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

RESOLUTION NO. R19-005
June 13, 2019

Amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes, the Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in Legg Lake, and the Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in Ventura River Estuary

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. R4-2007-009, an amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) establishing a TMDL for trash in Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes (2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL). The 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash 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 June 7, 2007, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted, by Resolution No. R4-2007-010, an amendment to the Basin Plan establishing a TMDL for trash in Legg Lake (2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL). The 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Water Board on December 4, 2007, OAL on February 5, 2008, and USEPA on February 27, 2008.
3. On June 7, 2007, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted, by Resolution No. R4-2007-008, an amendment to the Basin Plan establishing a TMDL for trash in Ventura River Estuary (2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL). The 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Water Board on December 4, 2007, OAL on February 11, 2008, and USEPA on February 27, 2008.
4. Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes are located in the upper Santa Clara River Watershed in northern Los Angeles County and drain an approximately 20-square mile area of Angeles National Forest and unincorporated County land. Land uses surrounding the lakes include low density residential, open space, and recreational uses in a relatively rural area. The 1998 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list identified Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake and Lake Hughes as impaired for trash. The 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL addresses impairments of water quality caused by trash in these lakes.

5. Legg Lake is located in the Los Angeles River Watershed on the border of the San Gabriel River Watershed in eastern Los Angeles County. Legg Lake, built in 1963, is located in the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin. Whittier Narrows Dam is to the south of the Lake. The Rio Hondo and the San Gabriel River flow by the lake's east and west boundaries, respectively. The 1998 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list identified Legg Lake as impaired for trash. The 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL addresses impairments of water quality caused by trash in Legg Lake.

6. The Ventura River Estuary is located in western Ventura County where the Ventura River drains to the Pacific Ocean. The estuary is approximately 30 acres and includes a main lagoon that is separated from the ocean by a sand/cobble bar during the dry season. The 1998 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list identified the Ventura River Estuary as impaired for trash. The 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL addresses impairments of water quality caused by trash in Ventura River Estuary.

7. The 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL each establish 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. These TMDLs assign waste load allocations (WLAs) to discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) within the Lake Elizabeth/Munz Lake/Lake Hughes subwatershed, Legg Lake subwatershed, and Ventura River Estuary subwatershed. The TMDLs identify several alternative approaches for MS4 permittees to comply with WLAs. 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 MS4 conveyances that capture runoff from their jurisdictions over an eight-year period. The TMDLs assign load allocations (LAs) to nonpoint source discharges and identify implementation of Minimum Frequency of Assessment and Collection/Best Management Practices (MFAC/BMP) Programs as the means of complying with LAs. The TMDLs required MFAC/BMP Programs to implement trash collection and assessment at an interval that prevents trash from accumulating in deleterious amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses between collections.

8. The Los Angeles Water Board's purpose in establishing the 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL was to protect the beneficial uses of water contact recreation (REC-1), non-contact water recreation (REC-2), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), and wildlife habitat (WILD) at the lakes, and the rare and threatened species (RARE) beneficial use that is specific to Elizabeth Lake, and to achieve the narrative water quality objectives established to protect those uses.

9. The Los Angeles Water Board's goal in establishing the 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL was to protect the beneficial uses of water contact recreation (REC-1), non-contact water recreation (REC-2), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), cold

freshwater (COLD), wildlife habitat (WILD), and wetland habitat (WET), and to achieve the narrative water quality objectives established to protect those uses.

10. The Los Angeles Water Board's goal in establishing the 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL was to protect the beneficial uses of navigation (NAV), water contact recreation (REC-1) and non-contact water recreation (REC-2), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), warm fresh water habitat (WARM), estuarine habitat (EST), marine habitat (MAR), wildlife habitat (WILD), rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE), migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR), spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN), shellfish harvesting (SHELL), and wetland habitat (WET), and to achieve the narrative water quality objectives established to protect those uses.

11. 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.

12. 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 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL, to potentially focus MS4 permittees' trash control efforts in high trash generation areas within their jurisdictions.

13. Additionally, the implementation schedules for the 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL include reconsideration of the final WLAs by the Los Angeles Water Board as set forth in the Basin Plan Tables 7-23.2a, 7-27.2a, and 7-25.2a. This action fulfills the Los Angeles Water Board's plan to reconsider the 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash

TMDL and concludes the Los Angeles Water Board's reconsideration of the scope of the TMDLs in light of the State Water Board's direction.

14. These reconsiderations are not general reconsiderations of each and every element of the 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary 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 substantively changed. Nor are there substantive 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 MFAC/BMP programs.

15. Los Angeles Water Board staff has prepared a detailed technical document entitled "Reconsideration of the Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and Ventura River Estuary 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 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash 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.

16. The public has had reasonable opportunity to participate in review of these amendments to the Basin Plan to revise the 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL (Amendments). Draft revisions to the 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL and other supporting documents were released for public comment on April 8, 2019; a Notice of Hearing and Opportunity to Comment was published and circulated 45 days preceding Los Angeles Water Board action. This notice was published in the Los Angeles Times and Ventura County Star on April 8, 2019 in accordance with the requirements of Water Code section 13244.

17. The Los Angeles Water Board responded to oral and written comments received from the public; and the Los Angeles Water Board held a public hearing on June 13, 2019 to consider adoption of the revised TMDLs consistent with Water Code section 13244.

18. In amending the Basin Plan, the Los Angeles Water Board considered sections 13240 and 13242 of the 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.

19. 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 Water Code section 13241.

20. These Amendments are consistent with the State Antidegradation Policy (State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16), and the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR § 131.12), in that they do not allow degradation of water quality but require restoration of water quality and attainment of water quality standards.

21. Considering the record as a whole, these Amendments will result in no adverse effect, either individually or cumulatively, on wildlife resources.

22. Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.5, the Resources Agency has approved the 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.)

23. The Los Angeles Water Board previously prepared "substitute environmental documentation" for the establishment of the 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash (Resolution No. R4-2007-009), the 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2007-010), and the 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2007-008) 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.

24. 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.

25. Further, consistent with California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15162, the Los Angeles 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.

26. 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. Finally, this action is taken to complete the Los Angeles Water Board's reconsideration of the scope of the TMDLs consistent with the State Water Board's direction in the "Trash Amendments." The necessity of revising the 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL is established in the supporting documents to the TMDLs, and in Basin Plan Tables 7-23.1 through 7-23.2b, 7-27.1 through 7-27.2b, and 7-25.1 through 7-25.2b, respectively.

27. The Amendments revising the 2007 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, 2007 Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and 2007 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL must be submitted for review and approval by the State Water Board and OAL. Portions of the Amendments that revise technical elements of TMDLs, if any, are also subject to review and approval by the USEPA. The Amendments 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.

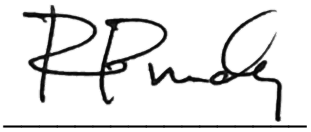
28. Occasionally during its approval process, Los Angeles Water Board staff, the State Water Board or State Water Board staff, or OAL determine that minor, non-substantive corrections to the language of the Amendments are needed for clarity or consistency. Under such circumstances, the Executive Officer 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. The Los Angeles Water Board, after considering the entire record, including oral testimony at the hearing, adopts the Amendments to Chapter 7 of the Basin Plan, as set forth in Attachment A, Attachment B, and Attachment C, to revise the Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL, respectively.

2. The Executive Officer is directed to forward copies of these Amendments to the State Water Board in accordance with the requirements of section 13245 of the Water Code.
3. The Los Angeles Water Board requests that the State Water Board approve the Amendments in accordance with the requirements of sections 13245 and 13246 of the Water Code and forward the approved Amendments 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 revisions to the Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL, Legg Lake Trash TMDL, and Ventura River Estuary Trash 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 June 13, 2019.



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Renee Purdy
Executive Officer

Attachment A to Resolution No. R19-005

Proposed Amendments

to the

Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region

for the

Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL

Amendments:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)
Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL

This TMDL was adopted by:

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

This 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 June 13, 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 7-23.1 and the revised Implementation Plan in Tables 7-23.2a and 7-23.2b.

Table 7-23.1 Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL: Elements

Element	Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes Trash TMDL
Problem Statement	Current levels of trash in Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes exceed water quality objectives and are impairing beneficial uses. Based on trash abatement and cleanup efforts by the local landowner in the vicinity of Munz Lake and site visits by Regional Board staff, current assessment of trash levels indicates that Munz Lake is no longer impaired by trash and the local landowner will provide date to evaluate the feasibility of delisting Munz Lake. 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) and non-contact water recreation (REC 2), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), and wildlife habitat (WILD); rare and threatened species (RARE), that is specific for Lake Elizabeth.
Numeric Target (interpretation of the narrative water quality objective, used to calculate the load allocations)	Zero trash in Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes.
Source Analysis	Litter from adjacent land areas, roadways and direct dumping and deposition are sources of trash to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes. Point sources such as storm drains are also sources of trash discharged to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.
Loading Capacity	Zero, as defined in the Numeric Target.
Waste Load Allocations (for point sources)	Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) are assigned to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permitees , including Los Angeles County and local land owners with storm drains that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes. Additional responsible entities may be identified in the future under Phase 2 of the USEPA Stormwater Permitting Program, or other applicable regulatory programs. WLAs are zero trash discharged from MS4s into Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.
Load Allocations (for nonpoint sources)	Load Allocations (LAs) are assigned to the National Forest Service and local land owners. 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.
Implementation	Implementation of the trash TMDL for Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes includes structural and non-structural best management practices (BMPs) andMFAC 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.). <u>MS4 Permittees</u> Los Angeles County MS4 Permittees may comply with WLAs by (1) installing certified full capture systems on conveyances that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes, or (2) implementing an MFAC program in conjunction with BMPs. Irrespective of these two general approaches to implementing the WLAs, Los Angeles County MS4 Permittees may comply with the WLAs in any lawful manner, including the implementation of alternative compliance approaches as adopted in the revised Los Angeles River Watershed Trash TMDL (Resolution No. R15-006). 1. MS4 Permitttes 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 of 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: $Q = C \times I \times A$, 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).

	Los Angeles County 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 Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes. 2. Los Angeles County MS4 Permittees may propose an MFAC program in conjunction with BMPs to the Los Angeles Water Board 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. **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 a 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 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 Lake Elizabeth, and Lake Hughes. For Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes, the initial minimum frequency shall be set as follows:

	1. Once per week on the water, shoreline and the adjacent land areas of Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes where they are publicly accessible, as defined in the Executive Officer approved Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP), during May 15 through October 15. Once per month for areas with limited access. 2. Once per month on the water, shoreline and the adjacent land areas for Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes, as defined in the Executive Officer approved TMRP, from October 15 to May 15. 3. Within one week on the water, shoreline and the adjacent land areas of Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes after each storm event with one inch of rain or greater, and after each wind advisory. a) The MFAC/BMP Program includes reasonable assurances that it will be implemented by the responsible entities. b) 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. c) MFAC protocols may be based on SWAMP protocols for rapid trash assessment, or alternative protocols proposed by dischargers and approved by the Executive Officer. d) Implementation of the MFAC/BMP program should include a Health and Safety Program 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 . (2) 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 7-23.2b. The County of Los Angeles will act as a third party through the recently enacted County Ordinance to identify private party dischargers in unincorporated County land.
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 Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes and/or within responsible jurisdiction land areas. Requirements for the TMRP shall include, but are not limited to, assessment and quantification of trash collected from the surfaces and shoreline of Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes 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 Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes and on the land area surrounding Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes, 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 Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.
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 the point sournces 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.

Table 7-23.2a Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes 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".	Los Angeles County and local land owners with conveyances that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	September 6, 2008
2	Implement Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan.	Los Angeles County and local land owners with conveyances that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	6 months from receipt of letter of approval from Los Angeles Water 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.	Los Angeles County and local land owners with conveyances that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	2 years from receipt of letter of approval for the Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan from Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer.
4	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 20% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts, and local land owners with conveyances that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	March 6, 2012
5	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 40% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	Los Angeles County and local land owners with conveyances that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	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.	Los Angeles County and local land owners with conveyances that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes	March 6, 2014
8	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 80% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	Los Angeles County and local land owners with conveyances that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	March 6, 2015
9	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 100% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	Los Angeles County and local land owners with conveyances that discharge to Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	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 the waterbody.

Table 7-23.2b Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake, and Lake Hughes 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.	National Forest Service; Land owners in the vicinity of Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	September 6, 2008
2	Implement MFAC/BMP Program.	National Forest Service; Land owners in the vicinity of Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	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.	National Forest Service; Land owners in the vicinity of Lake Elizabeth and Lake Hughes.	March 6, 2010, and annually thereafter.
4	Reconsideration of Trash TMDL based on evaluation of effectiveness of MFAC/BMP program.	Los Angeles Water Board.	March 6, 2013

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 4: 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.

Attachment B to Resolution No. R19-005

Proposed Amendments

to the

Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region

for the

Legg Lake Trash TMDL

Amendments:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)
Legg Lake Trash TMDL

This TMDL was adopted by:

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

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on December 4, 2007.
The Office of Administrative Law on February 5, 2008.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on February 27, 2008.
This TMDL was revised by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on June 13, 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 7-27.1 and the revised Implementation Plan in Tables 7-27.2a and 7-27.2b.

Table 7-27.1 Legg Lake Trash TMDL: Elements

Element	Legg Lake Trash TMDL
Problem Statement	Current levels of trash in Legg 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) and non-contact water recreation (REC 2), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), cold freshwater (COLD), wildlife habitat (WILD), and wetland habitat (WET).
Numeric Target (interpretation of the narrative water quality objective, used to calculate the load allocations)	Zero trash in Legg Lake.
Source Analysis	Litter from adjacent land areas, roadways and direct dumping and deposition are sources of trash to Legg Lake. Point sources such as storm drains are also sources of trash discharged to Legg 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 the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, the County of Los Angeles, and the Cities of El Monte and South El Monte. Additional responsible entities may be identified in the future under Phase 2 of the USEPA Stormwater Permitting Program, or other applicable regulatory programs. WLAs are zero trash discharged from MS4s into Legg Lake.
Load Allocations (for nonpoint sources)	Load Allocations (LAs) are assigned to the County 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.
Implementation	Implementation of the trash TMDL for Legg 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 Legg Lake, or (2) implementing an MFAC program in conjunction with BMPs. Irrespective of these two general approaches to implementing the WLAs, Los Angeles County MS4 Permittees may comply with the WLAs in any lawful manner, including the implementation of alternative compliance approaches as adopted in the revised Los Angeles River Watershed Trash TMDL (Resolution No. R15-006). 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: $Q = C \times I \times A$, 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 Legg Lake. MS4 Permittees may propose an MFAC program in conjunction with BMPs to the Los Angeles Water Board 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 Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed bays, and Estuaries of California Plan. 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. 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: 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 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 Legg Lake. For Legg Lake, the initial minimum frequency shall be set as follows: Five days per week on the shoreline and in the Whittier Narrows Recreation Park Area, as defined in the Executive Officer approved Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan (TMRP). Once per week on waters of Legg Lake. The MFAC/BMP Program includes reasonable assurances that it will be implemented by the responsible entities. 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. MFAC protocols may be based on SWAMP protocols for rapid trash assessment, or alternative protocols proposed by dischargers and approved by the Executive Officer. Implementation of the MFAC/BMP program should include a Health and Safety Program 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: 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, 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 jurisdictions 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.

	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 7-27.2b.
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 Legg 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 Legg 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 Legg Lake and on the land area surrounding Legg 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 Legg 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.

Table 7-27.2a Legg Lake Trash TMDL: Implementation Schedule Point Sources

Task No.	Task	Responsible Entities	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".	Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts, the Cities of El Monte and South El Monte, and Caltrans.	September 6, 2008
2	Implement Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan.	Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts, the Cities of El Monte and South El Monte, and Caltrans.	6 months from receipt of letter of approval from Los Angeles Water 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.	Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts, the Cities of El Monte and South El Monte, and Caltrans.	2 years from receipt of letter of approval for the Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan from Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer.
4	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 20% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts, the Cities of El Monte and South El Monte, and Caltrans.	March 6, 2012
5	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 40% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts, the Cities of El Monte and South El Monte, and Caltrans.	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.	Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts, the Cities of El Monte and South El Monte, and Caltrans	March 6, 2014
8	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 80% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts, the Cities of El Monte and South El Monte, and Caltrans	March 6, 2015
9	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 100% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	Los Angeles County, Los Angeles County Flood Control Districts, the Cities of El Monte and South El Monte, and Caltrans.	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 the waterbody.

Table 7-27.2b Legg Lake 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.	Los Angeles County, City of South El Monte, City of El Monte.	September 6, 2008
2	Implement MFAC/BMP Program.	Los Angeles County, City of South El Monte, City of El Monte.	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.	Los Angeles County, City of South El Monte, City of El Monte.	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

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 4: 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.

Attachment C to Resolution No. R19-005

Proposed Amendments

to the

Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region

for the

Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL

Amendments:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)
Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL

This TMDL was adopted by:

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

This TMDL was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on December 4, 2007.
The Office of Administrative Law on February 11, 2008.
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on February 27, 2008.

This TMDL was revised by:

The Regional Water Quality Control Board on June 13, 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 7-25.1 and the revised Implementation Plan in Tables 7-25.2a and 7-25.2b.

Table 7-25.1 Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL: Elements

Element	Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL
Problem Statement	Current levels of trash in the Ventura River Estuary 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: navigation (NAV), water contact recreation (REC 1) and non-contact water recreation (REC 2), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), warm fresh water habitat (WARM), estuarine habitat (EST), marine habitat (MAR), wildlife habitat (WILD), rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE), migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR), spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN), shellfish harvesting (SHELL), and wetland habitat (WET).
Numeric Target (interpretation of the narrative water quality objective, used to calculate the load allocations)	Zero trash in the Ventura River Estuary
Source Analysis	Litter from adjacent land areas, roadways and direct dumping and deposition are sources of trash to the Ventura River Estuary. Point sources such as storm drains are also sources of trash discharged to the Ventura River Estuary.
Loading Capacity	Zero, as defined in the Numeric Target.
Waste Load Allocations (for point sources)	Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) are assigned to the City of Ventura, County of Ventura, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Caltrans. Additional responsible entities may be identified in the future under Phase 2 of the USEPA Stormwater Permitting Program, or other applicable regulatory programs. WLAs are zero trash discharged from MS4s into the Ventura River Estuary.
Load Allocations (for nonpoint sources)	Load Allocations (LAs) are assigned to the City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Agricultural Dischargers. 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.

Implementation	Implementation of the trash TMDL for the Ventura River Estuary 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.). Responsible entities may comply with WLAs by (1) installing certified full capture systems on conveyances that discharge to the Ventura River Estuary or (2) implementing an MFAC program in conjunction with BMPs. Irrespective of these two general approaches to implementing the WLAs, responsible entities may comply with the WLAs in any lawful manner, including the implementation of alternative compliance approaches as adopted in the revised Los Angeles River Watershed Trash TMDL (Resolution No. R15-006). 1. Responsible entities 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: $Q = C \times I \times A$, 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). Responsible entities 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 the estuary. 2. Responsible entities may propose an MFAC program in conjunction with BMPs to the Los Angeles Water Board

	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 Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California Plan. **Nonpoint Sources** LAs shall be implemented through a conditional waiver of 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. (1) Nonpoint 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 a 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, shoreline, and the channel. 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 the Ventura River Estuary. For the Ventura River Estuary, the initial minimum frequency shall be set as follows:

	1. Once per week for the sandy beach area between the estuary and the ocean and along the bike path between May 15 and October 15. Once per month for the rest of the year. 2. Within one week after each storm event with one inch of rain or greater at the Front Street storm drain, which discharges under the eastern levee, 50-feet north of the railroad tracks. 3. Quarterly for other areas of the estuary below the U.S. 101 Freeway. 4. After major public events that occur in the Ventura County Fairground that charge an admission price and are attended by greater than 7,000 people. 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 jurisdictions 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. (2) 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 7-25.2b.
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 the Ventura River Estuary 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 the Ventura River Estuary 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 the estuary and on the land area surrounding the estuary, as defined in the TMRP. The TMRP shall also include a process for an 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 the Ventura River Estuary.
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, or during and after public events that occur in the Ventura County Fairground.

Table 7-25.2a Ventura River Estuary Trash TMDL: Implementation Schedule Point Sources

Task No.	Task	Responsible Entities	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".	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Caltrans.	September 6, 2008
2	Implement Trash Monitoring and Reporting Plan.	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Caltrans.	6 months from receipt of letter of approval from Los Angeles Water 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.	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Caltrans.	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.	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Caltrans.	March 6, 2012
5	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 40% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Caltrans.	March 6, 2013

6	Evaluate the effectiveness of Full Capture Systems or other measures, and reconsider the WLA.	Los Angeles Water Board.	March 6, 2013
7	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 60% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Caltrans.	March 6, 2014
8	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 80% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Caltrans.	March 6, 2015
9	Installation of Full Capture Systems or other measures to achieve 100% reduction of trash from Baseline WLA.	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Caltrans.	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 the estuary.

Table 7-25.2b Ventura River Estuary 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.	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, Caltrans, California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Agricultural Dischargers.	September 6, 2008
2	Implement MFAC/BMP Program.	City of Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, Caltrans, California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Agricultural Dischargers.	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 Ventura, Ventura County, Ventura County Watershed Protection District, Caltrans, California Department of Parks and Recreation, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and Agricultural Dischargers.	March 6, 2010, and annually thereafter.
4	Reconsideration of Trash TMDL based on evaluation of effectiveness of MFAC/BMP program.	Regional Board.	March 6, 2013

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 4: 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.