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

RESOLUTION NO. R19-004
March 14, 2019

Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in Machado Lake and the Total Maximum Daily Load for Debris in Nearshore/Offshore Santa Monica Bay

WHEREAS, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board), finds that:

1. On June 7, 2007, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted, by Resolution No. R07-006, an amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) establishing a TMDL for trash in Machado Lake (hereinafter "2007 Machado Lake TMDL"). The 2007 Machado Lake TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) on December 4, 2007, the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on February 8, 2008, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on February 27, 2008.
2. On November 4, 2010, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted, by Resolution No. R10-010, an amendment to the Basin Plan establishing a TMDL for debris in nearshore/offshore Santa Monica Bay (hereinafter "2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL"). The 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Water Board on December 6, 2011, OAL on March 15, 2012, and USEPA on March 20, 2012.
3. Machado Lake is located within the Dominguez Channel watershed, bordered by Rosecrans and Dominguez Hills to the northeast, by the Palos Verdes Hills to the southwest, and by the Port of Los Angeles and Port of Long Beach to the south. The Machado Lake subwatershed receives runoff from an area of approximately 20 square miles within the larger Dominguez Channel watershed. Wilmington Drain discharges over 50 percent of the water to Machado Lake at the northeast corner of the lake. The rest of the water enters the lake through other storm drains, including Project No. 77 and Project No. 510 located on the west side of the lake, other local City of Los Angeles drains, and runoff from the Harbor Park Municipal Golf Course. Land uses in the Machado Lake subwatershed include high density residential, open space, and recreational uses. The 1998 Clean Water Act section 303(d) list of water quality limited segments identified Machado Lake as impaired for trash. The 2007 Machado Lake TMDL addressed impairments of water quality caused by trash in Machado Lake.
4. The Santa Monica Bay is part of the Southern California Bight. It is bordered offshore by the Santa Monica Basin, to the north by Point Dume, and to the

south by the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The Santa Monica Bay watershed is 414 square miles. The watershed is bordered on the north by the Santa Monica Mountains from the Ventura-Los Angeles County line to Griffith Park and extends southwest across the Los Angeles coastal plain to the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The Santa Monica Bay watershed includes the Malibu Creek and Ballona Creek watersheds. The 1998 Clean Water Act section 303(d) list of water quality limited segments identified nearshore/offshore Santa Monica Bay as impaired for debris. The 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL addressed impairments of water quality caused by debris in nearshore/offshore Santa Monica Bay.

5. The 2007 Machado Lake TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL established a numeric target of zero trash based on the narrative water quality objectives for "Floating Material" and "Solid, Suspended, or Settleable Materials" specified in the Basin Plan. The 2007 Machado Lake TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL assigned waste load allocations (WLAs) to discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) within the Machado Lake subwatershed and the Santa Monica Bay WMA, respectively. The TMDLs allowed MS4 permittees to comply with WLAs through several approaches. If MS4 permittees chose to comply with WLAs via the full capture system approach, then they were required to install full capture devices addressing all storm drains that capture runoff from their jurisdictions over an eight-year period. The TMDLs assigned load allocations (LAs) to nonpoint source discharges, which were to be complied with by implementing Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection/Best Management Practice (MFAC/BMP) Programs. The MFAC/BMP Programs were established at an interval that prevents trash from accumulating in deleterious amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses between collections.

6. The Los Angeles Water Board's purpose in establishing the 2007 Machado Lake TMDL was to protect the Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Wetland Habitat (WET), and Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE) beneficial uses and to achieve the narrative water quality objectives established to protect those uses.

7. The Los Angeles Water Board's goal in establishing the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL was to protect the beneficial uses of Industrial Service Supply (IND), Navigation (NAV), Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2), Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM), Estuarine Habitat (EST), Marine Habitat (MAR), Preservation of Biological Habitats (BIOL), Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE), Spawning, Reproduction, and or Early Development (SPWN), Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL), and Wetland Habitat (WET) in Santa Monica Bay and to achieve the narrative water quality objectives established to protect those uses.

8. The implementation schedules for the 2007 Machado Lake TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL include scheduled reconsiderations. Specifically, according to the Basin Plan Tables 7-26.2a and 7-34.2, the Los Angeles Water

Board will review and reconsider the final WLAs five years from the effective dates of the 2007 Machado Lake TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL, respectively. This action by the Los Angeles Water Board satisfies the scheduled reconsiderations specified in the 2007 Machado Lake and 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDLs.

9. On April 7, 2015, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2015-0019, which approved an "Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California to Control Trash" and "Part 1 Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries" (Trash Amendments). The State Water Board developed the Trash Amendments to provide statewide consistency for the regional water boards' regulatory approaches to reduce trash and protect aquatic life and public health beneficial uses in state waters across California not previously addressed by trash TMDLs, while focusing resources on high-trash generating areas. The Trash Amendments became effective on January 12, 2016 and apply to all surface waters of the State, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board where trash or debris TMDLs were in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Amendments. The Trash Amendments directed the Los Angeles Water Board to convene a public meeting within a year of the effective date of the Trash Amendments to reconsider the scope of its trash TMDLs, with the exception of those TMDLs for the Los Angeles River and Ballona Creek watersheds, to particularly consider an approach that would focus MS4 permittees' trash-control efforts on high-trash generation areas within their jurisdictions.

10. On November 28, 2016, the Los Angeles Water Board convened a public meeting to accept comments from the public and consult with public agencies about reconsidering the scope of certain Board-adopted trash TMDLs, including the 2007 Machado Lake Trash TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay Debris TMDL, to potentially focus MS4 permittees trash control efforts in high-trash generation areas within their jurisdictions.

11. These reconsiderations are not general reconsiderations of each and every element of the 2007 Machado Lake TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL; in these reconsiderations the fundamental technical elements including the Numeric Targets, Loading Capacities, WLAs and LAs, Margins of Safety, and Critical Conditions and Seasonal Variations have not been significantly changed. Nor are there significant changes proposed to the overarching compliance options identified in the TMDL, namely the use of full capture systems, partial capture devices, and institutional controls and Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection (MFAC) programs.

12. Los Angeles Water Board staff has prepared a detailed technical document entitled "Reconsideration of the Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL and the Machado Lake Trash TMDL" that analyzes and describes the specific necessity and rationale for modifying some minor parts of the TMDLs, while not amending the compliance requirements for MS4 permittees in the 2007 Machado Lake TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL. This document is an integral part of this Los Angeles Water Board action and was

reviewed, considered, and accepted by the Los Angeles Water Board before acting.

13. On March 14, 2019, prior to the Los Angeles Water Board's action on this resolution, a public hearing was conducted on the revisions to the TMDLs. Notice of the hearing for the revision of the 2007 Machado Lake TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL was published in accordance with the requirements of Water Code section 13244. This notice was published in the Los Angeles Times and Ventura County Star on January 8, 2019.

14. The public has had reasonable opportunity to participate in review of the amendments to the Basin Plan. Draft revisions to the 2007 Machado Lake TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL and other supporting documents were released for public comment on January 8, 2019; a Notice of Hearing and Opportunity to Comment was published and circulated 45 days preceding Los Angeles Water Board action; Los Angeles Water Board staff responded to oral and written comments received from the public; and the Los Angeles Water Board held a public hearing on March 14, 2019 to consider adoption of the revised TMDLs.

15. In amending the Basin Plan, the Los Angeles Water Board considered sections 13240 and 13242 of the California Water Code. These amendments conform to applicable state policies and the Los Angeles Water Board consulted with and considered the recommendations of affected state and local agencies. The existing TMDLs contain an implementation program that has not been significantly revised by these amendments.

16. Neither the TMDLs nor the numeric targets or other components of the TMDLs are water quality objectives, and thus their establishment or revision does not implicate California Water Code section 13241.

17. This amendment is consistent with the State Antidegradation Policy (State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16), and the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR § 131.12), in that it does not allow degradation of water quality, but requires restoration of water quality and attainment of water quality standards. Considering the record as a whole, this Basin Plan amendment will result in no adverse effect, either individually or cumulatively, on wildlife resources.

18. Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.5, the Resources Agency has approved the Regional Water Boards' basin planning process as a "certified regulatory program" that adequately satisfies the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) requirements for preparing environmental documents. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15251(g); 23 Cal. Code Regs. § 3782.)

19. The Los Angeles Water Board previously prepared "substitute environmental documentation" for the establishment of the 2007 Machado Lake Trash TMDL (Resolution No. R07-006) and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay Debris TMDL (Resolution No. R10-010) pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title, 23, sections 3775 et seq., and Public Resources Code section 21159. That documentation contained the required environmental documentation as required by the State Water Board's CEQA regulations. (23 Cal. Code Regs.

§§ 3777, 3779.5.). In preparing the previous substitute environmental documentation, the Los Angeles Water Board considered the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21159 and California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15187, and intended those documents to serve as a tier 1 environmental review. The previous substitute environmental documentation contained significant environmental analysis and numerous findings related to the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance, the impacts of the methods of compliance, feasible mitigation measures, and alternative means of compliance.

20. These TMDL revisions do not alter the environmental analysis that was previously prepared for the establishment of the TMDLs because the TMDL revisions will not result in different implementation actions than those previously analyzed, or different effects upon the environment. Moreover, no additional reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance warrant environmental analysis pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21159 and California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15187. As such, these TMDL revisions are consistent with the prior CEQA documentation.

21. Further, consistent with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15162, the Regional Water Board has determined that no subsequent environmental documents shall be prepared because these TMDL revisions do not involve new significant environmental effects, a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, or mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous substitute environmental documentation.

22. The regulatory action meets the “Necessity” standard of the Administrative Procedures Act, Government Code section 11353, subdivision (b). Federal regulations require that TMDLs be incorporated into the state’s water quality management plan. The Los Angeles Water Board’s Basin Plan is the water quality management plan for the Los Angeles Region along with statewide water quality management plans. Amendments to the Basin Plan are the mechanism by which the Los Angeles Water Board takes quasi-legislative actions. Moreover, TMDLs are a program of implementation for existing water quality objectives, and are, therefore, appropriately a component of the Basin Plan under Water Code section 13242. The necessity of revising the 2007 Machado Lake TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay TMDL is established in the supporting documents to the TMDLs, and in Basin Plan Tables 7-26.1 through 7-26.2b and 7-34.1 through 7-34.3, respectively.

23. The Basin Plan amendments revising the 2007 Machado Lake Trash TMDL and the 2010 Santa Monica Bay Debris TMDL must be submitted for review and approval by the State Water Board and OAL. Portions of the Basin Plan amendments that revise technical elements of TMDLs, if any, are also subject to review and approval by the USEPA. The Basin Plan amendment will become effective upon approval by OAL and USEPA, if required. Once effective, a Notice of Decision will be filed with the California Natural Resources Agency.

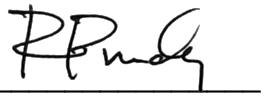
24. Occasionally during its approval process, Los Angeles Water Board staff, the State Water Board or State Water Board staff, or OAL determine that minor,

non-substantive corrections to the language of the amendment are needed for clarity or consistency. Under such circumstances, the Executive Officer should be authorized to make such changes, provided she informs the Los Angeles Water Board of any such changes.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that pursuant to sections 13240 and 13242 of the Water Code, the Los Angeles Water Board hereby amends the Basin Plan as follows:

1. Pursuant to sections 13240 and 13242 of the California Water Code, the Los Angeles Water Board, after considering the entire record, including oral testimony at the hearing, hereby adopts the amendment to Chapter 7 of the Basin Plan, as set forth in Attachment A and Attachment B hereto, to revise the Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL and the Machado Lake Trash TMDL, respectively.
2. The Executive Officer is directed to forward copies of these Basin Plan amendments to the State Water Board in accordance with the requirements of section 13245 of the California Water Code.
3. The Los Angeles Water Board requests that the State Water Board approve the Basin Plan amendments in accordance with the requirements of sections 13245 and 13246 of the California Water Code and forward the approved amendment and record to OAL and to the USEPA, if required.
4. If during its approval process, Los Angeles Water Board staff, the State Water Board or State Water Board staff, or OAL determine that minor, non-substantive corrections to the language of the amendments are needed for clarity or consistency, the Executive Officer may make such changes, and shall inform the Los Angeles Water Board of any such changes.
5. The Executive Officer is authorized to request a "No Effect Determination" for the Machado Lake Trash TMDL and the Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and/or transmit payment of the applicable fee as may be required to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

I, Renee Purdy, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on March 14, 2019.



Renee Purdy
Executive Officer

Attachment A to Resolution No. R19-004

Proposed Amendments

to the

Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region

for the

Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore

Debris TMDL

Amendments:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)
Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL

This TMDL was adopted by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on November 4, 2010.

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on December 6, 2011.
The Office of Administrative Law on March 15, 2012.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on March 20, 2012.

This TMDL was revised by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on March 14, 2019.

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on [Insert Date].
The Office of Administrative Law on [Insert Date].
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on [Insert Date].

The revised elements of the TMDL are presented in Table 7-34.1 and the revised Implementation Plan in Tables 7-34.2 and 7-34.3.

Table 7-34.1 Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL: Elements

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
Problem Statement	Current levels of debris[1], including trash and plastic pellets, into Santa Monica Bay exceed water quality objectives, impair beneficial uses, and cause pollution and nuisance. Nearshore and offshore areas of the Santa Monica Bay were listed on the 1998, 2002, and 2006 Federal Clean Water Act Section 303(d) lists of impaired waterbodies for debris. The water quality objectives applicable to debris include those for "Floating Material" and "Solid, Suspended, or Settleable Materials" in Chapter 3, and "Trash" in the California Ocean Plan (2015). The following designated beneficial uses of Santa Monica Bay are impaired by debris: industrial service supply (IND), navigation (NAV), water contact recreation (REC-1), non-contact water recreation (REC-2), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), estuarine habitat (EST), marine habitat (MAR), preservation of biological habitats (BIOL), migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR), wildlife habitat (WILD), rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE), spawning, reproduction, and or early development (SPWN), shellfish harvesting (SHELL), and wetland habitat (WET).
Numeric Target (interpretation of the narrative water quality objectives for floating materials/particulates, and solid, suspended, or settleable materials[2], used to calculate the load allocations)	<u>Trash</u> Zero trash in Santa Monica Bay. Plastic Pellets Zero plastic pellets in Santa Monica Bay.
Source Analysis	Along the West Coast, land-based debris comprises more than half of the debris observed in the marine environment, undetermined sources of debris comprise less than half of the debris observed in the marine environment, and ocean-

[1] According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Marine Debris Program, debris is defined as "any persistent solid material that is manufactured or processed and directly or indirectly, intentionally or unintentionally, disposed of or abandoned into the marine environment" (NOAA 2010). In this TMDL, trash does not include naturally occurring vegetation waste. Plastic pellets, also known as plastic resin pellets, are small, round pellets that are the raw form of plastic. These pellets are melted down to form plastic products.

[2] Narrative objectives are specified in the 1994 Los Angeles Regional Board Basin Plan, and in the 2005 California Ocean Plan.

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	based debris comprises only approximately one-tenth of the debris observed in the marine environment.[3] Most of the land-based debris is discharged to the marine environment through storm drains. The primary sources of debris discharged from storm drains include litter, debris from commercial establishments and public venues, industrial discharges, garbage transportation, landfills, and construction debris. The principal source of plastic pellets is point source discharges through storm drains from industry that imports, manufactures, processes, transports, stores, recycles or otherwise handles plastic pellets. Accidental spills during transfer and transportation also contribute to plastic pellets entering storm drains and, ultimately, the Santa Monica Bay. Land-based nonpoint sources of debris include inappropriate disposal of debris at land areas such as beaches and marinas adjacent to Santa Monica Bay or waterbodies within the Santa Monica Bay WMA. Other nonpoint sources of debris include direct deposition and dumping. Marine-based sources of trash include boats and vessels.
Loading Capacity	Zero for both trash and plastic pellets, as defined in the Numeric Target.
Margin of Safety	Zero is a conservative numeric target for both trash and plastic pellets, which contains an implicit margin of safety.
Seasonal Variations and Critical Conditions	Discharge of trash and plastic pellets from storm drains and open channels occurs primarily during or shortly after a major rain event. Discharge of trash from nonpoint sources occurs during all seasons, but can increase during high wind events, which are defined as periods of wind advisories issued by the National Weather Service. Additionally, weekends and holidays, particularly those between April 15 through October 15, result in a substantial increase of trash littered on beaches, open space and parks.
Waste Load Allocations (for point sources)	Trash The Waste Load Allocation (WLA) is zero trash discharged from MS4s into waterbodies within the Santa Monica Bay

[3] S.B. Sheavly. 2007. "National Marine Debris Monitoring Program: Final Program Report, Data Analysis and Summary." Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by Ocean Conservancy, Grant Number X83053401-02. 76 pp.

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	Watershed Management Area (WMA) and then into Santa Monica Bay or on the shoreline of Santa Monica Bay. WLAs for trash are assigned to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and other Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permittees, including Los Angeles County, Ventura County, and the cities of Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, and Torrance. Responsible agencies and jurisdictions that are located in both the Santa Monica Bay WMA and the Malibu Creek or Ballona Creek watersheds (County of Los Angeles and the cities of Malibu, Santa Monica, and Culver City) shall comply with the trash WLAs assigned in this Santa Monica Bay Debris TMDL. Responsible agencies and jurisdictions that are located solely within the Ballona Creek watershed (cities of Beverly Hills, West Hollywood, and Inglewood) or Malibu Creek watershed (County of Ventura and the cities of Thousand Oaks, Westlake Village, Agoura Hills, Calabasas, and Hidden Hills) shall comply with the trash WLAs assigned in the Ballona Creek Trash TMDL or Malibu Creek Trash TMDL, respectively. Each responsible jurisdiction and agency, identified above, shall comply with the interim or final Waste Load Allocations for trash assigned to it and, therefore, should utilize all compliance strategies within its authority to achieve these allocations. If these strategies include installation of full or partial capture systems in the infrastructure of a flood control district, the jurisdiction is responsible for obtaining all necessary permits to do so. Flood control districts, such as the Los Angeles County Flood Control District or Ventura County Watershed Protection District, are not assigned Waste Load Allocations, based on jurisdictional area, if channel maintenance is performed in compliance with the municipal stormwater permit. However, they may be held responsible with a jurisdiction and/or agency for non-compliance where the flood control district has either: (i) without good cause denied necessary authority to a responsible jurisdiction or agency for the timely installation and/or maintenance of full and/or partial capture trash control devices for purposes of TMDL

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	compliance in parts of the MS4 physical infrastructure that are under its authority, or (ii) not fulfilled its obligations under its MS4 permit regarding proper BMP installation, operation and maintenance for purposes of TMDL compliance within the MS4 physical infrastructure under its authority, thereby causing or contributing to a responsible jurisdiction and/or agency to be out of compliance with its interim or final Waste Load Allocations. Under these circumstances, the flood control district's responsibility shall be limited to non-compliance related to the drainage area(s) within the jurisdiction where the flood control district has authority over the relevant portions of the MS4 physical infrastructure. The WLA may be assigned to additional responsible jurisdictions or agencies discharging urban runoff and stormwater in the future under Phase 2 of the USEPA Stormwater Permitting Program, or other applicable regulatory programs. <u>Plastic Pellets</u> The WLA for plastic pellets is zero. Zero plastic pellets is defined as no discharge of plastic pellets from the premises of industrial facilities that import, manufacture, process, transport, store, recycle or otherwise handle plastic pellets. The WLA is consistent with Cal. Water Code § 13367 and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12). WLAs for plastic pellets are assigned to permittees of the Industrial Storm Water General Permit (Order No. 97-03-DWQ, and NPDES Permit No. CAS 000001) within the Santa Monica Bay WMA. The Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes associated with industrial activities involving plastic pellets may include, but are not limited to, 282X, 305X, 308X, 39XX, 25XX, 3261, 3357, 373X, and 2893. Additionally, industrial facilities with the term "plastic" in the facility or operator name, regardless of the SIC code, may be subject to the WLA for plastic pellets. Other industrial permittees within the Santa Monica Bay WMA that fall within the above categories, but are regulated through other general permits and/or individual industrial storm water permits are also required to comply with the WLA for plastic pellets.

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
Load Allocations (for nonpoint sources)	The Load Allocation (LA) is zero trash. Zero trash is defined for nonpoint sources as no trash on the shoreline or beaches, or in harbors adjacent to Santa Monica Bay, immediately following each assessment and collection event consistent with an established Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection Program (MFAC Program). The MFAC Program is established at an interval that prevents trash from accumulating in deleterious amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses between collections. LAs are assigned to entities that own and/or manage beaches and harbors along Santa Monica Bay, which include California Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors, and cities of Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, and Redondo Beach. The National Park Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Los Angeles, County of Ventura, and State Lands Commission, which have jurisdiction over non-beach open space and/or parks are assigned LAs. The LA may be assigned to additional entities in the future under appropriate regulatory programs.
Implementation	**Point Sources** <u>Trash</u> WLAs for trash shall be implemented through MS4 permits and via the authority vested in the Executive Officer by California Water Code sections 13267 and/or 13383. Dischargers may comply with the WLA in any lawful manner, including the use of full capture systems; partial capture systems; institutional controls; and/or compliance strategies included in the Los Angeles River and Ballona Creek Trash TMDLs, as adopted by resolution R15-006, and approved by USEPA on June 30, 2016. MS4 Permittees (1) MS4 Permittees may comply with the final WLA by installing adequately sized and maintained full capture systems certified by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board or the Executive Director of the State Water Board. A full capture system, at a minimum, consists of any device or series of devices that traps all particles retained by a 5 mm mesh screen and has a design treatment capacity of not less than the peak flow rate (Q)

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	resulting from a one-year, one-hour, storm in the subdrainage area. The rational equation is used to compute the peak flow rate: Q = C × I × A, where Q = design flow rate (cubic feet per second, cfs); C = runoff coefficient (dimensionless); I = design rainfall intensity (inches per hour); and A= subdrainage area (acres). MS4 Permittees that choose to comply via installation of full capture systems must demonstrate a phased implementation over an 8-year period until the final WLA of zero is attained. Zero will be deemed to have been met if full capture systems have been installed on all conveyances that discharge to the waterbodies within the Santa Monica Bay WMA and the Santa Monica Bay. (2) MS4 Permittees may comply with the final WLA by installing partial capture systems and/or implementing institutional controls. Responsible agencies and jurisdictions that elect to comply via the installation of partial capture systems or institutional controls shall use a mass balance approach based on the trash daily generation rate (DGR)[4], to demonstrate compliance. *Caltrans* Caltrans may comply with WLAs by installing, operating, and maintaining any combination of full capture systems, multi-benefit projects, other treatment controls, and/or institutional controls for all storm drains that capture runoff from significant trash generating areas to achieve full capture equivalency as defined by the Trash Provisions in the Plans for Ocean Waters of California and the Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (Trash Amendments). <u>Plastic Pellets</u> The WLA of no discharge of plastic pellets shall be implemented through the statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity (NPDES Permit No. CAS00001) (IGP), other general permits, individual industrial

[4] The DGR is the average amount of trash deposited during a 24-hour period, as measured in a specified drainage area.

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	stormwater permits, or other Regional Board orders, consistent with California Water Code § 13367 and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(12). Jurisdictions and agencies identified as responsible jurisdictions for point sources of trash in this Santa Monica Bay Debris TMDL and in the existing Malibu Creek and Ballona Creek Trash TMDLs, including the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, shall either prepare a Plastic Pellet Monitoring and Reporting Plan (PMRP), or demonstrate that a PMRP is not required under certain circumstances, as follows: (1) Responsible jurisdictions that have industrial facilities or activities related to the manufacturing, handling, or transportation of plastic pellets within their jurisdiction shall prepare a PMRP to (i) monitor the amount of plastic pellets being discharged from the MS4; (ii) establish triggers for increased industrial facility inspections and enforcement of SWPPP requirements for industrial facilities identified as responsible for the plastic pellet WLA herein; and (iii) address possible plastic pellet spills. (2) Responsible jurisdictions that have no industrial facilities or activities related to the manufacturing, handling, or transportation of plastic pellets, may not be required to conduct monitoring at MS4 outfalls, but shall be required to include a response plan in the PMRP. In order to be absolved of the requirement to conduct monitoring at MS4 outfalls, documentation of the absence of industrial facilities and activities within the jurisdiction that are related to the manufacturing, handling and transportation of plastic pellets must be provided in the proposed PMRP. (3) A MS4 Permittee may demonstrate to the Regional Board that it has only residential areas within its jurisdiction, and that it has limited commercial or industrial transportation corridors (rail and roadway), such that it is not considered a potential source of plastic pellets to Santa Monica Bay. Such demonstration may be submitted in lieu of a PMRP and must include the municipal zoning plan and other appropriate documentation. The Executive Officer may approve an exemption from the requirement to prepare a PMRP for the MS4

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	Permittee on the basis of this demonstration, if appropriate. If a jurisdiction changes its zoning and land use plans, or issues operating licenses to industries that import, manufacture, process, transport, store, recycle or otherwise handle plastic pellets within its jurisdiction, then it shall be subject to the requirement to submit a PMRP, if it has not already done so, within 90 days of any one of those actions. The Regional Board shall be notified by the agency or jurisdiction within 24 hours of the responsible agency or jurisdiction becoming aware of a spill. The PMRP shall include protocols for a timely and appropriate response to possible plastic pellets spills within their jurisdictional area, and a comprehensive plan to ensure that plastic pellets are contained. The Regional Board may reconsider the TMDL to assign the WLA for plastic pellets to additional jurisdictions and agencies including, but not limited to, industrial permittees, MS4 permittees, and any agencies or jurisdictions which are responsible for discharging plastic pellets to the Santa Monica Bay. **Nonpoint Sources** LAs shall be implemented through a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements, waste discharge requirements, or another appropriate order of the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with the Statewide Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. Nonpoint source dischargers may achieve the LAs by implementing an MFAC/BMP program approved by the Executive Officer. Responsible jurisdictions will be deemed in compliance with the LAs if an MFAC/BMP program, approved by the Executive Officer, demonstrates that there is no accumulation of trash, as defined in “Numeric Targets”. The MFAC/BMP Program must, to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, meet the following criteria: The MFAC/BMP Program includes an adequate initial minimum frequency of trash assessment and collection and suite of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs. The

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	MFAC/BMP program shall include collection and disposal of all trash found in the source areas and along the shoreline. Responsible entities shall implement an initial suite of BMPs based on current trash management practices in land areas that are found to be sources of trash to waterbodies within the Santa Monica Bay WMA and to Santa Monica Bay. <u>Beaches and Harbors along Santa Monica Bay</u> For beaches and harbors along Santa Monica Bay, the initial minimum frequency shall be set as follows: 1. The trash source areas of beaches and harbors shall be cleaned on a daily basis year round. 2. Trash on Santa Monica Bay shorelines shall be collected daily. An assessment shall immediately follow at the frequency specified in the TMRP. 3. The assessment performed immediately after the collection events shall focus on the shorelines or interface along Santa Monica Bay. 4. The protocol for conducting the assessment immediately after the collection event shall include methods and frequencies of assessment, specific locations on the beaches and harbors, in the TMRP. 5. Responsible entities for beaches and harbors shall conduct routine trash generation rate evaluation on the nonpoint source areas at selected beaches or harbors under their management. Protocols, as specified in the TMRP, for this evaluation include: i)The evaluation shall be performed in the late afternoon before dusk. Data collected may represent the daily trash quantity littered or deposited on the nonpoint source areas. ii) Methods, locations and frequencies of evaluation on the beaches and harbors shall be included in the TMRP. 6. Water in harbors shall be inspected and all trash found on the water shall be removed at a frequency and during critical conditions as defined in the approved TMRP.

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	7. Compliance for jurisdictions responsible for nonpoint source trash at areas where daily cleanup is implemented, is determined by the following conditions: i) The assessment conducted immediately after cleanup shall demonstrate that all trash on the shoreline or harbor is 100% removed and no trash remains. ii) Responsible entities for beaches and harbors where daily cleanup is performed, shall demonstrate that the trash generation rate of the source areas does not show an increasing trend and does not exceed the benchmark of 310 pounds (lbs) per mile of beach/harbor per day, or 113,150 lbs/mile/year. 8. Responsible entities shall initiate additional BMPs as specified in the TMRP, should trash amounts collected during evaluation at the source areas exceed 113,150 lbs/mile/year, or not indicate a decreasing trend. <u>Non-Beach Open Space and Parks</u> For open space and parks within the Santa Monica Bay WMA other than beaches and harbors, the initial minimum frequency shall be as follows: 1. Trash in open space and parks managed by responsible jurisdictions and agencies identified in the LA section of this table shall be 100% removed at each assessment and collection event as specified in the TMRP, within 72 hours after critical conditions, and immediately after special events when no safety hazards exist. 2. The TMRP shall include protocols for trash assessment immediately after each cleanup event, assessment locations and frequencies. 3. Compliance for entities responsible for open space and parks is determined by the following criteria: i) The assessment performed immediately after each cleanup event shall demonstrate that no

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	trash remains. ii) The trash amount accumulated between cleanup events in open space and parks shall not exceed the LAs of 640 gallons per square mile per year (gal/mi^2/yr), or 162,468 lbs/ mi^2/yr, and shall show a decreasing trend. iii) Responsible entities shall increase the frequency of collection and/or implement additional BMPs, should trash amounts collected at cleanup events not indicate a decreasing trend. The MFAC/BMP Program includes assurances that it will be implemented by the responsible entities. The MFAC/BMP Program includes a TMRP, as described below, and a requirement that the responsible entities will self-report any non-compliance with its provisions. The results and report of the TMRP must be submitted to Los Angeles Water Board on an annual basis. MFAC protocols may be based on SWAMP protocols for rapid trash assessment, or alternative protocols proposed by dischargers and approved by the Executive Officer of the Regional Board. Implementation of the MFAC/BMP program should include a Health and Safety Plan to protect personnel. The MFAC/BMP program shall not require responsible entities to access and collect trash from areas where access by personnel is prohibited. The Executive Officer may approve or require a revised assessment and collection frequency: To prevent trash from accumulating in deleterious amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses between collections; To reflect the results of trash assessment and collection; If the amount of trash collected does not show a decreasing trend, where necessary to prevent nuisance or adverse effects on beneficial uses, such that a shorter interval between collections is warranted; or If the amount of trash collected is decreasing such that a longer interval between collections is warranted. With regard to (a), (b), or (c) above, the Executive Officer is authorized to allow responsible entities to implement additional structural or non-structural BMPs in lieu of modifying the assessment and collection frequency.

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	At the end of the implementation period, a revised MFAC/BMP program may be required if the Executive Officer determines that the amount of trash accumulating between collections is causing pollution or nuisance or otherwise adversely affecting beneficial uses.
Monitoring and Reporting Plan	<u>Trash</u> Responsible agencies and jurisdictions and entities shall develop a Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP) for Executive Officer approval that describes the methodologies that will be used to assess and monitor trash in their responsible areas within the Santa Monica Bay WMA or along Santa Monica Bay. For purposes of demonstrating compliance using a calculation of the annual trash discharge based on a DGR, the default Baseline WLA for the County of Ventura, and the City of Malibu is 640 gal/mi^2/yr. The default Baseline WLA for Los Angeles County, and the cities of Los Angeles, Culver City, Santa Monica, El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach, Torrance, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Rolling Hills, and Rolling Hills Estates is 807 gal/mi^2/ yr. The default Baseline WLA for Caltrans is 33,452.8 gal/mi^2/yr. The TMRP shall include a plan to establish a site specific trash Baseline WLA if responsible agencies and jurisdictions elect to not use the default Baseline WLAs assigned above. Requirements for the TMRP shall include, but are not limited to, assessment and quantification of trash collected from source areas in the Santa Monica Bay WMA, and shoreline of the Santa Monica Bay. The monitoring plan shall provide details on the frequency, location, and reporting format. Responsible jurisdictions and entities shall propose a metric (e.g., weight, volume, pieces of trash) to measure the amount of trash discharged from their jurisdictional areas. The TMRP shall also include a process for evaluation of effectiveness of the MFAC/BMP program to prevent trash from accumulating in deleterious amounts that cause pollution or nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses between collections, proposals to enhance BMPs, and a revised MFAC for Executive Officer review.

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	Responsible agencies and jurisdictions and entities in Tables 7-34.2 and 7-34.3 may cooperate and coordinate their TMRP activities to fulfill requirements in this Santa Monica Bay Debris TMDL. Consistent with the requirements of their respective MS4 permits, the flood control districts, including the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, and other MS4 Permittees are responsible for visually monitoring and removing trash and debris from all open channels and other MS4 drainage structures under their ownership. These requirements are intended to address fugitive trash and debris that has been deposited either illegally or through wind transport into the open channels. The flood control districts and other MS4 Permittees shall also identify and prioritize problem areas of illicit discharge. For these problem areas, the flood control districts and other MS4 Permittees shall propose a more frequent schedule of inspection and removal beyond the standard requirements of their MS4 permits. Alternatively, the flood control districts and other MS4 Permittees shall demonstrate that fugitive trash and debris is captured or removed prior to its discharge from the MS4 to Santa Monica Bay. Plastic Pellets Industries responsible for discharge of plastic pellets shall enroll with the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) as a permittee of the statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity (IGP) or apply for a general permit or an individual industrial stormwater permit from the Regional Board. Permittees of the IGP shall prepare a SWPPP and keep it onsite for inspection. Permittees for other general permits or individual industrial stormwater permits shall submit a Best Management Practices Plan and/or SWPPP to the Regional Board. All responsible permittees as defined under the Waste Load Allocation section are required to prepare and submit annual monitoring reports with monitoring designed to ensure compliance with the assigned WLAs, to the Regional Board. The requirements for the monitoring report preparation shall be consistent with provisions specified in the IGP, any appropriate general permit, or individual industrial permit. MS4 permittees identified as responsible jurisdictions and agencies for point sources of trash in this Santa Monica

Elements	Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL
	Bay Debris TMDL and in the existing Malibu Creek and Ballona Creek Trash TMDLs, including the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and the Ventura County Watershed Protection District, shall either prepare a Plastic Pellet Monitoring and Reporting Plan (PMRP) , or demonstrate that a PMRP is not required under certain circumstances, as follows: Responsible jurisdictions that have industrial facilities or activities related to the manufacturing, handling, or transportation of plastic pellets within their jurisdiction shall prepare a PMRP to (i) monitor the amount of plastic pellets being discharged from the MS4 at critical locations and times (including, at a minimum, once during the dry season and once during the wet season); (ii) establish triggers for increased industrial facility inspections and enforcement of SWPPP requirements for industrial facilities identified as responsible for the plastic pellet WLA herein; and (iii) address possible plastic pellet spills. Responsible jurisdictions that have no industrial facilities or activities related to the manufacturing, handling, or transportation of plastic pellets, may not be required to conduct monitoring at MS4 outfalls, but shall be required to include a response plan in the PMRP. In order to be absolved of the requirement to conduct monitoring at MS4 out falls, documentation of the absence of industrial facilities and activities within the jurisdiction that are related to the manufacturing, handling and transportation of plastic pellets must be provided in the proposed PMRP. A MS4 Permittee may demonstrate to the Regional Board that it has only residential areas within its jurisdiction, and that it has limited commercial or industrial transportation corridors (rail and roadway), such that it is not considered a potential source of plastic pellets to Santa Monica Bay. Such demonstration may be submitted in lieu of a PMRP and must include the municipal zoning plan and other appropriate documentation. The Executive Officer may approve an exemption from the requirement to prepare a PMRP for the MS4 Permittee on the basis of this demonstration, if appropriate. The PMRP shall include protocols for a timely and appropriate response to possible plastic pellets spills within a Permittee's jurisdictional area, and a comprehensive plan to ensure that plastic pellets are contained.

Table 7-34.2 Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL: Implementation Schedule - Trash and Plastic Pellets from Point Sources

Task No.	Task	Responsible Jurisdiction	Date (Effective Date: March 20, 2012)
1a	Submit Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP), including a plan for defining the trash baseline WLA, a proposed definition of "major rain event" and "proper operation and maintenance".	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Los Angeles County, and Cities of Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, and Torrance.	September 20, 2012.
1b	Submit a Plastic Pellet Monitoring and Reporting Plan (PMRP) for monitoring plastic pellet discharges from the MS4, increased industrial facility inspections and enforcement, and response to possible plastic pellet spills, or a demonstration that a PMRP is not required[5].	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Los Angeles County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, County of Ventura, and Cities of Agoura Hills, Beverly Hills, Calabasas, Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Hidden Hills, Inglewood, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, Thousand Oaks, Torrance, West Hollywood, and Westlake Village.	September 20, 2013.
2a	Implement TMRP.	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Los Angeles County, and Cities of Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, and Torrance.	6 months from receipt of letter of approval from Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer

[5] The responsible jurisdictions and agencies shall provide documentation as specified in Table 7-34.1.

Task No.	Task	Responsible Jurisdiction	Date (Effective Date: March 20, 2012)
2b	Implement PMRP.	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Los Angeles County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, County of Ventura, and Cities of Agoura Hills, Beverly Hills, Calabasas, Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Hidden Hills, Inglewood, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, Thousand Oaks, Torrance, West Hollywood, and Westlake Village.	March 20, 2016
3	Submit results of implementing TMRP and PMRP, recommend trash baseline WLA, and propose prioritization of Full Capture System installation or implementation of other measures to attain the required trash and plastic pellet reduction.	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Los Angeles County, and Cities of Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, and Torrance. For PMRP ONLY[6] County of Ventura, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, and the Cities of Agoura Hills, Calabasas, Beverly Hills, Inglewood, West Hollywood, Hidden Hills, Thousand Oaks, and Westlake Village.	Twenty (20) months from receipt of letter of approval for the Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan and PMRP from Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer, and annually thereafter.

[6] The monitoring and reporting requirements under the Ballona Creek Trash TMDL and Malibu Creek Trash TMDL for areas within those subwatersheds fulfill the requirement herein to prepare and implement a TMRP. Therefore, only a PMRP is required from these jurisdictions.

Task No.	Task	Responsible Jurisdiction	Date (Effective Date: March 20, 2012)
4	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 20% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA[7].	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County, and Cities of Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, and Torrance.[8]	March 20, 2016.
5	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 40% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA[7].	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County, and Cities of Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho	March 20, 2017.

[7] Compliance with percent reductions from the Baseline WLA will be assumed wherever properly-sized full capture systems are installed and properly operated and maintained in corresponding percentages of the conveyance discharging to waterbodies within the Santa Monica Bay Watershed or directly to Santa Monica Bay.

[8] Each responsible jurisdiction and agency, identified above, shall comply with the interim or final Waste Load Allocations for trash assigned to it and, therefore, should utilize all compliance strategies within its authority to achieve these allocations. Flood control districts, such as the Los Angeles County Flood Control District or Ventura County Watershed Protection District, may be held responsible with a jurisdiction and/or agency for non-compliance where the flood control district has either:
without good cause denied necessary authority to a responsible jurisdiction or agency for the timely installation and/or maintenance of full and/or partial capture trash control devices for purposes of TMDL compliance in parts of the MS4 physical infrastructure that are under its authority, or
not fulfilled its obligations under its MS4 permit regarding proper BMP installation, operation and maintenance for purposes of TMDL compliance within the MS4 physical infrastructure under its authority,
thereby causing or contributing to a responsible jurisdiction and/or agency to be out of compliance with its interim or final Waste Load Allocations.

Under these circumstances, the flood control district's responsibility shall be limited to non-compliance related to the drainage area(s) within the jurisdiction where the flood control district has authority over the relevant portions of the MS4 physical infrastructure.

Task No.	Task	Responsible Jurisdiction	Date (Effective Date: March 20, 2012)
		Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, and Torrance.[8]	
6	Compliance with General or Individual Industrial NPDES permit requirements to achieve the plastic pellet WLA.	Permittees of the Industrial Storm Water General Permit (NPDES Permit No. CAS 000001), other general permits, or individual industrial storm water permits for industrial activities with SIC codes that may include, but are not limited to, 282X, 305X, 308X, 39XX, 25XX, 3261, 3357, 373X, 2893, or with the term "plastic" in the facility or operator name, regardless of SIC code.	March 20, 2017.
7	1. Evaluate the effectiveness of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve trash WLA, 2. Evaluate BMPs implemented at industrial facilities for effectiveness in achieving plastic pellet WLA, 3. Reconsider the trash and plastic pellet WLAs, if warranted.	Regional Board.	March 20, 2017.
8	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 60% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA[7].	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County, and Cities of Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica,, and Torrance.[8]	March 20, 2018.
9	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 80% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA[7].	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County, and Cities of Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho	March 20, 2019.

Task No.	Task	Responsible Jurisdiction	Date (Effective Date: March 20, 2012)
		Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, and Torrance.[8]	
10	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 100% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA[7].	California Department of Transportation, Los Angeles County, and Cities of Culver City, El Segundo, Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Santa Monica, and Torrance.[8]	March 20, 2020.
11	If within three (3) years of Regional Board adoption date of this TMDL, a city or county voluntarily adopts local ordinances to ban plastic bags, smoking in public places and single use expanded polystyrene food packaging, it shall receive a three-year extension of the final compliance date.	Cities of Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, and Malibu	March 20, 2023.

Table 7-34.3 Santa Monica Bay Nearshore and Offshore Debris TMDL: Implementation Schedule
Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection Program[9] - Trash from Nonpoint Sources

Task No.	Task	Responsible Entity	Date (Effective Date: March 20, 2012)
1	Submit a TMRP including an MFAC/BMP Program.	National Park Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Los Angeles, County of Ventura, State Lands Commission for open space and parks, Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors, and Cities of Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Santa Monica and Redondo Beach for beaches and harbors.	September 20, 2012
2	Implement the TMRP and the MFAC/BMP Program.	National Park Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Los Angeles, County of Ventura, State Lands Commission for open space and parks, Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors, and Cities of Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Santa Monica and Redondo Beach for beaches and harbors.	6 months from receipt of letter of approval from Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer
3	Achieve LA immediately after each collection and assessment event.	National Park Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Los Angeles, County of Ventura, State Lands Commission for open space and parks, Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors, and Cities of Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Santa Monica and Redondo Beach for beaches and harbors.	6 months from receipt of letter of approval from Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer

[9] Based on annual reports, the Executive Officer may adjust the minimum frequency of assessment and collection as necessary to ensure compliance between the required trash assessment and collection events.

Task No.	Task	Responsible Entity	Date (Effective Date: March 20, 2012)
4	Submit annual TMRP reports including proposal for revising MFAC/BMP for Executive Officer approval.	National Park Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Los Angeles, County of Ventura, State Lands Commission for open space and parks, Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors, and Cities of Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Santa Monica and Redondo Beach for beaches and harbors.	Twenty (20) months from receipt of letter of approval for the Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan from Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer, and annually thereafter.
5	Demonstrate full compliance by achieving LA between required trash collection and assessment events.	National Park Service, California Department of Parks and Recreation, County of Los Angeles, County of Ventura, State Lands Commission for open space and parks, Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors, and Cities of Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles, Santa Monica and Redondo Beach for beaches and harbors.	March 20, 2017.
6	Reconsider the TMDL based on evaluation of effectiveness of MFAC/BMP program, if warranted.	Regional Board.	March 20, 2017.
7	If within three (3) years of Regional Board adoption date of this TMDL, a city or county voluntarily adopts local ordinances to ban plastic bags, smoking in public places and single use expanded polystyrene food packaging, it shall receive a three-year extension of the final compliance date.	Cities of Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach, and Malibu.	March 20, 2020.

Attachment B to Resolution No. R19-004

Proposed Amendments

to the

Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region

for the

Machado Lake Trash TMDL

Amendments:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Machado Lake Trash TMDL

This TMDL was adopted by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on June 7, 2007.

The TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on December 4, 2007.
The Office of Administrative Law on February 8, 2008.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on February 27, 2008.

This TMDL was revised by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on March 14, 2019.

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on [Insert Date].
The Office of Administrative Law on [Insert Date].
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on [Insert Date].

The revised elements of the TMDL are presented in Table 7-26.1 and the revised Implementation Plan in Tables 7-26.2a and 7-26.2b.

Table 7-26.1 Machado Lake Trash TMDL: Elements

Element	Machado Lake Trash TMDL
Problem Statement	Current levels of trash in Machado Lake exceed water quality objectives and are impairing beneficial uses. Relevant water quality objectives include those for "Floating Material" and "Solid, Suspended, or Settleable Materials." The following designated beneficial uses are impacted by trash: water contact recreation (REC-1); non-contact water recreation (REC-2); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); wildlife habitat (WILD); rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); and wetland habitat (WET).
Numeric Target (interpretation of the narrative water quality objective, used to calculate the load allocations)	Zero trash in Machado Lake.
Source Analysis	Litter from adjacent land areas, roadways and direct dumping and deposition are sources of trash to Machado Lake. Point sources such as storm drains are also sources of trash discharged to Machado Lake.
Loading Capacity	Zero, as defined in the Numeric Target.
Waste Load Allocations (for point sources)	Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) are assigned to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and other Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permittees, including Los Angeles County, Los Angeles Flood Control District, and the cities of Carson, Lomita, Los Angeles, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Torrance. WLAs are zero trash discharged from MS4s into Machado Lake. WLAs may be issued to additional responsible jurisdictions in the future under Phase 2 of the US EPA Stormwater Permitting Program, or other applicable regulatory programs.
Load Allocations (for nonpoint sources)	Load Allocations (LAs) are assigned to the City of Los Angeles. LAs are zero trash, defined as no trash immediately following each assessment and collection event consistent with an established Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection Program (MFAC Program) where the MFAC Program is established at an interval that prevents trash from accumulating in deleterious amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses between collections. Additional responsible entities may be identified in the future under applicable regulatory programs.

Element	Machado Lake Trash TMDL
Implementation	Implementation of the trash TMDL for Machado Lake includes structural and non-structural best management practices (BMPs) and MFAC Programs to address point and nonpoint trash sources **Point Sources** WLAs shall be implemented through MS4 permits and via the authority vested in the Executive Officer by sections 13267 and/or 13383 of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code section 13000 et seq.). MS4 Permittees MS4 Permittees may comply with WLAs by (1) installing certified full capture systems on conveyances that discharge to Machado Lake, or (2) implementing an MFAC program in conjunction with BMPs. Irrespective of these two general approaches to implementing the WLAs, MS4 Permittees may comply with the WLAs in any lawful manner, such as the compliance strategies included in the Los Angeles River and Ballona Creek Trash TMDLs as adopted by resolution R15-006, and approved by USEPA on June 30, 2016. 1. MS4 Permittees may comply with the final WLA by installing adequately sized and maintained full capture systems certified by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board or the Executive Director of the State Water Board. A full capture system, at a minimum, consists of any device or series of devices that traps all particles retained by a 5 mm mesh screen and has a design treatment capacity of not less than the peak flow rate (Q) resulting from a one-year, one-hour, storm in the sub-drainage area. The rational equation is used to compute the peak flow rate: Q = C × I × A, where Q = design flow rate (cubic feet per second, cfs); C = runoff coefficient (dimensionless); I = design rainfall intensity (inches per hour); and A= subdrainage area (acres). MS4 Permittees that choose to comply via installation of full capture systems, must demonstrate a phased implementation of full capture devices over an 8-year period until the final WLA of zero is attained. Zero will be deemed to have been met if full capture systems have been installed on all conveyances that discharge to Machado Lake. 2. MS4 Permittees may propose an MFAC program in conjunction with BMPs to the Los Angeles Water Board

Element	Machado Lake Trash TMDL
	for incorporation into the relevant NPDES permit. The MFAC/BMP program must include requirements equivalent to those set forth for Nonpoint Sources. Agencies that are responsible for both point and nonpoint sources will be deemed in compliance with both the WLAs and LAs if an MFAC/BMP program, approved by the Executive Officer, is implemented. *Caltrans* Caltrans may comply with WLAs by installing, operating, and maintaining any combination of full capture systems, multi-benefit projects, other treatment controls, and/or institutional controls for all storm drains that capture runoff from significant trash generating areas to achieve full capture equivalency as defined by the Trash Provisions in the Plans for Ocean Waters of California and the Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California statewide Trash Amendments. **Nonpoint Sources** LAs shall be implemented through a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements, waste discharge requirements, or another appropriate order of the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with the statewide Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Program. (1) Non-point source dischargers may achieve compliance with the LAs by implementing an MFAC/BMP program approved by the Executive Officer. Responsible jurisdictions that are responsible for both point and nonpoint sources will be deemed in compliance with both the WLAs and LAs if an MFAC/BMP program, approved by the Executive Officer, is implemented. The MFAC/BMP Program shall, to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, meet the following criteria: a) The MFAC/BMP Program includes an adequate initial minimum frequency of trash assessment and collection and suite of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs. The MFAC/BMP program shall include collection and disposal of all trash found in the water and on the shoreline. Responsible entities shall implement an initial suite of BMPs based on current trash management practices in land areas that are found to be sources of trash to Machado Lake. For Machado Lake, the initial minimum frequency shall be set as follows:

Element	Machado Lake Trash TMDL
	1. Five days per week on the shoreline and in the Ken Malloy Harbor Regional Park, as defined in the Executive Officer approved Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP). 2. Twice per week on waters of Machado Lake. b) The MFAC/BMP Program includes reasonable assurances that it will be implemented by the responsible entities. c) The MFAC/BMP Program includes a TMRP and a requirement that the responsible entities will self-report any non-compliance with its provisions. The results and report of the TMRP must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board on an annual basis. d) MFAC protocols may be based on SWAMP protocols for rapid trash assessment, or alternative protocols proposed by dischargers and approved by the Executive Officer. e) Implementation of the MFAC/BMP program should include a Health and Safety Plan to protect personnel. The MFAC/BMP program shall not require responsible entities to access and collect trash from areas where personnel are prohibited. The Executive Officer may approve or require a revised assessment and collection frequency: (a) To prevent trash from accumulating in deleterious amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses between collections; (b) To reflect the results of trash assessment and collection; (c) If the amount of trash collected does not show a decreasing trend, where necessary, such that a shorter interval between collections is warranted; or (d) If the amount of trash collected is decreasing such that a longer interval between collections is warranted. With regard to (a), (b) or (c), above, the Executive Officer is authorized to allow responsible entities to implement additional structural or non-structural BMPs in lieu of modifying the monitoring frequency. At the end of the implementation period, a revised MFAC/BMP program may be required if the Executive Officer determines that the amount of trash accumulating between collections is causing nuisance or otherwise adversely affecting beneficial uses.

Element	Machado Lake Trash TMDL
	Alternatively, responsible entities may propose, or the Los Angeles Water Board may impose, an alternative program, provided the program is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the reductions described in Table 7-26.2b.
Monitoring and Reporting Plan	Responsible jurisdictions and entities will develop a TMRP for Executive Officer approval that describes the methodologies that will be used to assess and monitor trash in Machado Lake and/or within responsible jurisdiction land areas. The TMRP shall include a plan to establish the trash Baseline WLAs for non-Caltrans entities, or an alternative to the default trash baseline for Caltrans to prioritize installation of full capture devices. The default trash baseline WLA for Caltrans is 6677.4 gallons per square mile per year. Requirements for the TMRP shall include, but are not limited to, assessment and quantification of trash collected from the surfaces and shoreline of Machado Lake or from responsible jurisdiction land areas. The monitoring plan shall provide details of the frequency, location, and reporting of trash monitoring. Responsible jurisdictions and entities shall propose a metric (e.g., weight, volume, pieces of trash) to measure the amount of trash in Machado Lake and on the land area surrounding Machado Lake, as defined in the TMRP. The TMRP shall also include a process for evaluation of effectiveness of the MFAC/BMP program to prevent trash from accumulating in deleterious amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses between collections, proposals to enhance BMPs, and a revised MFAC for Executive Officer review. Responsible jurisdictions and entities may coordinate their TMRP activities for Machado Lake.
Margin of Safety	Zero is a conservative numeric target which contains an implicit margin of safety.
Seasonal Variations and Critical Conditions	Discharge of trash from point sources occurs primarily during or shortly after a major rain event. Discharge of trash from nonpoint sources occurs during all seasons, but can be increased during or shortly after high wind events, which are defined as periods of wind advisories issued by the National Weather Service, and the period from May 15 to October 15.

Table 7-26.2a Machado Lake Trash TMDL: Implementation Schedule Point Sources

Task No.	Task	Responsible Jurisdiction	Date
1	Submit Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan, including a plan for defining the trash baseline WLA and a proposed definition of "major rain event".	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permittees including: Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Cities of Carson, Lomita, Los Angeles, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Torrance	September 6, 2008
2	Implement Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan.	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permittees including: Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Cities of Carson, Lomita, Los Angeles, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Torrance	6 months from receipt of letter of approval from Los Angeles Board Executive Officer
3	Submit results of Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan, recommend trash baseline WLA, and propose prioritization of Full Capture System installation or implementation of other measures to attain the required trash reduction.	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permittees including: Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Cities of Carson, Lomita, Los Angeles, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Torrance	2 years from receipt of letter of approval for the Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan from Los Angeles Board Executive Officer.
4	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 20% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permittees including: Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Cities of Carson, Lomita, Los Angeles, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Torrance	March 6, 2012

Task No.	Task	Responsible Jurisdiction	Date
5	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 40% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permittees including: Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Cities of Carson, Lomita, Los Angeles, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Torrance	March 6, 2013
6	Evaluate the effectiveness of Full Capture Systems or other measures and reconsider the WLA.	Regional Board.	March 6, 2013
7	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 60% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permittees including: Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Cities of Carson, Lomita, Los Angeles, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Torrance	March 6, 2014
8	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 80% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permittees including: Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Cities of Carson, Lomita, Los Angeles, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Torrance	March 6, 2015
9	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 100% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permittees including: Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the Cities of Carson, Lomita, Los Angeles, Palos Verdes Estates, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, and Torrance	March 6, 2016

Task No. 4 through 9: Compliance with percent reductions from the Baseline WLA will be assumed wherever full capture systems are installed in corresponding percentages of the conveyance discharging to Machado Lake**.**

Table 7-26.2b Machado Lake Trash TMDL:
Implementation Schedule
Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection Program

Task No.	Task	Responsible Entities	Date
1	Submit MFAC/BMP Program and Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan.		September 6, 2008
2	Implement MFAC/BMP Program.	City of Los Angeles	Six months from approval of TMRP from Los Angeles Board Executive Officer.
3	Submit annual TMRP reports including proposal for revising MFAC/BMP for Executive Officer approval.	City of Los Angeles	March 6, 2010, and annually thereafter.
4	Reconsideration of Trash TMDL based on evaluation of effectiveness of MFAC/BMP program.	Los Angeles Board.	March 6, 2013.
5	Submit revised MFAC/BMP Program and Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan	City of Los Angeles	Six months from the effective date of the revisions to the TMDL

Task No. 2: All responsible entities must be attaining the zero trash target after each required trash assessment and collection event. Task No. 3: All responsible entities must demonstrate full compliance and attainment of the zero trash target's requirement that trash is not accumulating in deleterious amounts between the required trash assessment and collection events. Task No. 1 through 5: Based on responsible entities' monitoring reports, the Executive Officer may adjust the minimum frequency of assessment and collection as necessary to ensure compliance between the required trash assessment and collection events.