REVISED DRAFT

INTEGRATED MONITORING PROGRAM

City of El Monte, California

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City of El Monte

Department of Public Works

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BMP	Best Management Practices
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEDEN	California Environmental Data Exchange Network
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of El Monte
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	Los Angeles County MS4 Permittee
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
EWMP	Enhanced Watershed Management Program
GIS	Geographical Information System
gpd	gallons per day
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IC/ID	Illicit Connection and Illicit Discharge Elimination
LA	Load Allocations
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LID	Low Impact Development

µg/L	micrograms per Liter
MCM	Minimum Control Measure
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
ND	Not Detected
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTR	National Toxics Rule
Ocean Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California
Order	Order R4-2012-0175 (“the Los Angeles County MS4 Permit”)
Permittee	Agency named in Order as being responsible for permit conditions within its jurisdiction
PIPP	Public Information and Participation Program
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RAA	Reasonable Assurance Analysis
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWQDv	Storm Water Quality Design Volume
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load

TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WMA	Watershed Management Area
WMP	Watershed Management Program
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQO	Water Quality Objective
WQS	Water Quality Standards

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Clean Water Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations require that all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) Permits include monitoring and reporting requirements. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) is authorized by California Water Code Section 13383 to issue NPDES Permits and has issued Order R4-2102-0175 (Order) which applies to the City of El Monte (City). Attachment E of the Order includes the requirements for the City to develop and implement a Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). This document contains that program.

The primary objectives of the MRP are to:

- Characterize pollutant loads in MS4 discharges.
- Identify sources of pollutants in MS4 discharges.
- Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts of discharges from the municipal storm water sewer system (MS4) on receiving waters.
- Assess compliance with RWLs and WQBELs established to implement TMDL wet weather and dry weather WLAs.
- Measure and improve the effectiveness of pollutant controls implemented under the current Order.

The Order provides the flexibility to allow the City to develop an Integrated Monitoring Program (IMP) or Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Program (CIMP) to satisfy the monitoring requirements of the MRP. Permittees are encouraged to coordinate monitoring efforts on a watershed or subwatershed basis to leverage monitoring resources in an effort to increase cost-efficiency and effectiveness and to closely align monitoring with TMDL monitoring requirements. The City of El Monte has chosen to

collaborate with other permittees/groups in adjoining Watershed Management Areas (WMAs) to address the Receiving Water (RW) monitoring and TMDL monitoring for its WMAs.

The City has developed this IMP to address the following monitoring elements:

- Receiving Water/TMDL Monitoring (to be addressed collaboratively with other groups)
- Storm Water Based Outfall Monitoring
- Non-storm Water based Outfall Monitoring
- New Development/Re-Development Effectiveness Tracking
- Regional Studies (collaborative program)

By implementing the IMP and participating in collaborative programs, the City will fulfill its applicable monitoring requirements. This IMP also includes the details of the annual reporting process.

1 MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Clean Water Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations require that all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) Permits include monitoring and reporting requirements. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) is authorized by California Water Code Section 13383 to issue NPDES Permits and has issued Order R4-2102-0175 (Order) which applies to the City of El Monte (City). Attachment E of the Order includes the requirements for the City to develop and implement a Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the MRP is to refine the control measures being implemented or proposed for implementation for the reduction of pollutant loading and the protection and enhancement of the beneficial uses of the receiving waters within the WMAs covered by the MRP, and to evaluate and assess existing water quality conditions.

1.2 PRIMARY OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the MRP to:

- Characterize pollutant loads in MS4 discharges.
- Identify sources of pollutants in MS4 discharges.
- Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts of discharges from the municipal storm water sewer system (MS4) on receiving waters.
- Assess compliance with RWLs and WQBELs established to implement TMDL wet weather and dry weather WLAs.
- Measure and improve the effectiveness of pollutant controls implemented under the current Order.

1.3 INTEGRATED MONITORING PROGRAM APPROACH

The Order provides the flexibility to allow the City to develop an Integrated Monitoring Program (IMP) or Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Program (CIMP) to satisfy the monitoring requirements of the MRP. The City of El Monte will collaborate with other permittees/groups in adjoining WMAs to address the Receiving Water (RW) monitoring and TMDL monitoring for its WMAs. The City has developed an

IMP to address the monitoring requirements. By implementing the IMP and participating in collaborative programs, the City will fulfill its applicable monitoring requirements. The monitoring program will include the following elements:

- Receiving Water (RW) Monitoring (to be addressed collaboratively with other groups)
- Storm Water Based Outfall Monitoring
- Non-storm Water based Outfall Monitoring
- New Development/Re-Development Effectiveness Tracking
- Regional Studies (City will contribute to SMC monitoring efforts)

1.3.1 RECEIVING WATER MONITORING (COLLABORATIVELY WITH ADJACENT GROUPS)

The objectives of the receiving water monitoring are:

- To determine whether receiving water limitations are being achieved
- To assess trends in pollutant concentrations over time or during specified conditions
- To determine if designated beneficial uses are being affected

The following information pertains to receiving water/TMDL monitoring:

- The City will collaborate with the Upper San Gabriel River EWMP Group on the RW/TMDL monitoring in the San Gabriel River. The City will also collaborate with the Rio Hondo/San Gabriel River Water Quality Group on RW/TMDL monitoring in the Rio Hondo (tributary to the LA River).
- The proposed receiving water monitoring locations and the Mass Emissions stations are shown in Figure 1-1. The collaboratively monitored RW locations are RH/SGR_RW and USGR_R4_RAM.
- The proposed monitoring locations will provide representative measurement of the effects of the City's MS4 discharges on receiving waters because the land use in the areas discharging upstream of the monitoring sites are representative of the City's land use.
- The City will collaborate with both the Lower San Gabriel River Group and the Lower LA River Group to satisfy the requirement of monitoring for the Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxics Pollutants TMDL. (for the appropriate portions

(acreage) of the Los Angeles River WMA and the San Gabriel River WMA). Copies of the Commitment Letters for RW cost sharing are included in Appendix B. Other collaboration letters will be included in the IMP once the groups have established the appropriate cost share.

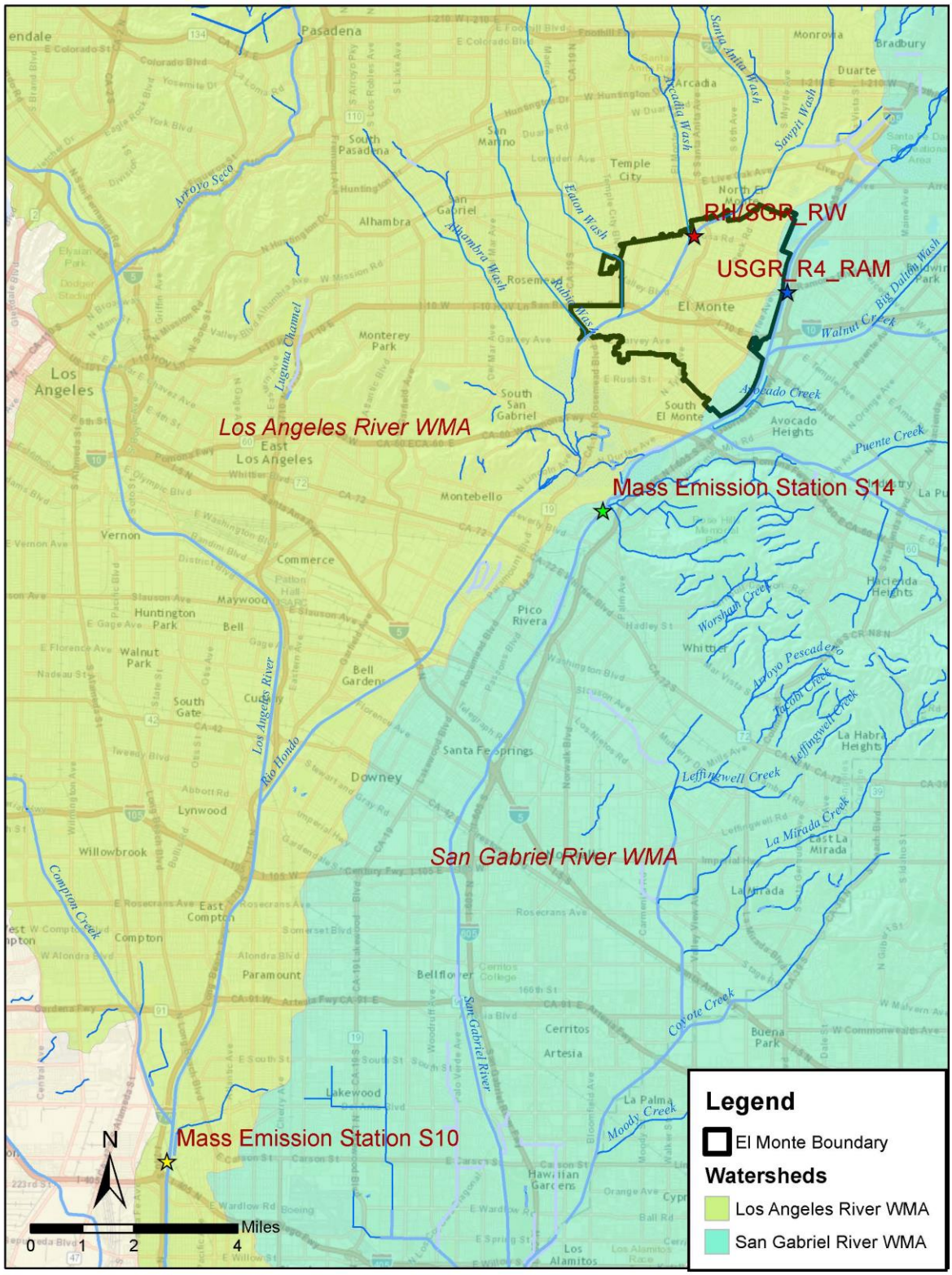
- It is the City's understanding that the Mass Emissions data will be available to all Permittees.
- The City recognizes that it is responsible for complying with all Receiving Water monitoring requirements in the event that any of its collaborative partner's monitoring plans are not approved.
- The City recognizes that it is responsible for complying with all TMDL monitoring requirements in the event that any of its collaborative partner's monitoring plans are not approved.

Monitoring shall be performed (in the receiving water during wet weather conditions), defined for the purposes of this monitoring program as follows:

- When the receiving water body is a river, stream or creek, wet weather shall be defined as when the flow within the receiving water is at least 20 percent greater than the base flow or an alternative threshold as provided for in an approved IMP or CIMP, or as defined by effective TMDLs within the watershed.
- Monitoring shall occur during wet weather conditions, including targeting the first significant rain event of the storm year following the criteria below, and at least two additional wet weather events within the same wet weather season.
- Permittees shall target the first storm event of the storm year with a predicted rainfall of at least 0.25 inch at a seventy percent probability of rainfall at least 24 hours prior to the event start time.
- Permittees shall target subsequent storm events that forecast sufficient rainfall and runoff to meet program objectives and site specific study needs. Sampling events shall be separated by a minimum of three days of dry conditions (less than 0.1 inch of rain each day).
- Receiving water monitoring shall begin as soon as possible after storm water outfall-based monitoring, in order to be reflective of potential impacts from MS4 discharges.

- The Receiving Water and TMDL monitoring conducted collaboratively with the two adjacent CIMPs and the two downstream CIMPs plus data from the Mass Emissions Stations plus data from Outfall Monitoring should adequately fulfill the Receiving Water and TMDL monitoring requirements.

Figure 1-1: Proposed collaborative receiving water monitoring sites



The TMDLs applicable to the City's two WMAs are listed below:

Los Angeles River WMA:

1. Los Angeles River Watershed Trash TMDL
2. Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL
3. Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL
4. Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL
5. Legg Lake Trash TMDL
6. Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL
7. Los Angeles Area Lakes TMDLs (Legg Lake and Peck Road Park Lake)

San Gabriel River WMA:

1. San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL

The Mass Emission (ME) Stations that the City will obtain data from for its MWAs are listed below:

- Los Angeles River Mass Emissions Station (S10)
- San Gabriel River Mass Emissions Station (S14)

The Mass Emissions Station monitoring data will be used to assess if RWLs are being achieved and also to asses pollutant trends over time.

1.3.2 STORM DRAINS, CHANNELS, AND OUTFALLS MAP(S) AND /OR DATABASE

Through research of existing records combined with field reconnaissance, the City has developed a series of GIS maps and a database for the City's MS4.

GIS data includes:

- Surface water bodies within the City's jurisdiction
- Sub-watershed (HUC 12) boundaries
- Land use

- Effective Impervious Area (if available) (in development)
- Jurisdictional boundaries
- The location and length of open channels and underground pipes 18 inches in diameter or greater (with the exception of catch basin connector pipes)
- The location of dry weather diversions (none)
- The location of major MS4 outfalls (greater than or equal to 36 inches in diameter) (in development)
- The location of outfalls greater than 12 inches in diameter that drain from industrial areas greater than 2 acres (in development)
- Notation of outfalls with significant non-storm water discharges (pending; to be updated annually)
- Storm drain outfall catchment areas for each major outfall within the City's jurisdiction (in development)
- Each mapped MS4 outfall will be linked to a database containing descriptive and monitoring data associated with the outfall. The data will include:
- Ownership (pending)
- Coordinates
- Physical description
- Photographs of the outfall (to track operation and maintenance needs over time)

Figure 1-2 shows an example of a GIS map showing the preliminary outfall screening data plus a hyperlink to an outfall attribute. Figure 1-3 shows the City's open channels. Copies of the outfall screening data sheets for those outfalls screened in November 2013 are included in Appendix A. A sample of the Outfall Screening Form is included in Appendix A.

Figure 1-2: Example Map showing outfalls with data attribute

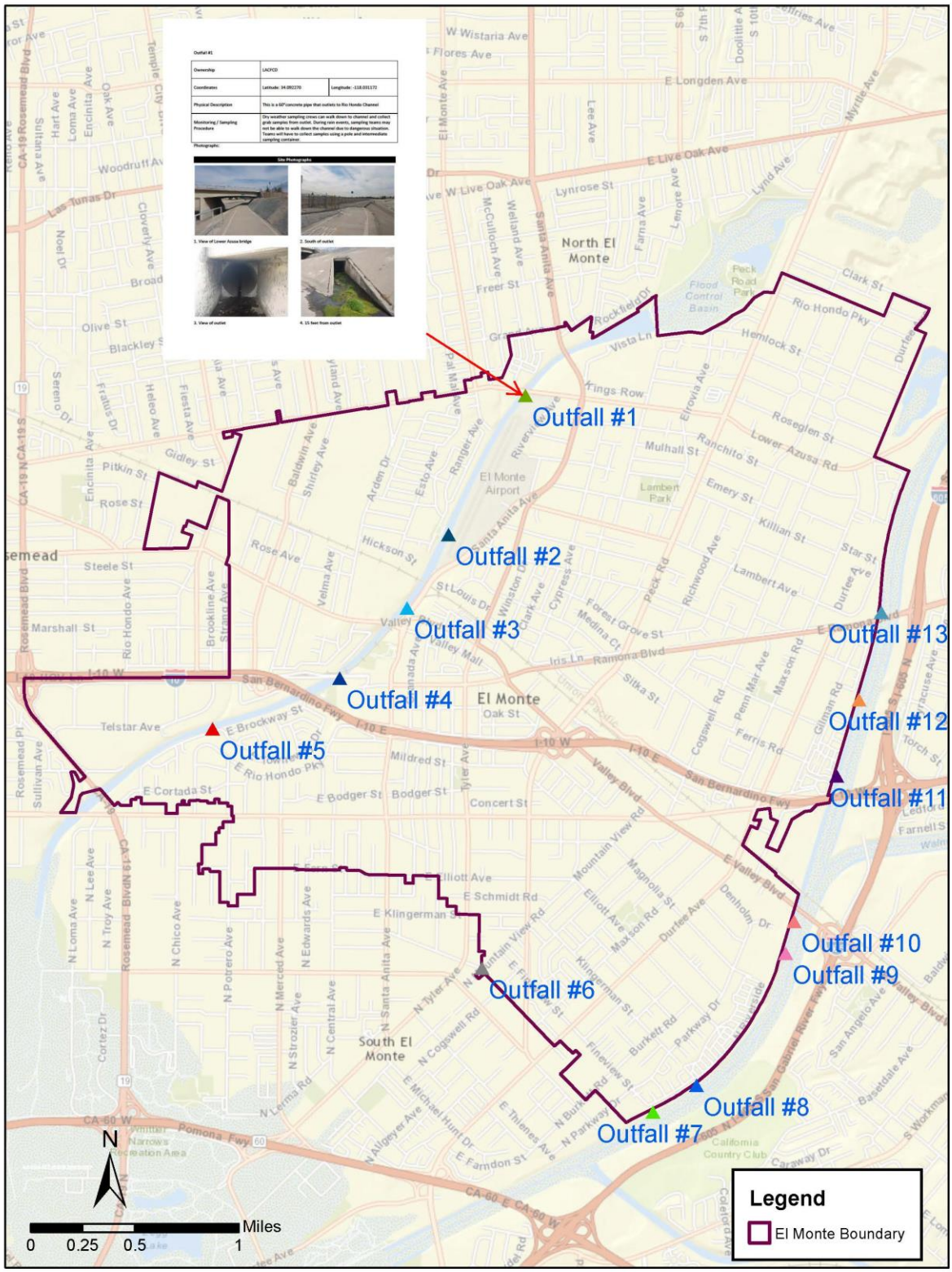
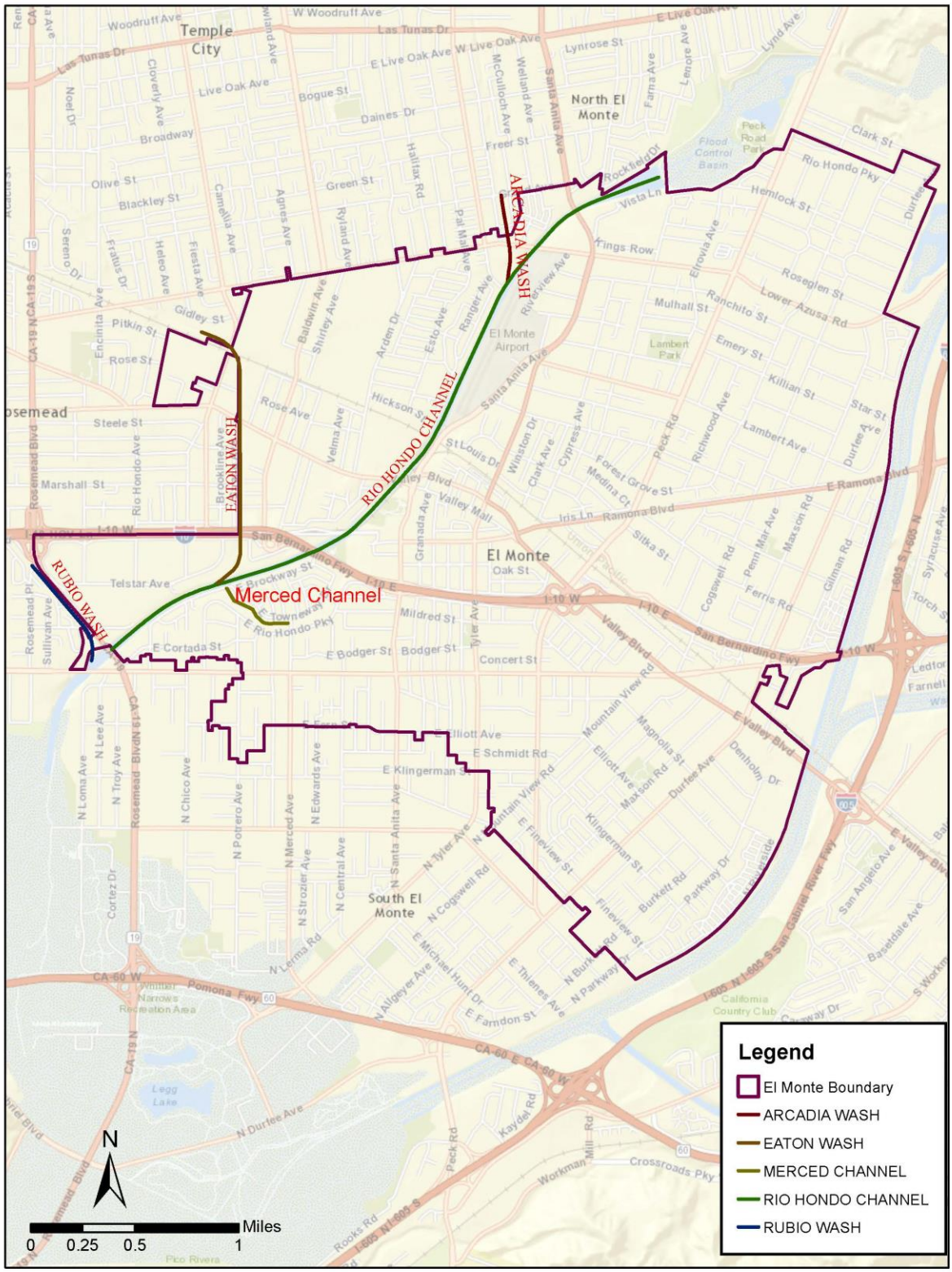


Figure 1-3: Open Channels



1.3.3 STORM WATER OUTFALL BASED MONITORING

Storm water discharges from the MS4 will be monitored at outfalls and/or alternative access points such as manholes or in channels at the City's jurisdictional boundary.

The City considered the following criteria when selecting outfalls for storm water discharge monitoring:

- The storm water outfall monitoring program will ensure representative data by monitoring approximately one major outfall per HUC 12 drainage area, within the City's jurisdiction, or alternate approaches as approved. The City will monitor approximately one outfall per HUC 12 boundary and has proposed three outfall monitoring locations.
- The drainage(s) to the selected outfall(s) are representative of the land uses within the City's jurisdiction. The City's land use is:
    - 7% office
    - 10% industrial/commercial
    - 11% retail
    - 58% residential
    - 14% other amenities (schools, open space)
- The selected outfalls are exclusive to the City. The selected outfalls will not receive drainage from another jurisdiction so the City will not have to conduct "upstream" and "downstream" monitoring as the system enters and exits the City's jurisdiction.
- Outfalls will be selected with configurations that facilitate accurate flow measurement and in consideration of safety of monitoring personnel.
- The specific location of sample collection may be within the MS4 upstream of the actual outfall to the receiving water if field safety or accurate flow measurement require it. (as long as the point selected remains representative of the outfall point.)

The IMP will incorporate all the requirements of Attachment E of the Order regarding the Minimum Storm Water Outfall based Monitoring Requirements.

Monitoring shall be performed at the selected outfalls during wet weather conditions, defined for the purposes of this monitoring program as follows:

- When the receiving water body is a river, stream or creek, wet weather shall be defined as when the flow within the receiving water is at least 20 percent greater than the base flow or an alternative threshold as provided for in an approved IMP or CIMP, or as defined by effective TMDLs within the watershed.
- Monitoring of storm water discharges shall occur during wet weather conditions resulting from the first rain event of the year, and at least two additional wet weather events within the same wet weather season. Permittees shall target the first storm event of the storm year with a predicted rainfall of at least 0.25 inch at a seventy percent probability of rainfall at least 24 hours prior to the event start time. Permittees shall target subsequent storm events that forecast sufficient rainfall and runoff to meet program objectives and site specific study needs. Sampling events shall be separated by a minimum of three days of dry conditions (less than 0.1 inch of rain each day).

At a minimum, the following parameters shall be monitored unless a surrogate pollutant has been approved by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

- Flow,
- Pollutants assigned a receiving water limitation derived from TMDL WLAs (See Attachments L-R of this Order),
- Other pollutants identified on the CWA section 303(d) List for the receiving water or downstream receiving waters,
- Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Suspended-Sediment Concentration (SSC) if the receiving water is listed on the CWA section 303(d) list for sedimentation, siltation or turbidity,
- Field measurements applicable to inland freshwater bodies only: hardness, pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and specific conductivity,
- Aquatic Toxicity (twice per year, once during first storm event of the storm year as specified above).

- Additionally, the screening parameters in Table E-2 shall be monitored in the first year of monitoring during the first significant rain event of the storm year. If a parameter is not detected at the Method Detection Limit (MDL) for its respective test method or the result is below the lowest applicable water quality objective, and is not otherwise identified, it need not be further analyzed. If a parameter is detected exceeding the lowest applicable water quality objective then the parameter shall be analyzed for the remainder of the Order during wet weather at the receiving water monitoring station where it was detected.

The proposed storm water outfall monitoring locations within the HUC 12 drainage areas are shown on Figure 1-4. The land use for each HUC 12 drainage area is shown on Figure 1-5. A tabular land use comparison for each HUC 12 drainage area is shown in Table 1-1.

Figure 1-4: Proposed outfall monitoring locations and HUC 12 Equivalent Boundaries

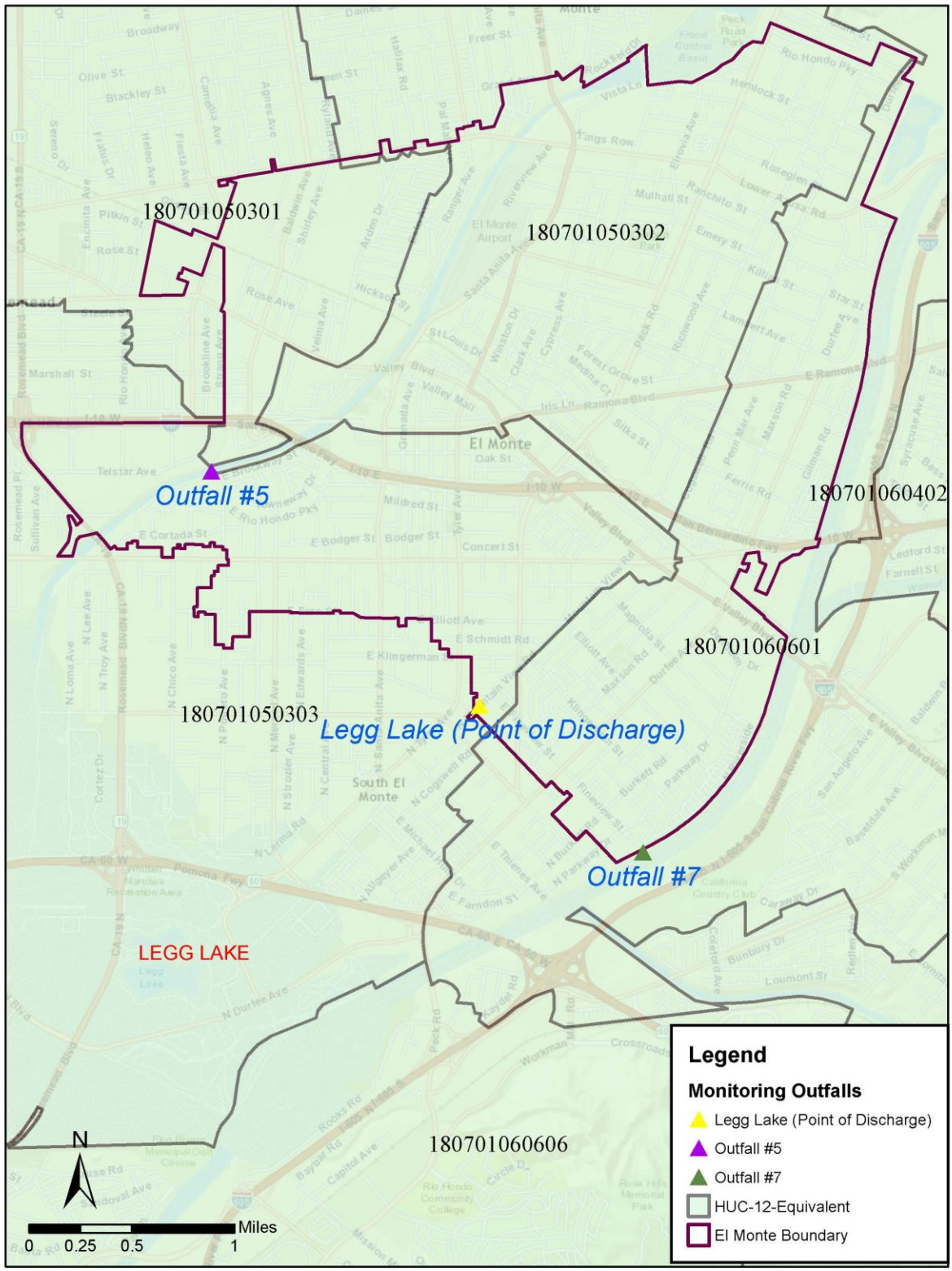


Figure 1-5: HUC 12 Drainage Area Land Use

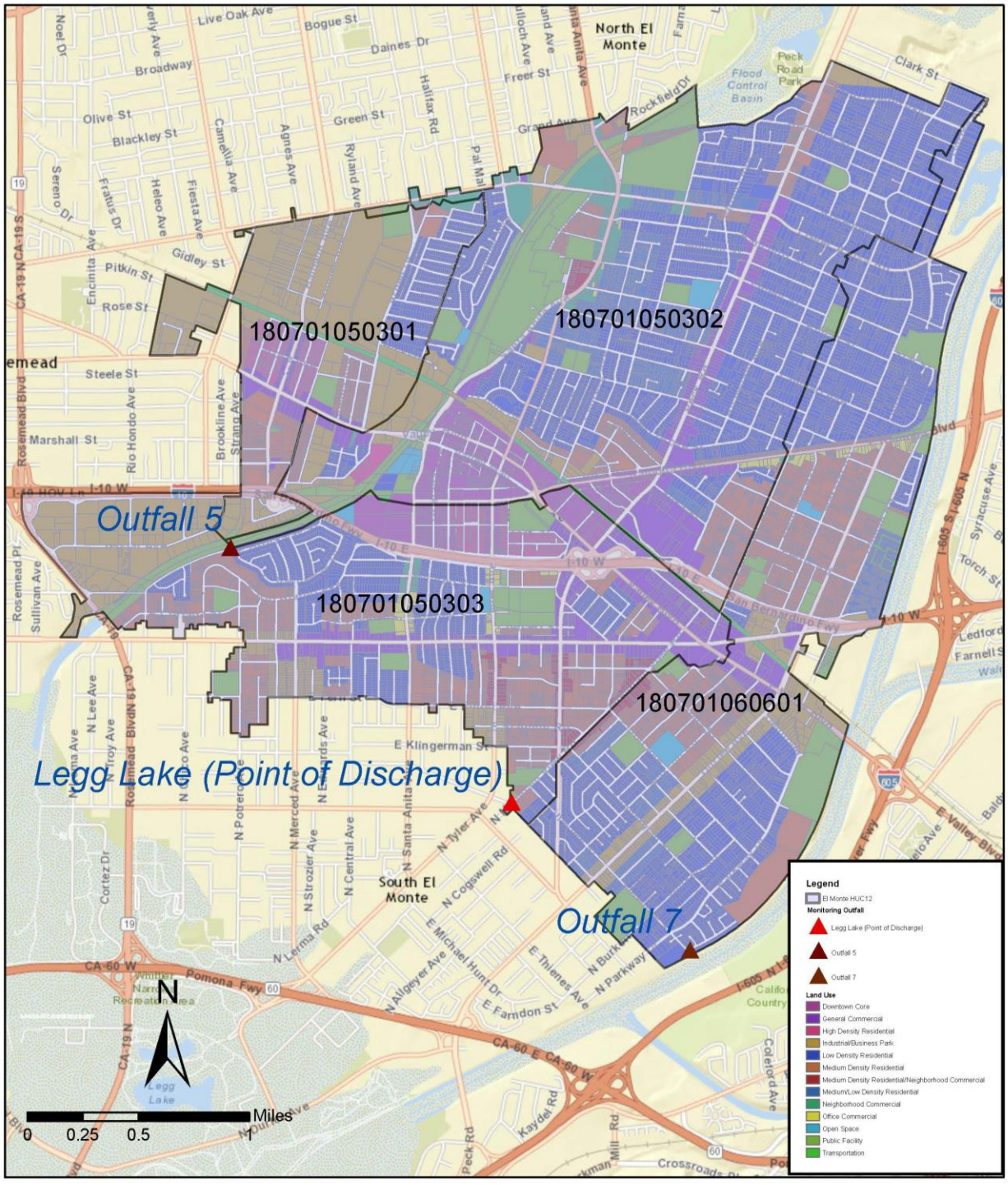


Table 1-1: Land Uses Per Drainage Area

Land Use Type	Overall City Land Use %	Land Use % Per Drainage Area			
		HUC - 180701050301	HUC- 180701050302	HUC- 1080701050303	HUC- 180701060601
Residential	58%	50.1%	77%	59.1%	69.3%
Industrial/Commercial/ Retail	21%	53.8%	34.1%	30.2%	14.9%
Office	7%	0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.6%
Other Amenities (schools, open space)	14%	5%	12.5%	6.8%	10%

1.3.4 NON-STORM WATER OUTFALL BASED SCREENING AND MONITORING

The Non-Storm Water Outfall Screening and Monitoring process include the following:

- An outfall inventory will be performed, data collected, and incorporated into a GIS map and/or entered into a database. The City will assess and identify outfalls with significant non-storm water discharges during the term of the Order.
- For outfalls determined to have significant non-storm water flow, the City will determine whether flows are the result of illicit connections/illicit discharges (IC/IDs), authorized or conditionally exempt non-storm water flows, natural flows, or from unknown sources. IC/ID flows will be investigated and eliminated.
- The City will prioritize monitoring of outfalls considering the potential threat to the receiving water and applicable TMDL compliance schedules. Land use types will also be used to prioritize the monitoring.
- The City will conduct monitoring or assess existing monitoring data to determine the impact of non-storm water discharges on the receiving water.
- The City will conduct monitoring or other investigations to identify the source of pollutants in non-storm water discharges.

- The results of the screening process will be used to evaluate the conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges as identified in Parts III.A.2 and III.A.3 of the Order and the City will take appropriate actions pursuant to Part III.A.4.d of the Order for those discharges that have been found to be a source of pollutants.

The City's non-storm water outfall based screening and monitoring program and procedures are explained in the following subsections. The procedures will be updated as needed to reflect the City's program.

The City will conduct at least one re-assessment of its non-storm water outfall-based screening and monitoring program during the term of the Order to determine whether changes or updates are needed. Where changes are needed, the Permittee shall make the changes in its written program documents, implement these changes in practice, and describe the changes within the next annual report.

The City is in the process of developing and maintaining an electronic inventory of MS4 outfalls and identifying those with known, significant non-storm water discharges and those requiring no further assessment. If the MS4 outfall requires no further assessment, the inventory will include the rationale for the determination of no further action required. This inventory will be recorded in a database with outfall locations linked to the Storm Drains, Channels and Outfalls map as required in Part VII.A of Attachment E.

The City will record existing data from past outfall screening and monitoring and initiate data collection efforts as warranted. The data will include the physical attributes of those MS4 outfalls or alternative monitoring locations determined to have significant nonstorm water discharges. Attributes to be obtained shall, at a minimum, include those listed In Attachment E of the Order.

The non-stormwater outfall based screening and monitoring for the Bacteria TMDL for the LA River WMA will follow the outfall monitoring requirements as outlined in a Load Reduction Strategy (LRS) being developed.

The City's non-stormwater outfall based screening and monitoring process is outlined in the following subsections.

1.3.4.1 INVENTORY OF OUTFALLS

The outfall inventory elements include:

- A desktop search/records search of outfalls and drainages (completed in November 2013)
- A review of County and City GIS maps and records (completed in November 2013)
- The creation of an electronic inventory of outfalls (created in November 2013)

The outfall data collected in November 2013 is included in Appendix A.

1.3.4.2 FIELD SCREENING

The field screening elements include:

- Initial screening (completed in November 2013)
- Outfalls greater than or equal to 36 inches in diameter located and mapped (in progress; initial screening completed in November 2013)
- Remaining outfall screening in progress
- Outfalls will be observed two additional times (three days or longer after a rain event)
- Observations conducted during working hours
- During future observations, staff will complete an Outfall Screening Form containing at least the following information about their observations:
    - date, time, weather, ponding
    - Flow amount: no flow; a trickle; similar to garden hose flow; similar to fire hydrant flow
    - Visual and olfactory observations: turbidity, trash, floatables, foam, algae, odor, etc.
    - photographs

An example Outfall Screening Form is included in Appendix A.

1.3.4.3 NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT

No Further Assessment will be reported in the Inventory database if criteria a, b, or c is met:

a) No flow observed or a trickle of flow observed on at least 2 out of 3 visits.
b) The source is confirmed to be from NPDES permitted or categorically exempt essential flow.
c) Flow is categorized as not significant.

1.3.4.4 SIGNIFICANT NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Discharges with the following characteristics will be considered significant:

- Discharges from major outfalls subject to dry weather TMDLs
- Discharges for which existing monitoring data exceeds non-storm water Action Levels identified in Attachment G
- Non-Storm water discharges that have caused or have the potential to cause overtopping of downstream diversions (if applicable)
- Discharges exceeding a proposed threshold discharge rate
- Other characteristics determined during the field screening:
    - Garden hose amount of flow or greater (~5 gpm)
    - Persistent Flows (flow observed twice from same outfall)
    - Visual and olfactory observations: turbidity, trash, floatables, foam, algae, odor, etc.
    - Flows that are conditionally exempt or natural flows

1.3.4.5 PRIORITIZED SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

The following priorities will be used for source identification:

- Outfalls discharging directly to receiving waters with WQBELs or receiving water limitations in the TMDL provisions for which final compliance deadlines have passed
- All major outfalls and other outfalls that discharge to a receiving water subject to a TMDL shall be prioritized according to TMDL compliance schedules
- Outfalls for which monitoring data exist and indicate recurring exceedances of one or more of the Action Levels identified in Attachment G of the Order

- All other major outfalls identified to have significant non-storm water discharges

1.3.4.6 PRIORITIZED SOURCE IDENTIFICATION SCHEDULE

The City's schedule is as follows:

- The City will complete 25% of source identification inventory by 12/28/15 and 100% 12/28/17 (25% within 3 years of Order effective date, 100% completed within 5 years of Order effective date)

(The City began the screening process in November 2013.)

1.3.4.7 IMPLEMENT/CONDUCT SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

If necessary, the City will implement source identification as follows:

- in the prioritization order
- consistent with the City's IC/ID Program
- contributions will be quantified if discharge is comprised of multiple sources
- efforts to identify unknown sources described and documented
- upstream jurisdictions and RWQCB will be notified if sources originate outside jurisdiction

1.3.4.8 MONITOR NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES EXCEEDING CRITERIA

Beginning within 90 days of completing source identification or after the Executive Officer of the Regional Board approves the IMP, whichever is later, the City will monitor those outfalls as described below:

- Outfalls conveying significant discharges comprised of unknown or conditionally exempt non-storm water discharges, or continuing illicit discharges
- Outfalls in order of Source Prioritization as described above
- Outfalls subject to an approved dry weather TMDL will be monitored per the TMDL Monitoring Plan
- Outfalls not subject to dry weather TMDLs shall be monitored 4 times for the first year, approximately quarterly.

- Monitoring frequency will be reduced to twice per year beginning the second year of monitoring if pollutant concentrations during the first year do not exceed WQBELs, non-storm water action levels, or water quality standards identified on the 303(d) list for receiving waters.
- Outfall flows will be monitored for the parameters listed on page E27 of Attachment E of the Order.

1.3.4.9 SAMPLING METHODS

Sampling will be conducted as follows:

- Dry weather samples will be collected on days when there has be no measurable precipitation within the last 72 hours.
- One dry weather monitoring event will occur during the month with the lowest instream flows, or where instream flow data is not available, during the historically driest month for outfall monitoring.
- Wet weather samples will be collected for the first storm event of the season when there is a 70% probability of rain and a forecast rainfall depth of at least 0.25 inches in 24 hours. Subsequent samples will be collected when there is a 70% probability of rain and a forecast rainfall depth of at least of at least 1 inch.

Storm Water Outfall Based Monitoring (wet weather)

- Where feasible, automated flow monitoring and sampling equipment will be used to collect flow weighted composite samples during the first 24 hours of the storm water discharge, or for the entire storm water discharge if it is less than 24 hours. In locations where the outfall cannot be sampled using automated sampling equipment (continuous sampler), grab samples will be collected and composited into one composite sample for analysis.

Composited grab sampling method:

- The outfall samples will be collected manually by taking at least three discrete grab samples during each of the first three hours of discharge (if the event lasts longer than three hours). If the event lasts less than three hours at least three discrete grab samples shall be collected during each hour of discharge for the entire duration of the storm event. Samples must be collected at least 15 minutes apart. The result will be at least nine discrete samples. These samples will be composited into a single flow-weighted sample. Flow at the outfall will be estimated by recording the time required to fill a container of known volume.

Non-Storm Water Outfall Based Monitoring (dry weather)

In areas where the outfall cannot be sampled using automated sampling equipment (continuous sampler), grab samples will be collected and composited into one composite sample for analysis.

Composited grab sampling method:

- If flow is evident at a non-storm water sampling location, a 1-hour composite sample will be taken. Samples must be collected at least 15 minutes apart. Flow will be recorded at the time each sample is taken. Flow at the outfall will be estimated by recording the time required to fill a container of known volume. The result will be at least three discrete samples. These samples will be composited into a single flow-weighted sample that will be sent to the lab for analysis.

The grab sampling will also meet the following Order/MRP requirements:

- Grab samples will be taken for constituents that are required to be collected by grab sampling methods (e.g., pathogen indicator bacteria, oil and grease, cyanides, and volatile organics).
- Grab samples will be collected in instances where grab samples are generally expected to be sufficient to characterize water quality conditions (primarily dry weather).
- Grab samples will be collected where the sample location limits City's ability to install an automated sampler, as provided for in an approved IMP or CIMP.
- Sufficient volume of sample will be collected to perform required biological and chemical tests.

- Sampling, monitoring methods, and reporting for trash monitoring will be conducted in accordance with the applicable requirements specified in Part VI.E.5 of the Order.
- Flow will be estimated using USEPA methods at receiving water monitoring sites where flow measuring equipment is not in place.
- Flow will be estimated for storm water outfall monitoring sites based on drainage area, impervious cover, and precipitation data.

1.3.4.10 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Analytical Procedures will be conducted as follows:

- Sample analysis will be performed at an ELAP certified lab with QA/QC procedures and protocols consistent with 40 CFR Part 136.
- Suspended-Sediment Concentration (SSC), if necessary, will be analyzed per American
- Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Test Method D-3977-97.
- Aquatic toxicity will be monitored in accordance with Part XII of the MRP.
- If the discharge from an outfall exhibits aquatic toxicity, then a TIE shall be conducted and those TIE identified pollutants shall be added to the analysis list.
- Monitoring is required for pollutants identified in a TIE (conducted at the nearest downstream receiving water monitoring station) during the most recent sampling event, or where the TIE conducted on the receiving water sample was inconclusive, aquatic toxicity.
- Monitoring for PCBs (in sediment or water) will be reported as the summation of aroclors and a minimum of 40 congeners (preferably at least 50 congeners) using EPA Methods 8270 and 1668C (as appropriate) and high resolution mass spectrometry.
- For Mercury, EPA Method 245.7 or 1631E will be utilized to get sufficiently sensitive minimum level analytical results for comparison to water quality objectives.
- Samples will be analyzed for any and all parameters that exceed the lowest water quality objective in the nearest downstream receiving water monitoring station.
- Other parameters shall be analyzed according to the provisions of the Standard Provisions for Monitoring described in Attachment D of the Order and Part XIV of the MRP.

The Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for the Monitoring and Reporting Program will be provided to the Regional Water Board upon request as stated in item J of Part XIV (page E-37).

1.3.4.11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting will be conducted as follows:

- Monitoring and reporting will be conducted in accordance with the Standard Monitoring Provisions specified in Part XIV of the MRP and in accordance with the requirements specified in Attachment D of the Order.
- Records of monitoring information will include the information required under Attachment D of the Order (Part IV, Standard Provisions - Records).
- Applications, reports, plans, or other information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA will be signed and certified in accordance with Attachment D of the Order.
- Monitoring results submitted to the Regional Water Board will be consistent with the requirements identified in Part XVIII.A.5 and Part XVIII.A.7 of the MRP.

1.3.4.12 RE-ASSESSMENT

Re-assessment will be conducted as follows:

- The City will conduct at least one re-assessment of its non-storm water outfall-based screening and monitoring program during the term of the Order.
- Needed changes to the program will be made in writing, implemented, and described in the next Annual Report.

1.3.5 NEW DEVELOPMENT/RE-DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS TRACKING

The City will maintain in its database the following information for each new development/re-development that is approved by the City on or after the effective date of the Order:

- Name of the Project and Developer
- Project location and map (linked to the GIS storm drain map)
- 85th percentile storm event for the project design (inches per 24 hours)
- 95th percentile storm event for projects draining to natural water bodies (inches per 24 hours)
- Other design criteria required to meet hydromodification requirements for drainages to natural water bodies
- Project design storm (inches per 24-hours)
- Project design storm volume (gallons, ac-ft, or MGD)
- Percent of design storm volume to be retained on site
- Design volume for water quality mitigation treatment BMPs, if any
- If flow through water quality treatment BMPs are approved, provide the one year, one-hour storm intensity as depicted on the most recently issued isohyetal map published by the Los Angeles County Hydrologist
- Percent of design storm volume to be infiltrated at an off-site mitigation or groundwater replenishment project site
- Percent of design storm volume to be retained or treated with biofiltration at an off-site retrofit project
- Location and maps (preferably linked to the GIS storm drain map required in Part VII.A of this MRP) of off-site mitigation, groundwater replenishment, or retrofit sites
- Documentation of issuance of requirements to the developer

1.3.6 REGIONAL STUDIES

The Southern California Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC) Regional Watershed Monitoring Program was initiated in 2008. This program is conducted in collaboration with the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP), State Water Board's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program, three Southern California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Los Angeles, Santa Ana, and San Diego) and several county storm water agencies (Los Angeles, Ventura, Orange, Riverside, San

Bernardino and San Diego). SCCWRP acts as the facilitator to organize the program and completes data analysis and report preparation.

The SMC monitoring program seeks to coordinate and leverage existing monitoring efforts to produce regional estimates of condition, improve data comparability and quality assurance, and maximize data availability, while conserving monitoring expenditures. The primary goal of this program is to implement an ongoing, large-scale regional monitoring program for southern California's coastal streams and rivers. The monitoring program addresses three main questions:

- What is the condition of streams in southern California?
- What are the stressors that affect stream condition?; and
- Are conditions getting better or worse?

In order to continue the implementation efforts of the SMC monitoring program, the City will support or provide monitoring data as described at the SMC sites within the watershed management area(s) that overlap with the City's jurisdictional area.

2 ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The annual reporting process is discussed below.

2.1 ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY INFORMATION

The City will provide information in the annual reporting process that allows the Regional Water Board to assess the following:

- The City's participation in one or more Watershed Management Programs.
- The impact of the City's storm water and non-storm water discharges on receiving waters.
- The City's compliance with receiving water limitations, numeric water quality-based effluent limitations, and non-storm water action levels.
- The effectiveness of the City's control measures in reducing discharges of pollutants from the MS4 to receiving waters.
- Whether the quality of MS4 discharges and the health of receiving waters is improving, staying the same, or declining as a result watershed management program efforts, and/or TMDL implementation measures, or other Minimum Control Measures.
- Whether changes in water quality can be attributed to pollutant controls imposed on new development, re-development, or retrofit projects.

The data and information will be provided in an accessible format that will allow the Regional Water Board to verify the conclusions presented in the City's summary information. The data and conclusions will be presented in a manner so as to allow review and understanding by the general public. The annual reporting process will provide the opportunity to discuss the effectiveness of its past and ongoing control measure efforts and to convey its plans for future control measures. Reporting efforts will focus on watershed condition, water quality assessment, and the effectiveness of control measures.

2.2 WATERSHED SUMMARY INFORMATION, ORGANIZATION AND CONTENT

The City will include the information requested below in its odd year Annual Report (e.g., Year 1, 3, 5). The requested information will be provided for each WMA within the City's jurisdiction.

Since the City is participating in a WMP it will provide the requested information through the development and submission of the WMP and any updates thereto.

1.1.1 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS

The following information will be included for each WMA within the City's jurisdiction, where not already included in the WMP:

- A description of effective TMDLs, applicable WQBELs and receiving water limitations, and implementation and reporting requirements, and compliance dates
- CWA section 303(d) listings of impaired waters not addressed by TMDLs
- Results of regional bioassessment monitoring
- A description of known hydromodifications to receiving waters and a description, including locations, of natural drainage systems
- A description of groundwater recharge areas including number and acres
- Maps and/or aerial photographs identifying the location of ESAs, ASBS, natural drainage systems, and groundwater recharge areas

1.1.2 SUBWATERSHED (HUC12 OR EQUIVALENT) DESCRIPTION

Since the City has individually developed a WMP, reference to the WMP and any revisions thereto will suffice for baseline information regarding the subwatershed (HUC-12 or equivalent) descriptions, where the required information is already included in the WMP. Only changes to the HUC 12 or subwatersheds will be included in the Annual Report.

1.1.3 DESCRIPTION OF CITY'S DRAINAGE AREA WITHIN SUBWATERSHED

Since the City has individually developed a WMP, reference to the WMP and any revisions thereto will suffice for baseline information regarding the drainage area descriptions, where the required information is already included in the WMP. Only changes to the drainage areas will be included in the Annual Report.

2.3 ANNUAL ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

The City will format its Annual Report to align with the reporting requirements for each WMA within the City's jurisdiction as detailed in Attachment E of the Order for the items identified below:

- Storm Water Control Measures.
- Effectiveness Assessment of Storm Water Control Measures
- Non-Storm Water Control Measures
- Effectiveness Assessment of Non-Storm Water Control Measures
- Integrated Monitoring Compliance Report
- Adaptive Management Strategies
- Supporting Data and Information

3 REFERENCES

Order No. R4-2012-0175, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, November 8, 2012.

Monitoring and Reporting Program No. CI-6948, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, November 8, 2012.

APPENDIX A

Outfall screening data sheets (November 2013)

Example of Outfall Screening Form

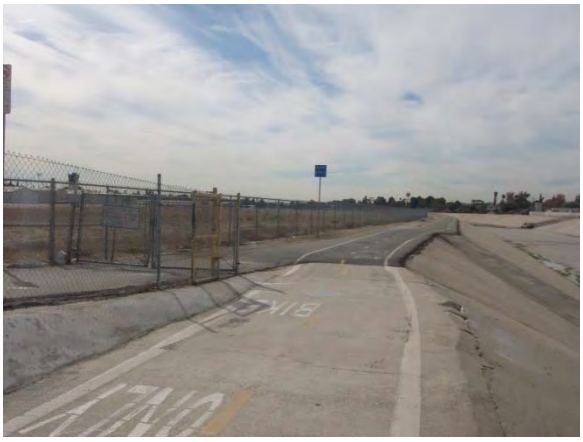
Outfall #1

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.092270	Longitude: -118.031172
Physical Description	This is a 60”concrete pipe that outfalls to Rio Hondo Channel	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outfall. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole with an intermediate container.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. View of Lower Azusa bridge from top of outfall



2. Looking South from top of outfall

3. View of outfall

4. 15 feet from outfall

5. Markings near outfall

Outfall #2

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.082498	Longitude: -118.037535
Physical Description	This is a 60”concrete pipe that discharges to Rio Hondo Channel.	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outfall. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole with an intermediate container.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. View of outfall from Rio Hondo

2. Marking on outfall

Outfall #3

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.077765	Longitude: -118.040547
Physical Description	This is a 60”concrete pipe that outlets to Rio Hondo Channel.	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outfall. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole with an intermediate container.	

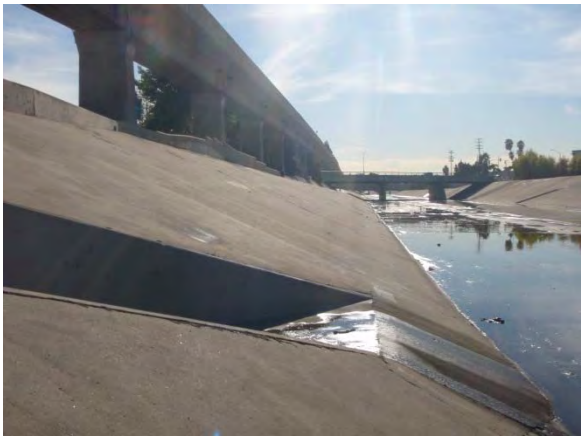
Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. View of outfall from bike path

2. 15 feet from outfall

3. View of outfall



4. Looking south toward outfall

Outfall #4

Ownership	Unknown	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.072502	Longitude: -118.046323
Physical Description	This is a 36”concrete pipe that outfalls to Rio Hondo Channel.	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outfall. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole with an intermediate container.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. View of outfall north of railroad bridge

2. View of outfall

3. View of outfall

4.Close up of outfall

Outfall #5

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.068816	Longitude: -118.057081
Physical Description	Three (3) 48” concrete pipes that outfall to Rio Hondo Channel.	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outfalls. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole with an intermediate container.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. View of Merced Channel opposite outfalls

2. View looking South toward the three outfalls

5. View of outfalls from bike path

4. View of outfalls from Rio Hondo

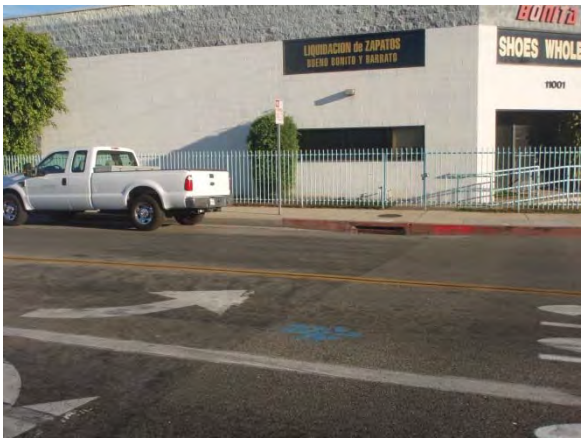
Outfall #6

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.051025	Longitude: -118.035839
Physical Description	Drainage plans show storm drain ultimately discharges to Legg Lake. Catch basin/manhole location is last accessible location that can be sampled within the city of El Monte.	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Sampling crews may be able to remove manhole cover and lower an intermediate sampling container to obtain a representative sample. (Access permit required.)	

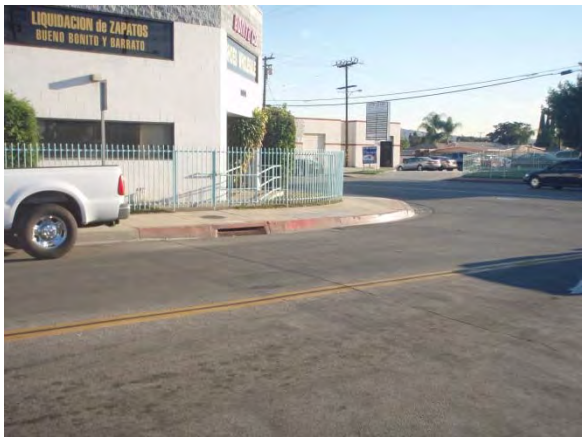
Photographs:

Site Photographs

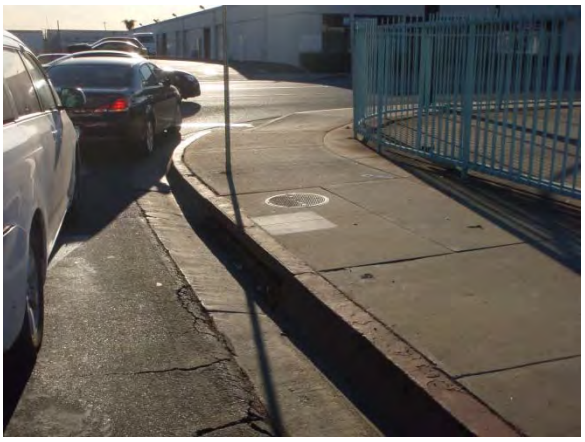
1. Intersection location



2. View of east catch basin



3. View of east catch basin



4. View of west catch basin

5. West manhole close up

Outfall #7

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.042331	Longitude: -118.019868
Physical Description	48” concrete pipe with cover discharges to San Gabriel River	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outlet. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole with an intermediate container.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. View looking down at outfall

2. Access to San Gabriel RIver

3. View of outfall

4. 15 feet from outfall

Outfall #8

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.044254	Longitude: -118.016240
Physical Description	42” reinforced concrete pipe outfalls to San Gabriel River.	
Monitoring Sampling Procedure	Sampling crews may use gate north of sampling site to gain access. However crews must walk down rocky slope with caution. During rain events it may be too dangerous to access for sampling. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole with an intermediate container.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. View looking down at outfall

2. View looking down at outfall

3. View looking down at outfall

4. 5. Gate entrance near outfall

Outfall #9

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.053293	Longitude: -118.009092
Physical Description	36” pipe outlet with automated cover outfalls to San Gabriel River	
Monitoring / Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outlet. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams can collect sample with an intermediate container using a pole or collect sample from the manhole on the opposite side of the bike path.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. Unit connected to outfall from bike path

2. Close up view outfall

3. View of high school from outfall

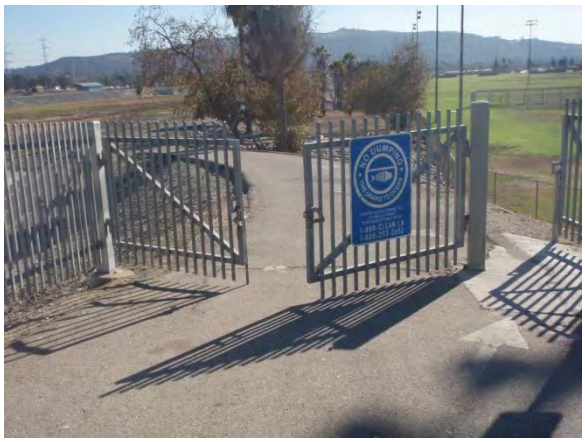
4. 15 feet from outfall

Outfall #10

Ownership	Unknown	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.055751	Longitude: -118.008222
Physical Description	Unknown because cannot access.	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Fence limits access of outlet but there is a gate that is locked in the vicinity. Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outlet. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down to the channel due to dangerous conditions.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs



1. Valley Blvd access to SGR Bike Path

2. View from top of outfall

3. View of outfall looking towards Valley Blvd

4. View of outfall and fence

Outfall #11

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.065846	Longitude: -118.004757
Physical Description	72” concrete pipe outfalls to San Gabriel River	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outlet. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole with an intermediate container.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. View looking down at outfall

2. 15 feet from outfall

3. Close up view of outfall

4. 20 feet from outfall

Outfall #12

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.071001	Longitude: -118.002996
Physical Description	48” concrete pipe outfalls to San Gabriel River	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outlet. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole with an intermediate container.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. View across bike path opposite outfall

2. View from above outfall

3. View of outfall

4. 15 feet from outfall

Outfall #13

Ownership	LACFCD	
Coordinates	Latitude: 34.077360	Longitude: -118.001074
Physical Description	Two (2) 48” pipe discharge with covers but do not seem to be tied into storm drain system. The two pipes daylight on the opposite side of the bike path but no connections could be seen. People looked to be residing in storm drains that day light on the west side of the bike path.	
Monitoring /Sampling Procedure	Dry weather sampling crews can walk down to channel and collect grab samples from outfall. During rain events, sampling teams may not be able to walk down to the channel due to dangerous conditions. Teams may have to collect sample using a pole and an intermediate container.	

Photographs:

Site Photographs

1. Ramona Bike Path entrance

2. View from above outfall

3. 20’ from outfalls

4. View of outfalls

5. Possible inlets on west side of bike path

6. View showing possible habitation of pipes

OUTFALL RECONNAISSANCE INVENTORY/ SAMPLE COLLECTION FIELD SHEET

Section 1: Background Data

Subwatershed:		Outfall ID:	
Today's date:		Time (Military):	
Investigators:		Form completed by:	
Temperature (°F):	Rainfall (in.): Last 24 hours: Last 48 hours:		
Latitude:	Longitude:	GPS Unit:	GPS LMK #:
Camera:		Photo #s:	

Land Use in Drainage Area (Check all that apply):

☐ Industrial
☐ Ultra-Urban Residential
☐ Suburban Residential
☐ Commercial
☐ Open Space
☐ Institutional
Other: _____
Known Industries: _____

Notes (e.g.., origin of outfall, if known):

Section 2: Outfall Description

LOCATION	MATERIAL	SHAPE		DIMENSIONS (IN.)	SUBMERGED
☐ **Closed Pipe**	☐ RCP ☐ CMP ☐ PVC ☐ HDPE ☐ Steel ☐ Other: _____	☐ Circular ☐ Elliptical ☐ Box ☐ Other: _____	☐ Single ☐ Double ☐ Triple ☐ Other: _____	Diameter/Dimensions: _____	In Water: ☐ No ☐ Partially ☐ Fully With Sediment: ☐ No ☐ Partially ☐ Fully
☐ **Open drainage**	☐ Concrete ☐ Earthen ☐ rip-rap ☐ Other: _____	☐ Trapezoid ☐ Parabolic ☐ Other: _____		Depth: _____ Top Width: _____ Bottom Width: _____	
☐ **In-Stream**	**(applicable when collecting samples)**				
Flow Present?	☐ Yes ☐ No	***If No, Skip to Section 5***			
Flow Description (If present)	☐ Trickle ☐ Moderate ☐ Substantial				

Section 3: Quantitative Characterization

FIELD DATA FOR FLOWING OUTFALLS				
PARAMETER		**RESULT**	**UNIT**	**EQUIPMENT**
☐Flow #1	Volume		Liter	Bottle
	Time to fill		Sec	
☐Flow #2	Flow depth		In	Tape measure
	Flow width	_____' _____"	Ft, In	Tape measure
	Measured length	_____' _____"	Ft, In	Tape measure
	Time of travel		S	Stop watch
Temperature			°F	Thermometer
pH			pH Units	Test strip/Probe
Ammonia			mg/L	Test strip

Outfall Reconnaissance Inventory Field Sheet

Section 4: Physical Indicators for Flowing Outfalls Only

Are Any Physical Indicators Present in the flow? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(If No, Skip to Section 5)*

INDICATOR	CHECK if Present	DESCRIPTION	RELATIVE SEVERITY INDEX (1-3)		
Odor	☐	☐ Sewage ☐ Rancid/sour ☐ Petroleum/gas ☐ Sulfide ☐ Other:	☐ 1 – Faint	☐ 2 – Easily detected	☐ 3 – Noticeable from a distance
Color	☐	☐ Clear ☐ Brown ☐ Gray ☐ Yellow ☐ Green ☐ Orange ☐ Red ☐ Other:	☐ 1 – Faint colors in sample bottle	☐ 2 – Clearly visible in sample bottle	☐ 3 – Clearly visible in outfall flow
Turbidity	☐	See severity	☐ 1 – Slight cloudiness	☐ 2 – Cloudy	☐ 3 – Opaque
Floatables -Does Not Include Trash!!	☐	☐ Sewage (Toilet Paper, etc.) ☐ Suds ☐ Petroleum (oil sheen) ☐ Other:	☐ 1 – Few/slight; origin not obvious	☐ 2 – Some; indications of origin (e.g., possible suds or oil sheen)	☐ 3 - Some; origin clear (e.g., obvious oil sheen, suds, or floating sanitary materials)

Section 5: Physical Indicators for Both Flowing and Non-Flowing Outfalls

Are physical indicators that are not related to flow present? ☐ Yes ☐ No *(If No, Skip to Section 6)*

INDICATOR	CHECK if Present	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
Outfall Damage	☐	☐ Spalling, Cracking or Chipping ☐ Peeling Paint ☐ Corrosion	
Deposits/Stains	☐	☐ Oily ☐ Flow Line ☐ Paint ☐ Other:	
Abnormal Vegetation	☐	☐ Excessive ☐ Inhibited	
Poor pool quality	☐	☐ Odors ☐ Colors ☐ Floatables ☐ Oil Sheen ☐ Suds ☐ Excessive Algae ☐ Other:	
Pipe benthic growth	☐	☐ Brown ☐ Orange ☐ Green ☐ Other:	

Section 6: Overall Outfall Characterization

☐ Unlikely ☐ Potential (presence of two or more indicators) ☐ Suspect (one or more indicators with a severity of 3) ☐ Obvious

Section 7: Data Collection

1.	Sample for the lab?	☐ Yes	☐ No
2.	If yes, collected from:	☐ Flow	☐ Pool
3.	Intermittent flow trap set?	☐ Yes ☐ No	If Yes, type: ☐ OBM ☐ Caulk dam

Section 8: Any Non-Illicit Discharge Concerns (e.g., trash or needed infrastructure repairs)?

APPENDIX B

Collaboration Letters for Receiving Water/TMDL Monitoring

CITY OF EL MONTE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DIVISION

Frank Senteno, P.E.
Director of Public Works

Cesar Roldan
Senior Engineer

November 12, 2014

James Carlson
Rio Hondo/San Gabriel River Water Quality Group
City of Sierra Madre
232 W. Sierra Madre
Sierra Madre, CA 91024

Dear Mr. Carlson:

LETTER OF COMMMITMENT TO COLLABRATIVELY COST-SHARE THE RECEIVING WATER MONITORING FOR THE LOS ANGELES (RIO HONDO) WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREA

The City of El Monte commits to collaborating and sharing costs with the Rio Hondo/ San Gabriel Water Quality Group in the receiving water monitoring for Los Angeles River (Rio Hondo) Watershed. The monitoring will be conducted at the Receiving Water Monitor location, which is currently proposed to be in the proximity of the confluence of the Rio Hondo River and Arcadia Wash. This is a requirement of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit Order No. R4-2012-0175.

The City of El Monte looks forward to working with you in developing an equitable cost share for the city's contribution in this monitoring.

Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact Ed Suher from AEI-CASC Consulting at (310) 291-1150.

Sincerely,

Frank Senteno, P.E.
Public Works Director

CITY OF EL MONTE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DIVISION

Frank Senteno, P.E.
Director of Public Works

Cesar Roldan
Senior Engineer

November 12, 2014

Gary Hildebrand
Assistant Deputy Director
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Watershed Management Division, 11th Floor
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331

Dear Mr. Hildebrand:

LETTER OF COMMMITMENT TO COLLABRATIVELY COST-SHARE THE RECEIVING WATER MONITORING FOR THE UPPER SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHED

The City of El Monte commits to collaborating and sharing costs with the Upper San Gabriel River Enhanced Water Management Plan (EWMP) Group in the receiving of water monitoring for the Upper San Gabriel River Watershed. The monitoring is a requirement of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit Order No. R4-2012-0175.

The City of El Monte looks forward to working with you in developing an equitable cost share for the city's contribution in this monitoring.

Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact Ed Suher from AEI-CASC Consulting at (310) 291-1150.

Sincerely,

Frank Senteno, P.E.
Public Works Director

PICO RIVERA • DOWNEY • SOUTH GATE • LYNWOOD • PARAMOUNT • SIGNAL HILL • LONG BEACH • LAKEWOOD • FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT • CAL TRANS

LOWER LOS ANGELES RIVER
WATERSHED COMMITTEE

January 8, 2015

Attention all Watershed Chairs/Stormwater Coordinators for:

Upper Los Angeles River Enhanced Watershed Management Program Group,
Rio Hondo/San Gabriel River Water Quality Group, and the Cities of
Compton
Carson
El Monte
Irwindale
South El Monte

Subject: Invitation to participate in a joint DC/Harbor Toxics TMDL Monitoring Program

As you know, the Dominguez Channel and Greater Harbors Toxic TMDL requires cities tributary to the Los Angeles River to monitor for toxic pollutants as defined by that TMDL. These pollutants and the associated testing method require the installation of specialized monitoring equipment. As part of the Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Program, the Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Group (LLAR) is planning to install this equipment at the existing mass emission station near the confluence of the Los Angeles River. The LLAR is inviting interested groups to participate on a shared cost basis.

Attached is the estimated cost share matrix, Invoices are anticipated to go out on or about July 1, 2015 to coincide with the start of the CIMP and IMP programs. The costs were developed using baseline and area factors and should be regarded as preliminary until the number of participants is established and cost estimates are confirmed by the LLAR's subcontractors. Rather than developing separate MOUs with each entity, the LLAR's preference will be to invoice each watershed group or individual WMP city. How each groups/city decides to allocate funds within the group is left to that group to decide.

So that we may move forward, if you are interested in participating, please respond within the next 30-days to me at smyrter@cityofsignalhill.org with an e-copy to Jhunter@jlha.net. In their CIMP comments, Regional Board has asked for additional information regarding this issue and they are being copied on this invitation.

Thank you,

Steve Myrter, P.E.
Chair, Lower Los Angeles River Watershed Group

cc: Regional Board
Storm water coordinators, all cities tributary to the Los Angeles River.

Artesia
Bellflower
Cerritos
Diamond Bar
Downey
Hawaiian Gardens
La Mirada
Lakewood
Long Beach
Norwalk
Pico Rivera
Santa Fe Springs
Whittier
Los Angeles County Flood Control District

Lower San Gabriel River Watershed Committee

Invitation to participate in a joint DC/Harbor Toxics TMDL Monitoring Program

January 8, 2015

Attention all Watershed Chairs/Stormwater Coordinators for:

Upper San Gabriel River Enhanced Watershed Management Program Group,
East San Gabriel Valley Watershed Management Group,
Rio Hondo/San Gabriel River Water Quality Group, and the individual cities of:

✓ El Monte
La Habra Heights
Irwindale
South El Monte
Walnut
West Covina

As you know, the Dominguez Channel and Greater Harbors Toxic TMDL requires cities tributary to the San Gabriel River to monitor for toxic pollutants as defined by that TMDL. These pollutants and the associated testing method require the installation of specialized monitoring equipment. As part of the Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Program, the Lower San Gabriel River Watershed Group (LSGR) is planning to install this equipment at two locations: (1) near the confluence of the San Gabriel River and the estuary and (2) near the confluence of Coyote Creek and the estuary. The LSGR is inviting interested groups to participate on a shared cost basis.

Attached are estimated cost share matrices for both sampling stations. Invoices are anticipated to go out on or about July 1, 2015 to coincide with the start of the CIMP and IMP programs. The costs were developed using baseline and area factors and should be regarded as preliminary until the number of participants is established and cost estimates are confirmed by the LSGR's subcontractors. Rather than developing separate MOUs with each entity, the LSGR's preference will be to invoice each watershed group or individual WMP city. How each groups/city decides to allocate funds within the group is left to that group to decide.

So that we may move forward, please respond within the next 30-days to me at afigueroa@norwalkca.gov with an e-copy to Jhunter@jlha.net if you are interested in participating. In their CIMP comments, the Regional Board has asked for additional information regarding this issue and they are being copied on this invitation.

Thank you and we look forward to your prompt responses.

Adriana Figueroa
Chair, Lower San Gabriel River Watershed Group

ec: Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
Storm water coordinators and all MS4 Permittees tributary to the San Gabriel River.