.html> . You may also contact David Kirn of State Water Resources Control Board at dkirn@waterboards.ca.gov or (916) 341-5720 or Sonja Gettel (see contact information under “How do I apply?”).

Update on Grant Activity

Maryann Jones

Three additional grant proposals for projects in Region 4 have been awarded from the Consolidated Grants Program, and staff is negotiating two of those proposals. Altogether, Region 4 staff are managing 44 projects from various funding sources totaling \$56.7 million. The totals reflect the withdrawal by one applicant due to personnel shortage.

The projects being funded with these grants will help communities and dischargers: meet TMDL (total maximum daily load) targets in impaired rivers and waterbodies; restore wetlands; install stormwater capture devices; and replant native vegetation.

Other grant and loan programs that Regional Board staff provide input but do not directly manage include:

State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan Program: The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Loan Program is currently accepting application. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) manages and implements the CWSRF as one of its financial assistance programs. The CWSRF program provides low interest loans to local agencies for construction of wastewater and water recycling treatment works and non-point source pollution projects. The program has operated since 1989, and has issued over \$3.0 billion in loans to local agencies.

Clean Beaches Initiative Grant: The Clean Beaches Initiative Grant Program began with the Budget Act of 2001. The Budget appropriated \$32.298 million from Proposition 13 to implement 38 specific projects. The projects address postings and closures at California public beaches caused by bacterial contamination. The Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act was signed into law on September 20, 2002. The Act appropriated an additional \$46 million from Proposition 40 for additional CBI grants to help local agencies, non-profit organizations, and public agencies implement projects that protect and restore California's coastal water quality. Regional Board staff is involved in providing informal recommendations to the selection committee.

Miscellaneous Funding Programs:

- Water Recycling Loans and Grants
- Urban Storm Water Grant Program
- Agricultural Drainage Loan Program
- Agricultural Water Quality Grants Program
- Dairy Water Quality Grant Program
- Pesticide Research and Identification of Source, and Mitigation (PRISM) Grant Program

Calleguas Brine Line

David Koo

A grant agreement for the Calleguas Regional Salinity Management Project (brine line) was executed on December 8, 2004. Funding for the grant comes from Proposition 13, Phase III, in the amount of \$2,230,000.

The brine line is identified as an early action item in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Salts Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Work Plan, submitted in January 2003 by the Calleguas Creek Watershed TMDL Task Force and under review by the Los Angeles Water Board. The scope of the workplan includes a TMDL strategy for 'total dissolved solids' (TDS) and three components of TDS – chloride, sulfate, and boron. A key element of the strategy to prevent buildup of salts in surface and ground waters includes a brine line, to transport salts to an ocean outfall. This grant will fund construction of a pipeline for export of the brines to an ocean

outfall and, for direct reuse of highly treated wastewaters (recycling).

Discharge of brines through an ocean outfall is subject to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, and under terms of the grant agreement no construction funds may be advanced until the LA Water Board has issued an NPDES permit. As originally proposed, a portion of the brine line was to extend along Hueneme Road from the existing pipeline termination point at Arnold Road to Edison Drive, then proceed toward the ocean along Edison Drive for connection with the existing ocean outfall at the Reliant Energy Generation Station. However, in response to concerns about dilution ratios at this proposed ocean outfall, Calleguas Municipal Water District now proposes to activate an abandoned ocean outfall in Port Hueneme. The State Water Board recently approved the LA Water Board's request for this deviation from the original grant agreement.

Timing, however, remains uncertain. Due to the change in the outfall location, a new NPDES application is needed for the discharge—but appropriations for this grant expire on June 30, 2009. Water Board staff is preparing a request to the State Water Board to provide a two-year extension to 2011.

Non-Chapter 15 and Landfills Unit

Sunshine Canyon Landfill – County Extension

Wen Yang

The Sunshine Canyon Landfill, at 14747 San Fernando Road in Sylmar, straddles the border between the City of Los Angeles and unincorporated Los Angeles County, and is regulated as two separate Class III landfill units that are referred to as the City Landfill and the County Landfill. The City Landfill started receiving municipal solid wastes in 1958, ceased accepting wastes in 1991, and reopened in 2004 with the construction of City Landfill Unit 2. The County Extension Landfill has been in operation since 1996 and will soon reach its designed capacity if a proposed expansion is not approved.

Browning-Ferris Industries of California, Inc. (BFI), the owner and operator of the landfill (both city and county portions), is proposing a 42-acre expansion of the County Landfill. With this expansion, the city and county landfill footprints would merge and would total 451 acres.

Staff plans to issue a tentative Order for revised Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) in January, and to hold a workshop during the month of January. The tentative Order specifies a double composite liner for the expansion area, similar to what is required for the City Landfill Unit 2. This is more stringent than what is required by State or Federal regulations for Class III landfills. Also, working closely with the Department of Water Resources, the Water Board has reviewed seismic stability of the proposed expansion. Pending public comment, the Board is scheduled to consider adoption of this tentative WDR at its March 1, 2007 public meeting.

The surrounding community continues to be concerned about risks of negative impacts of the landfill on public health, and when the Water Board adopted WDRs for the reopening of City Landfill Unit 2 in 2003, extensive comments were received from the community as well as the community's elected officials and were debated at public meetings in 2003. To encourage public input, staff will be scheduling a community workshop during January 2007, at a neighborhood location. At the meeting, staff will explain how landfills are regulated by state and local agencies, present the highlights of the tentative revised WDRs, and solicit comments from concerned citizens.

Board Staff to Meet with the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster to Discuss Issues Related to the Discharge of Asphaltic Wastes at Inert Landfills

Wen Yang

Road and parking lot demolition projects generate solid wastes that contain a significant amount of asphalt materials. This type of waste is generally inert and therefore allowed to be discharged at inert landfills in this Region. In a number of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) that the Regional Board adopted for inert landfills, the dischargers have been prohibited from placing asphalt materials into standing water or below the highest anticipated groundwater elevation (HAGE). However, most of the WDRs do not specify what the HAGE for the permitted site is; neither do they state that such HAGEs should be approved by the Regional Board.

In late 2005, one such inert landfill (Lower Azusa Reclamation Project, or LARP) proposed a HAGE that had been developed by its consultants and started to place asphaltic wastes above this elevation. The Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (Watermaster), who has proposed that HAGE be set at the historic high groundwater elevation that occurred in the early 1940, requested the Regional Board to prohibit discharge of asphalt material at LARP. As required by Board staff, both the Watermaster and LARP submitted additional documents to support their positions. Board staff has reviewed the data submitted and believes that the HAGE should set at an elevation in between those that have been proposed by the Watermaster and the landfill operator. Staff plans to meet with the Watermaster and LARP in January 2007 to explain the rational of such an approach.

PRP #	Site Name	Soil Remediation			Groundwater Remediation				
		TPHg lb	Benzene lb	MTBE lb	TPHg Lb	Benzene lb	MTBE lb	TBA lb	Water million gal
3	Former Arco Station #1578	12,336							
4	Arco Station #1246	60,353	1,071	23					
6	Former Conoco Station	4,973	39.58	0					
7	Former Unocal Station #3016	31,376	86	90	0.8	0.004	1		3.9
8	Mobil Station # 18-FX5	14,886	85	305	1,129.3	3.22	1.16		52.5
10	Chevron Station #9-0561	5,390	24.5	34			0.124		0.177
11	Shell Station # 204-1944-0100	5,319	32	107	13,867.3	624.9	2,130	709.4	478
12	Winall #18	14,665	99	1,937					
15	Former Powergas Station	19,779	68	948					
18	Former Shell Station	380	2.4	0.4					
19	Former ARCO Station #5117	11,042	11.5	14.6					
23	Former Thrifty #247	57,200	662.4	785.4					
40	Former Shell Service Station	5,815	80	14					
	Total	243,514	2,261	4,258	14,997	628	2,132	709	535

Attachment "A". Table III

	November 2006	Date of Coverage	Date of Revision	Date of Termination
A.	NPDES CAG994004 (Order No. R4-2003-0111) Construction & Project De-watering			
1	Griffin Industries Inc., Permit C, Heritage Valley Project, Between Highway 126 & Santa Clara River, Fillmore	11/2/06		
2	Kinder Morgan Liquid Terminals, LLC – Gaffey Street Terminal Remediation Project, 1313 & 1363 North Gaffey Street, San Pedro	11/3/06		
3	One World Trade Center, Suite 198, Long Beach	11/8/06		
4	Long Beach Memorial Medical Center – Miller Children’s Project, 2801 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach	11/14/06		
5	BP Pipelines NA, Terminal 2-Line 79, 1300 Pier B Street, Long Beach	11/13/06		
6	The Olson Company, Renaissance Walk, 120 E. Santa Clara Street, Ventura	11/21/06		
B.	NPDES No. CAG994005 (Order No. R4-2003-0108) Potable Water Supply Wells Discharges			
1	Smurfit-Stone Container Enterprises – Water Well No. 10, 2001 E. 57 th Street, Los Angeles			11/9/06
C.	NPDES CAG674001 (Order No. R4-2004-0109) Hydrostatic Test Water			
1	Calleguas Municipal Water District – Regional Salinity Management Pipeline (Brine Line), Phase 1C – Hydrostatic Test Project, Hueneme Road between Arnold Road and Edison Drive, Oxnard	11/28/06		
D.	NPDES CAG994003 (Order No. R4-2004-0058) Nonprocess			
E.	NPDES CAG834001 (Order No.2002-0125) – Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution			
1	City of Beverly Hills, Fire Station No. 3, 180. S. Doheny Drive, Beverly Hills			11/15/06
2	Al-Sal Oil Company, Station No. 4, 9081 W. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles			11/27/06
3	Cal-U-Rent, 661 E. Thousand Oaks Blvd., Thousand Oaks,	11/29/06		
F.	NPDES CAG914001(Order No. 2002-0107) – Cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater			

	December 2006	Date of Coverage	Date of Revision	Date of Termination
A.	NPDES CAG994004 (Order No. R4-2003-0111) Construction & Project De-watering			
1	California State University, Los Angeles, Parking Structure III, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles			12/5/06
2	Occidental Plaza. Commercial Development Project, 4414-4430 York Blvd., Los Angeles	12/11/06		
3	Arden Realty, Inc.—10350 Santa Monica Boulevard Building, Los Angeles	12/20/06		
B.	NPDES No. CAG994005 (Order No. R4-2003-0108) Potable Water Supply Wells Discharges			
1	Manhattan Wells Rehabilitation and Startup Project, 6219 S. Manhattan Place and 6222 S. Street Andrews Place, Los Angeles	12/5/06		
2	City of Arcadia—Colorado Well Aquifer Testing, Development and Start-up Project, 500 West Colorado Street, Arcadia	12/13/05		
C.	NPDES CAG674001 (Order No. R4-2004-0109) Hydrostatic Test Water			
D.	NPDES CAG994003 (Order No. R4-2004-0058) Nonprocess			
E.	NPDES CAG834001 (Order No.2002-0125) – Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution			
1	Calleguas Municipal Water District, Bradley Lateral and Turnouts Project, between Los Angeles Avenue and Greentree Drive, Somis			12/1/06
2	Fuel Controls Inc., 3605 E. Spring Street, Long Beach			12/22/06
F.	NPDES CAG914001(Order No. 2002-0107) – Cleanup of Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater			