State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
LONG BEACH GENERATION LLC
(Long Beach Generating Station)

NPDES NO. CA0001171
PUBLIC NOTICE NO. 01 –012

I. Introduction

Long Beach Generation LLC operates the Long Beach Generating Station (hereinafter LBGS or Discharger) that discharges wastes under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 94-130, adopted by this Regional Board on December 5, 1994. This Order serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (CA0001171). The permit was originally issued to Southern California Edison (SCE), the previous owner of the facility. The Discharger has filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit. The proposed waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit will expire on April 10, 2006.

FACILITY ADDRESS	MAILING ADDRESS
Long Beach Generating Station	Long Beach Generation LLC
2665 W. Seaside Boulevard	2665 W. Seaside Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90802	Long Beach, CA 90802
Regional Manager: Audun Aaberg	Regional Manager: Audun Aaberg
Phone No.: 310-615-6342	Phone No.: 310-615-6342

II. Description of Facility

The Discharger operated the LBGS since April 4, 2000. The LBGS was formerly operated by SCE until April 2000. The LBGS is located at 2665 West Seaside Boulevard, Long Beach, California and with a design capacity of 560 megawatts steam electric generating facility. The LBGS discharges up to 265 million gallons per day (mgd) of wastes consisting of once-through cooling water from two steam electric generating units, and low volume wastes into the Long Beach Harbor, a water of the United States.

The low volume wastes consist of boiler and evaporator blowdown, water softener regeneration wastes, laboratory drains, yard drains, groundwater well point system wastes, miscellaneous plant drains, oil recovery system wastes, and tank farm drains.

Groundwater waste streams are collected and flow through a floatation type oil/water separator before being discharged into the retention basin. The oil recovery system processes oily wastes skimmed from the retention basin. Low volume wastes from the facility flow into the retention basin and are then discharged along with the once-through cooling water to the Long Beach Harbor through the same outfall point. However, during maintenance of the retention basin or the once-through cooling system, low volume

wastes are discharged directly to the Long Beach Harbor through the same outfall point. Residues in the basins are periodically hauled away to a legal disposal site.

In the last ten years, the LBGS was consistently running less than its full capacity of 560 megawatts. In 1998, (after Long Beach Generation LLC, became the operator of the LBGS) during the most demanding period between May 1 and October 31, the LBGS was running at a capacity of 3.4% with a maximum discharge rate of 259 mgd. For the 12 month period from March 2000 through February 2001 the LBGS was running at 18.52% of capacity with a maximum discharge rate of 259 mgd.

III. Cooling Water Intake Structure and Heat Treatment

The cooling water intake structure is located northeast of the plant at the west bank of Back Channel and draws water from an opening which is between 12 and 42 feet below the surface of the water.

To cool generating units, sea water is supplied at a rate of about 259 mgd through a cooling water intake structure. It has also screening structure that removes trash, algae, and marine organisms that enter the intake structure with the seawater. The discharge outfall is designed with a ninety-degree elbow that protrudes approximately ten to fifteen feet above the sea floor. Thus it prevents direct disturbance onto the sea floor during the intake of seawater.

Marine fouling of the cooling water conduits (intake and discharge) is controlled by temporarily recirculating (thus increasing the temperature) and reversing the flow of the once-through cooling water alternately in each conduit (i.e., the discharge point becomes the intake point, and the intake point becomes the discharge point). This procedure (referred to as "heat treatment") is typically conducted every six (6) weeks and lasts for about two (2) hours per conduit. During the heat treatment, the high temperature lasts for one (1) hour and the gate adjustment last for two (2) hours per conduit's inlet and the same as the outlet on the same day. A temperature of 100 to 105ºF is needed to control the fouling organisms. This water then passes through the condenser where the water temperature is increased 20 to 22°F and then flows to the outfall when the units are operated at full capacity. The heated water is discharged through a outfall structure located in the Back Channel below the Gerald Desmond Bridge. During the heat treatment, the temperature of the water discharged through the intake conduit must be raised to 125^0F (except during gate adjustment) for two hours to kill the fouling organisms. During gate adjustments, the discharge temperature is allowed to reach 135^0F for no more than 30 minutes.

Calcareous shell debris accumulates in the intake structure as a result of heat treatments. Approximately once a year, this shell debris is physically removed and disposed of into the Ocean.

To control biological growth (defouling), the condenser tubes (arranged in banks of two per generating station, each bank called condenser half) are treated by intermittently injecting chlorine (in the form of sodium hypochlorite), for a maximum of two (2) hours per generating unit per day, into the cooling water stream.

IV. Description of Waste Discharges

A. Outfall Description

Wastes are discharged through the outfall, Discharge Serial No. 001. The outfall structure is submerged and located at Berth 114 (Latitude: 33° 45' 53", Longitude: 118° 13' 17").

B. Waste Characteristics

The wastes discharged consist of: once through cooling water (steam condensers), and low volume wastes. Low volume wastes from the facility flow into the retention basin and are then discharged along with the once-through cooling water to the Long Beach Harbor through the same outfall point.

Residues in the retention basin, pretreatment wastes, and oil sludges from oil/water separators are periodically hauled away to legal disposal sites.

1. The effluent characteristics (from Discharge Serial No. 001) as reported in the permit application follows:

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average	Daily Maximum
Flow	mgd	----	264.7
Temperature			
Winter (Oct. - April)	°F	97.5	NA
Summer (May - Sept.)	°F	99.6	108.2[1]

Constituent	Units	30-Day Average	Daily Maximum
pH	pH units	----	7.7-8.25
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	----	<1.0
COD	mg/L	----	28

[1] During heat treatment

Total suspended solids	mg/L	----	86
Bromide	mg/L	----	48
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	----	0.2
Fecal coliform	MPN/100ml	----	<2
Fluoride	mg/L	----	0.8
Nitrate-Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	----	0.2
Nitrogen (Total organic)	mg/L	----	<0.5
Oil and grease	mg/L	----	4.0
Phosphorous	mg/L	----	0.1
Aluminum	mg/L	----	0.159
Barium	mg/L	----	<0.01
Boron	mg/L	----	4.27
Iron	mg/L	----	0.28
Magnesium	mg/L	----	985
Arsenic	mg/L	----	<0.02
Beryllium	mg/L	----	<0.02
Cadmium	mg/L	----	<0.003
Chromium (Total)	mg/L	----	<0.02
Copper	mg/L	----	0.016
Lead	mg/L	----	<0.007
Mercury	mg/L	----	<0.0001
Nickel	mg/L	----	<0.015
Selenium	mg/L	----	<0.05
Silver	mg/L	----	<0.002
Zinc	mg/L	----	<0.05
Cyanide	mg/L	----	<0.02
Phenols	mg/L	----	<0.1
Alpha, Total	pCi/L	----	1
Beta, Total	pCi/L	----	967
Radium, Total	pCi/L	----	0.3
Sulfate (as SO_4)	mg/L	----	1960
Sulfite (as SO_3)	mg/L	----	<2.0

All other priority pollutants were not reported or reported as non-detected.

2. The operations contributing to flow at the Long Beach Generating Station includes:

Operation	Flow (mgd)	Treatment Description
Once-through Cooling Water	261	Ocean Discharge
Boiler Blowdown	0.3	Retention & Ocean Discharge
Yard Drains	1.2	Retention & Ocean Discharge

Plant Drains	0.07	Oil Removal, Retention, & Ocean Discharge
Groundwater Well Point System	1.44	Oil Removal, Retention, & Ocean Discharge
Softener Regeneration	0.05	Retention & Ocean Discharge
Oil Recovery System	0.156	Oil Removal, Retention, & Ocean Discharge
Fuel Storage Ground Water Well Point (Tank Farm Drains)	0.504	Oil Removal, Retention, & Ocean Discharge
Chemical Laboratory Drains	Negligible	Ocean Discharge
Fuel Storage Yard Drains	Negligible	Oil Removal, Retention, & Ocean Discharge

C. Compliance History

Over the five-year period between December 1994 and August 2000, the Discharger had eight exceedances of the 30-day average for total suspended solid, total residual chlorine, temperature, and copper. Exceedances were recorded in November and December of 1996, June of 1998, March, April, October and December of 1999, and January of 2000. Non-compliance issues have been referred to the Enforcement Unit.

V. Basis for Proposed Waste Discharge Requirements

A. Beneficial Uses of Receiving Water

The Long Beach Generating Station is located in the Long Beach Harbor area sub-watershed. The Regional Board has designated several beneficial uses for water bodies in the Long Beach Harbor Watershed and sub-watersheds. The major beneficial uses identified for the Long Beach Harbor sub-watershed area are use of seawater as industrial cooling water for power generation, use of the Harbor to transport crude and refined petroleum, and use of seawater for swimming, boating, and sport fishing.

The beneficial uses designated for water bodies in the Long Beach Harbor sub-watershed are:

- potential: water contact recreation, shellfish harvesting.

- existing: industrial service supply, navigation, non-contact water recreation, ocean commercial and sport fishing, preservation of rare and endangered species, navigation, marine habitat, and saline water habitat.

B. Water Quality in Long Beach Harbor Watershed

The 1998 California 303(d) List, approved by the USEPA on May 12, 1999, identified the following pollutants of concern for Long Beach Harbor: dichloro-diphenyl trichloroethane (DDT), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

C. Statutes, Rules, and Regulations Applicable to the Discharge:

1. **Watershed Approach.** The Regional Board has implemented a Watershed Management Approach, in accordance with *Watershed Protection: A Project Focus* (EPA841-R-95-003, August 1995), to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles Region. Programs covered under the Watershed Management Initiative include regulatory (e.g., NPDES), monitoring and assessment, basin planning and water quality standards, watershed management, wetlands, total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), 401 certifications, groundwater (as appropriate), and nonpoint source management activities. The Watershed Management Approach integrates the Regional Board's many diverse programs, particularly, permitting, planning, and other surface-water oriented programs. It emphasizes cooperative relationships between regulatory agencies, the regulated community, environmental groups, and other stakeholders in the watershed to achieve the greatest environmental improvements with the resources available. This approach facilitates a more accurate assessment of cumulative impacts of pollutants from both point and nonpoint sources.

   The Los Angeles Region encompasses ten Watershed Management Areas (WMA) which are the geographically defined watershed areas where the Regional Board implements the watershed approach. The Board has enumerated significant issues in each of the WMAs. Significant watershed issues in the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors Watershed Management Area for the coastal waters are:

   - Historic deposits of DDT and PCBs in sediment;
   - Discharges from POTW & refineries;
   - Spills from ships and industrial facilities;
   - Leaching of contaminated groundwater; and
   - Impairments: from historic pesticides and from dredge material.

   Pursuant to this Regional Board's Watershed Initiative Chapter January 2000, the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors Watershed areas are targeted for the 2001-2002 fiscal year.

2. **Executive Order D-22-01.** On February 8, 2001, the State and Regional Boards received the Governor's Executive Order D-22-01 concerning the California electricity supply shortage that requires that all existing power plants

increase their generation output. The Governor's Executive Order provides, in part, that "power plants in the State of California are not precluded from operating as a result of thermal limits in waste discharge requirements."

This permit is consistent with the Governor's Executive Order D-22-01 to responsibly address the energy emergency and is consistent with the objectives of environmental protection.

3. Effluent limitations, toxic, and effluent standards, established pursuant to Section 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, and 423 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and amendments thereto.

4. Section 316(b) of the CWA requires that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impacts. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is in the process of promulgating specific requirements for intake structures.

5. Division 7 of the California Water Code is applicable to discharges to navigable water and tributaries thereto.

6. The 40 CFR Part 423, Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the *Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category*, promulgated by the USEPA (November 19, 1982). These regulations prescribe effluent limitation guidelines for once-through cooling water and various inplant waste streams.

7. 40 CFR 423.12(a) provides that effluent limitations either more or less stringent than the USEPA standards may be prescribed if factors relating to the equipment or facilities involved, the process applied, or other such factors are found to be fundamentally different from the factors considered in the establishment of the standards.
8. On May 18, 1972, (amended on September 18, 1975), the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan). The Thermal Plan contains temperature objectives for the Pacific Ocean. The narrative objectives of the Thermal Plan state that elevated temperature of wastes discharged shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of the beneficial uses.

9. The State Board revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan), adopted on July 23, 1997. The revised plan contains water quality control objectives for the coastal waters of California.

10. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) as amended on January 27, 1997 by Regional Board Resolution No. 97-02. The Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwaters, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state antidegradation policy (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*, State Board Resolution No. 68-16, October 28, 1968), and (iii) describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the Region. In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates (by reference) all applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. The 1994 update of the Basin Plan has been prepared to be consistent with all State and Regional Board plans and policies adopted to date. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Regional Board's Basin Plan.

11. Pursuant to Section 402(p) of the CWA and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124, the State Board adopted a general NPDES permit to regulate stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ adopted in November 1991, amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ adopted in September 1992, and renewed by Order No. 97-03-DWQ adopted on April 17,1997). Storm water discharges from power plants are subject to requirements under this general permit.

12. Resolution No. 88-80, Exception to Ocean Plan for Total Residual Chlorine Limitations, SWRCB, July 21, 1988.

13. USEPA Antibacksliding Policy, (CWA Section 402(o)(2).

14. The Water Quality Task Force recommendation on the use of performance goal rather than performance-based limits when appropriate.

D. Specific Rationales for the Numerical and Narrative Effluent Limitations:

On the basis of the preliminary staff review and application of lawful standards and regulations, the Board proposes to renew the permit.

1. Temperature Limitations

I.A.2. of the Order - Based on Thermal Plan objectives.

The limitations for temperature of wastes discharged are:

a) 105^0F during normal operation of the facility;

b) 125^0F during heat treatment, except during adjustment of the recirculation gate at which time the temperature limit is 135^0F. Temperature fluctuations during gate adjustment above 135^0F shall not last for more than 30 minutes.

In the 1994 permit, the temperature limitation of heat treatment was 110 ^{0}F. It appears that the change of the heat treatment limits from 125^0F to 110 ^{0}F was a typographical error. This error has been corrected in the WDRs adopted for the El Segundo Generation Station on June 29, 2000.

In compliance with the Thermal Plan and in accordance with Regional Board specifications, the SCE conducted a thermal effect study that was completed in 1975. The study demonstrated that wastes discharges from the power plant were in compliance with the Thermal Plan and beneficial uses of the receiving waters are protected, as required by Section 316(a) of the CWA. Thus the power plant with temperature discharges prescribed in the Order is in compliance with the Thermal Plan.

2. Formula for the calculation of effluent limitations (Table B, Ocean Plan, 1997), except Radioactivity:

$$Ce = Co + Dm(Co-Cs)$$

Where: Ce - the effluent concentration limit
Co - the concentration to be met at the completion of initial dilution
Dm -minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater (3.2 for Discharge Serial No. 001)
Cs - background seawater concentration (see below)

BACKGROUND SEAWATER CONCENTRATIONS (Cs)

Waste Constituents	Cs (µg/l)
Arsenic	3
Copper	2
Mercury	0.0005
Silver	0.16
Zinc	8

Note: For all other parameters in Table B of the Ocean Plan, Cs = 0

The effluent limitations for Discharge Serial No. 001 are calculated based on the above formula:

Effluent Limitations for Discharge Serial No. 001

Maximum flow – 265 mgd

The effluent limits in I.A.4. of the Order were based on the 1997 Ocean Plan objectives using a dilution ratio of 3.2 parts of seawater to 1 part effluent. The dilution factor was based on calculations made by SCE and was approved by the State Board with concurrence of the USEPA.

3. For toxic constituents regulated in the Ocean Plan (Table B) which the Discharger does not add into or produce in the treatment process and/or waste streams, no numerical limits are prescribed. Also, no numerical limits are prescribed for toxic constituents which are added but usage has been determined that there is very low probability of causing or contributing to excursions in the water quality standards. However, a narrative limit to comply with all Ocean Plan objectives is provided.

   Historical monitoring data of the toxic pollutants are mainly non-detects. Thus, there is no reasonable potential. However, the Order prescribed effluent limitations for metals and chronic toxicity to protect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Priority pollutants will be monitored in the low volume wastes on a quarterly basis during the first two years of the permit and thereafter, it will be annually.

4. In accordance with Federal and State guidelines, SCE conducted a study (completed in 1982) that addressed the important ecological and engineering factors specified in Section 316(b) guidelines. The study demonstrated that the ecological impacts of the intake system were of an environmentally acceptable order, and provided sufficient evidence that no modification for the location, design, construction or capacity of the existing systems was required. The design, construction, and operation of the intake structure was then considered Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) as required by Section 316(b) of the CWA.

5. Chlorine Limitations

   a. At times of peak demand during defouling treatment, total residual chlorine (TRC) levels in the once-through cooling water have exceeded effluent limitations based on 40 CFR Part 423 guidelines (BAT limitations of 0.20 mg/l), and 1983 CA Ocean Plan objectives (0.533 mg/L for the 30-day average and 0.780 mg/L for the maximum) for Discharge Serial Nos. 001. The current Ocean Plan Objectives are more stringent. However, chlorination bioassay studies (1988) performed by the Discharger showed no significant adverse impact on the receiving waters as a result of the discharge from the plant.

In September 1984, the Discharger submitted a request for variance from the effluent residual chlorine limitation based on Ocean Plan objectives. The Regional Board and the State Board approved the variance request (Resolution 88-80) and forwarded it to the USEPA in August 1988 for concurrence, pursuant to Section 301(g) of the Clean Water Act.

In 1987 in coordination with the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, SCE conducted a study on the concentrations of chlorine measured in the receiving water during chlorination of the condensers. The study was done in response to State Board's concerns prior to the issuance of State Board's Resolution 88-80. The study showed that chlorine was not detected outside the zone of initial dilution during a chlorination event.

b. The Discharger rescinded the application for a variance from BAT for TRC pursuant to Section 301(g) of the CWA prior to action by the USEPA.

c. In accordance with the December 5, 1994, NPDES permit (Footnote No. 3., item II.A. Monitoring and Reporting Program CI-5764), the Discharger conducted a "Chlorine Sampling Optimization Study" to determine the time during the chlorination cycle that the peak residual chlorine concentration in the ocean discharge to ensure that compliance monitoring samples for TRC were collected at the time of highest chlorine level in the stations' combined effluent. The study indicated that the maximum (peak) levels of chlorine in the effluent occurred about 17 minutes from the start of chlorination. After the study, the Discharger modified their sampling procedures in accordance with the above-mentioned results to ensure that compliance monitoring samples are collected at or near (within few minutes of) the time peak chlorine levels in the effluent.

However, subsequent to the testing done by the Discharger from the end of March to June 2000 indicates that at Discharge Serial No. 001, the highest chlorine level occurs between 20 to 30 minutes from the start of chlorination. The peak chlorine level can vary from day to day.

The monitoring data reported over the past five years of the permit (December 1994 to August 2000) showed five exceedances of the total residual chlorine for Discharge Serial No. 001. The exceedances occurred on November and December 1996, March and April 1998, and January 2000. Non-compliance issues have been referred to the Enforcement Unit.

6. Effluent Limitations for Inplant Waste Streams

I.A.6a and 6b - Based on 40 CFR Part 423, Effluent Limitation Guidelines and Standards for Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category, July 1, 1990, Edition.

7. Toxicity

The chronic toxicity limit specified in the existing permit (1994) 4.2 TU_c for outfall No. 001 and was based on the Ocean Plan. There were no exceedances of the chronic limits during the period of 1995 to 1999.

Acute toxicity monitoring conducted over the past five years (1990 through 1994) demonstrated consistent compliance with, and no reasonable potential for exceeding the Ocean Plan objectives. Therefore, no numerical limits are prescribed for acute toxicity after 1994. However, a narrative limit to comply with all Ocean Plan objectives is provided.

8. Radioactivity

Radioactivity limitations are based on Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30269 of the California Code of Regulations.

9. Performance Goals

Since 1994, the Regional Board has implemented the Water Quality Task Force recommendation on the use of performance goals rather than performance-based limits, when appropriate (*Working Together for an Affordable Clean Water Environment*, A final report presented to the California Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region by Water Quality Advisory Task force, September 30, 1993). The use of performance goals is intended to minimize pollutant loading while at the same time maintaining the incentive for future voluntary improvement of water quality wherever feasible without fear of being punished with more stringent limits based on improved performance.

However, since the discharge is predominantly once-through cooling water for which the Discharger has no control over the quality, except for chlorine and temperature, performance goals are not appropriate. Therefore, no performance goals are prescribed in the Order.

E. Receiving Water Limitations

The Ocean Plan sets forth narrative physical characteristics and chemical characteristics for ocean waters in terms of floating particulates, visibility of oil and grease, discoloration of ocean surface, quality of discharge at the dilution zone, sediments quality for benthic communities, a change in pH and dissolve oxygen, concentration of organic materials in marine sediments, and discharge of other materials that shall degrade aquatic growths or indigenous biota.

The Ocean Plan provides general requirements for management of waste discharge to the ocean including an alternative water quality objectives on chronic toxicity to provide adequate protection for the marine environment.

VI. Monitoring Program

A. Intake Cooling Water Monitoring

The Order prescribes monitoring requirements for metals in the intake cooling water on a semi-annual basis. The monitoring for metals were added because the background concentration has to be factored into the formula in calculating the limits based on the Ocean Plan.

B. Effluent Monitoring

There is no change of the frequency of the effluent monitoring. However, ammonia nitrogen, and nitrate nitrogen were added in the effluent monitoring for Discharge Serial No. 001. This would assess the impact of the discharge to the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

Priority pollutants were added to the low volume waste monitoring on a quarterly basis during the first two years of the permit and thereafter, it will be annually.

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation TRE workplan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Regional Board Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected.

The Discharger shall conduct critical life stage chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite 100% effluent samples in accordance with USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to*

Freshwater Organisms, Third Edition, July 1994, (EPA/600/4-91/002) or USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, August 1995, (EPA/600/R-95/136).

C. Receiving Water Monitoring

a. Regional Monitoring Program

The USEPA and the Regional Board are attempting to redesign the Discharger's monitoring programs to combine the need for compliance monitoring with the benefits of a regional program to address public health concerns, monitor trends in natural resources, near-shore habitats, and assess regional impacts from all contaminant sources.

A pilot regional monitoring program was conducted throughout the Southern California Bight during the summer of 1994 to test an alternative sampling design that combined elements of compliance monitoring with a broader regional assessment approach. This pilot program included participation by the four largest wastewater treatment agencies involved in ocean monitoring in Southern California.

A second regional monitoring program was conducted in the Southern California Bight during the summer of 1998. This second regional monitoring effort built upon the successes and experience gained during the first pilot program. As a result, the 1998 regional sampling was much broader in scope and involved a much larger number of participants, including the agencies responsible for operating power generating stations (Edison and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power).

b. Receiving Water Monitoring

There was no change of the receiving water monitoring for fish and macro-invertebrates. The results of the ranking of the most abundant species for the last ten-year monitoring periods showed that at least nine of the 20 most abundant species have occurred among the 20 most abundant species during each year. All twenty were present in 1999 and 18 of these species occurred in every year since 1990. This recurring core group of species demonstrates stability of the community and suggests that the populations present offshore are not unduly stressed by the relatively minor loss due to entrainment.

VII. Storm Water Monitoring and Reporting

The Discharer shall implement the Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for individual dischargers contained in the general permit for *Dischargers of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities* (State Board Order No. 97-030-DWQ) adopted on April 17, 1997. The monitoring reports shall be received at the Regional Board by July 1 of each year, which shall indicate the Compliance File No. CI 5764.

VIII. Public Involvement

A. Public Comment Period

Regional Board staff requests written comments on the tentative Waste Discharge Requirements and NPDES permit for Long Beach Generation, LLC (Long Beach Generating Station) by May 10, 2001. This will give staff time to review and consider the comments, respond to them, and include the comments and response in the Board's agenda folder. Written comments received after May 10, 2001, will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Regional Board for their consideration. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to:

California Regional Water Quality
Control Board, Los Angeles Region
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

B. Public Hearing

The Regional Board will consider the tentative NPDES permit during a public hearing on the following date, time and place:

Date:	May 24, 2001
Time:	9:00 a.m.
Location	Richard H. Chambers U.S. Court of Appeals 125 S. Grand Avenue, Pasadena, California

Interested parties and persons are invited to attend.

At the public hearing, the Regional Board will hear any testimony, if any, pertinent to the waste discharges that will be regulated and the proposed permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing.

C. Information and Copying

Copies of the tentative NPDES permit and other documents relative to this tentative permit is available at the Regional Board office for inspection and copying by appointment scheduled between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. For appointment, please call Cindy Flores at (213) 576-6633.

D. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being place in the mailing list for information regarding this NPDES permit should write to the Regional Board.

E. Waste Discharge Requirements Appeals

Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13320, an aggrieved party may seek review of the Final Waste Discharge Requirements by filing a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board. A petition must be sent to the SWRCB, P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street, Sacramento 95812, within 30 days of adoption of this Order.