Environmental Quality and Waste Management Committee  
Honorable Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairperson  
Honorable Joel Wachs, Vice-Chairperson  
Honorable Ruth Galanter, Member  

Dear Councilmembers:

RESPONSE TO COUNCIL FILE No. 00-0092 REGARDING LOW-FLOW DIVERSION OF DRY-WEATHER URBAN RUNOFF

This is a re-transmittal of the Low-Flow Diversion of Dry-Weather Urban Runoff report dated December 27, 2001. Please discard the previous report.

Please find attached a report prepared in response to the specific issues raised via Council Motion (C.F. No. 00-0092) on June 6, 2000. As requested, the report provides a status of the City’s low-flow diversion program including cost-sharing agreements, prioritization of diversion projects, public education, source control investigations, and spill response.

If you have any questions about the attached report or the City’s Stormwater Program, please contact Gary Lee Moore, Stormwater Program Manager at (213) 847-6346.

Sincerely,

Judith A. Wilson, Director  
Bureau of Sanitation

Attachment: "Report from Bureau of Sanitation to City of Los Angeles' Environmental Quality and Waste Management Committee on Council File Number 00-0092: Low-Flow Diversion of Dry Weather Urban Runoff, January 11, 2001."

cc:  Maribel Marin, Commissioner, Board of Public Works  
      James F. Langley, Assistant Director, Bureau of Sanitation
REPORT FROM BUREAU OF SANITATION TO CITY OF LOS ANGELES' ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ON COUNCIL FILE NUMBER 00-0092

LOW-FLOW DIVERSION OF DRY-WEATHER URBAN RUNOFF

January 11, 2001

Council Resolution No. 00-0092 (Appendix 1) requires the Bureau of Sanitation (Sanitation) to report back to the Environmental Quality and Waste Management Committee on specific aspects of the City's low-flow diversion program.

RECOMMENDATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:

1. Approve the continued construction of dry-weather diversions of priority storm drains as outlined in Council Resolution No. 00-0092 with the following modification: Imperial Highway Storm Drain Low-Flow Diversion will replace the North Westchester Storm Drain Low-Flow Diversion.

2. Transfer $600,000 within the Stormwater Pollution Abatement Fund No. 511, Dept. 50, from Account No. P476 to a new Account titled, Imperial Highway Storm Drain Low-Flow Diversion.

REPORT SUMMARY

1. The Bureau of Sanitation has nearly completed negotiations with Los Angeles County on an agreement to share the operation and maintenance costs of four of the dry-weather diversions. Under the draft agreement, the City would pay 43 percent of the operation and maintenance costs of the diversions, though it contributes 65 percent of the diverted runoff. The County would pay the remaining costs, including the costs for other jurisdictions that contribute runoff. The draft agreement should be ready for Council review in the spring of 2001.

2. The Beach Water Quality Advisory Group (BWQAG), after reviewing data from storm drain and beach water quality samples collected from April to October 2000 along with the relative health risk ranking, supports the City's plan to divert the drains listed in Council Resolution No. 00-0092 with one modification. The BWQAG recommends that the diversion of the Imperial Highway storm drain takes priority over the diversion of the North Westchester storm drain. The Bureau of Sanitation agrees with this recommendation and requests the transferring of $600,000 within the Stormwater Pollution Abatement Fund No. 511, Dept. 50, from Account No. P476 to a new Account titled, Imperial Highway Storm Drain Low-Flow Diversion.
3. **Low-Flow Diversion Program Summary.** The following table (Table 1) summarizes the status of the 19 major storm drains that flow from the City of Los Angeles to Santa Monica Bay. All 19 drains receive some portion of their flow from urban runoff originating from the City of Los Angeles. The drains are listed from North to South along the coast. Of the 19 drains, 12 of them are slated to be diverted by 2002. All drains diverted to Hyperion Treatment Plant (HTP) will be tested to determine the contribution of dry-weather urban-runoff to HTP and any subsequent effect on the HTP NPDES Permit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Storm Drain (listed North to South)</th>
<th>Divert</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Monitor in 2001</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Castlerock</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rocky downcoast area eliminates recreational access, which reduces public exposure to urban runoff along the shoreline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ynez Canyon</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rocky downcoast area eliminates recreational access, which reduces public exposure to urban runoff along the shoreline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquez Avenue</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Small flow infiltrates into sand and rarely reaches shoreline, which reduces public exposure to urban runoff along the shoreline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Club Drive</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>Divert to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulga Canyon</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Lower bacterial counts due to $5.4 million sewer repair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temescal Canyon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td>Divert to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palisades Park</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>Divert to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Monica Canyon</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td>Divert to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pico-Kenter</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>Diverted to SMURRF (^1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashland Avenue (^2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>Divert to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose Avenue (^2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td></td>
<td>Diverted to Ashland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thornton Avenue</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Diverted to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks Avenue (^2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>Divert to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice Pavilion</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td>Divert to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marina Del Rey</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Offshore discharge and tidal mixing dilutes bacterial contamination and lowers public exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballona Creek</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Offshore discharge and tidal mixing dilutes bacterial contamination and lowers public exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playa Del Rey (^2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td>Divert to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Westchester</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Offshore discharge and tidal mixing dilutes bacterial contamination and lowers public exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Highway</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td></td>
<td>Divert to Hyperion Treatment Plant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1. SMURRF stands for Santa Monica Urban Runoff Recycling Facility.
2. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works is responsible for the construction and operation of these low-flow diversion structures. The City of Los Angeles is responsible for construction and operation of all other low-flow diversion structures proposed above.
INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Sanitation's Stormwater Management Division issued a report on August 3, 1999, whereby recommendations were given to construct a series of low-flow diversion (LFD) structures along the Santa Monica Bay shoreline. These structures would divert polluted runoff now flowing from beach drains into recreational waters to the City's sewage collection system for treatment at the Hyperion Wastewater Treatment Plant during the dry-weather period (April 1 to October 31). This runoff is potentially contaminated with microorganisms that could make swimmers ill as demonstrated by a health-effects study conducted along several beaches in the Bay. Further, levels of indicator bacteria measured during routine shoreline monitoring around drains in the Bay often exceed bathing water standards established through State legislation AB-411 for public salt water beaches.

Sanitation's report prompted discussion by several key City departments and offices on the following topics: the overall approach to selecting drains for diversion, cost-sharing with other municipal agencies, and the use of source-control measures in lieu of low-flow diversion structures. These City departments and offices drafted a low-flow diversion policy that was adopted by the City Council on June 6, 2000. This adopted measure (00-0092) included policy statements, funding information, directions to Sanitation for additional actions associated with the program, and instructions to report back on certain items to the Council's Environmental Quality and Waste Management Committee (EQ&WM). Two of these items: Santa Monica Urban Runoff Recycling Facility and the Best Management Practices clearinghouse have already been heard by Council and adopted on November 3, 2000.

Reported herein are progress reports on the remaining items:
- Establishing cost-sharing and tracking agreements with other agencies for construction as well as operation and maintenance of LFDs,
- Establishing a Beach Water Quality Advisory Group,
- Prioritizing candidate drains for diversion,
- Conducting public education in watersheds draining to the Bay,
- Conducting source control investigations,
- Monitoring associated with the LFD program, and
- Responding to spills in drains diverted to Hyperion Treatment Plant.

COST SHARING AND TRACKING AGREEMENTS

Staff from the City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, Financial Management Division have met with staff from the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works to develop a draft agreement regarding the sharing of operation and maintenance (O&M) costs for the County's and City's low-flow diversions that contribute to the City's sewer system. This initial agreement will cover the Santa Monica Canyon diversion to be constructed by the City and the Ashland Avenue, Brooks Avenue and Playa Del Rey storm drain diversions already constructed by the County. The draft agreement is contained in Appendix 2 of this report.

The following factors were considered during negotiations:

- The City and County's diversions handle runoff from land in the City and Santa Monica. Both cities should therefore contribute towards the costs of the diversions. City and County staff had agreed to pay for the O&M costs of the four diversions based on the runoff contributed by urbanized areas within each jurisdiction. However, the County agreed to pay for the runoff generated within jurisdictions other than Los Angeles, including Santa Monica, so that only the City and County will be signatories to the new agreement.

- The City's residents and businesses pay the County's stormwater assessment in addition to the City's Stormwater Pollution Abatement Charge. It is therefore only fair that the County contribute towards the cost of runoff diversions. Based on its share of the runoff from urbanized areas tributary to the four drains, the City would be responsible for 65 percent of the total O&M cost. However, the County agreed to increase its share of cost so that the City would pay only 43 percent.

- The County is interested in simplifying administration, particularly in minimizing the preparing and paying of charges. If costs were apportioned according to the contribution of runoff, multiple charges would be needed because both the City and County would pay shares of various costs at all four diversions. The County therefore proposed revised responsibilities for the costs of the four diversions, as described below in the summary of the draft agreement. These revised responsibilities result in the City's share of the total cost remaining at 43 percent.

Summary of Draft Agreement

- The City will be responsible for constructing, operating and maintaining its diversion facility at Santa Monica Canyon and will bear all of the costs of the facility.

- The County will be responsible for operating and maintaining the diversion facilities it has already constructed at the Ashland Avenue, Brooks Avenue, and Playa Del Rey storm drains and will bear all of the costs of the facilities.
• The City will bear the cost of treating the runoff from all four diversions.

• The City will monitor the flow and strength of the runoff that is diverted at all four diversions in conformance with wastewater service agreements with the City's contract agencies. The service agreements specify the methods of monitoring the flow and strength, including full-time automated flow monitoring. Strength samples will be taken for one day each quarter while the diversions are taking place. Each day's sample will be a combination of 24 hourly samples.

• The County will pay an annual charge to the City. The charge will initially be $19,500, but will be inflated over the term of the agreement based on the consumer price index. The amount may also be revised upon mutual consent of the two parties. Payment of the charge will equalize the City and County's burdens under the agreement and will simplify administration by substituting one payment for multiple charges and payments. Table 2 shows the City and County's shares of costs according to the draft agreement and if the costs were shared evenly.

Table 2. Sharing of the O&M Costs for the Runoff Diversions in the Draft Agreement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diversion</th>
<th>Total O&amp;M Cost</th>
<th>Costs Shared According to the Agreement</th>
<th>Costs Shared Evenly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>City Share</td>
<td>County Share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Monica Canyon</td>
<td>$53,649</td>
<td>$53,649</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashland Avenue</td>
<td>28,207</td>
<td>11,707²</td>
<td>16,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks Avenue</td>
<td>19,159</td>
<td>2,657²</td>
<td>16,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playa Del Rey</td>
<td>20,060</td>
<td>3,554²</td>
<td>16,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Payment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(19,500)</td>
<td>19,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$121,076</td>
<td>$52,068</td>
<td>$69,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Costs assume that bacterial pollution in dry-weather surface runoff is generated within urbanized areas.

² Costs of treating and monitoring the flow and strength of the diverted runoff.

• The diversions will be prohibited in the winter rainy months. Wastewater connection charges will not be required for the diversions, because the diversions will not affect system flows during heavy rainfall events when the wastewater system capacity is stressed.
• The agreement has a thirty-year term. A party can request changes in the agreement due to changed regulations, physical changes in the diversions and material changes in the costs only after five years from the date of execution. Both parties must then agree to any changes. The agreement does not prohibit amendments at any times for other reasons.

Schedule for Completion of the Agreement

At a staff level, there is only one outstanding issue. The City would like the County to be responsible for maintaining the diversion structure within the channel. County Council has already completed its review, although we have not yet received its comments. The agreement should be ready for review by the Regional Water Quality Control Board in February 2001. It should be ready for City Council approval in the spring of 2001.

Tracking of Agreements

The City Council has directed the Bureau of Sanitation to establish a method of tracking and monitoring diversion projects by the City and contract agencies and to develop standard agreement/permit conditions to ensure that the interests of the City are protected. The Bureau has simplified this task by consolidating all responsibility for the low-flow diversions with one entity, the Financial Management Division (FMD).

The wastewater contract agencies can divert runoff into the City’s system pursuant to their existing service agreements. No other agreements are needed for their diversions. The service agreements require that the agencies annually report the flow and strength of their runoff diverted into the City’s wastewater system. FMD will therefore have the information needed to track the quantities of flow and strength of all of the runoff diverted into the system by the wastewater contract agencies and by the City. The service agreements also specify the payment of service charges to the City for treating and conveying the agencies’ diverted runoff.

New agreements are needed only if runoff is diverted by agencies that are not wastewater contract agencies, such as the County Public Works Department. Since FMD will be responsible for negotiating all such agreements, it will also have the information it needs to track the quantities of runoff diverted by these agencies and can specify cost-sharing provisions of the new agreements.
BEACH WATER QUALITY ADVISORY GROUP

The City Council directed Sanitation to establish an interagency advisory group to advise the Bureau on issues associated with the Low-Flow Diversion program. As stated in Council Measure 00-0092, this group would "...make recommendations regarding future diversion projects, beach water quality standards, monitoring methods, sampling locations, and to conduct preliminary source control assessments as appropriate."

From these instructions, the Beach Water Quality Advisory Group (BWQAG) was established and has met five times. Stakeholder agencies represented on the committee are:

- City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation (Stormwater Management Division)
- City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation (Environmental Monitoring Division)
- City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation (Executive)
- City of Los Angeles, City Legislative Analyst
- City of Los Angeles, Environmental Affairs Department
- City of Los Angeles, Office of Administrative Research Services (formerly the City Administrative Officer (CAO))
- County of Los Angeles, Department of Health Services
- County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Watershed Management Division
- County of Los Angeles, Fire Department, Lifeguard Division
- Southern California Coastal Water Research Project
- Heal The Bay
- BayKeeper
- Interested individuals from the coastal communities

The committee members have reviewed details of Sanitation's Low-Flow Ranking report, monitoring designs, data collected from April to October of 1999 and 2000, and study plans for the Temescal Canyon source investigation. They also received presentations regarding work being done on the following topics: Cabrillo Beach water quality by Environmental Affairs Department, runoff plume dispersion studies conducted by Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP), and beach water quality standards by a member of the State's Beach Water Quality Task Force. To date, the Committee has agreed with Sanitation's recommendation to move forward with designs for LFD structures at Temescal Canyon and Imperial Highway, and to conduct a source investigation in the Temescal Canyon watershed. Meeting minutes are presented in Appendix 3.
LOW-FLOW DIVERSION PRIORITIZATION

The major storm drains that flow into Santa Monica Bay were evaluated to determine if the storm drain runoff and adjacent beach water quality continue to justify the need for dry-weather low-flow diversions. There are 19 major storm drains flowing from the City of Los Angeles to Santa Monica Bay (Table 1). Eight of these drains are either currently diverted or scheduled for LFD construction over the next two years. Two other drains, Marina Del Rey and Ballona Creek, are located next to each other and have offshore outlets with large-scale tidal mixing that dilutes the coliform counts and, therefore, reduces the risk of illness to swimmers. Discharges from Marina Del Rey enter the Pacific Ocean 1000-feet from shore. Discharges from Ballona Creek enter the Pacific Ocean 500-feet from shore. Shoreline station S-10 located 50-yards downcoast of Ballona Creek consistently show low bacterial counts from daily monitoring.

The remaining 9 drains (Table 3) were evaluated as potential candidates for low-flow diversion. These drains were tested for coliform bacteria from April to October 2000 in the undiluted drain effluent, in the mixing zone, at 50-yards North, and at 50-yards South of the storm drain outlet. Two types of analyses were conducted on the water quality data from storm drain and beach samples. First, beach water quality data was evaluated for exceedences of the existing health standards for water contact, the AB-411 bathing standards (Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, Appendix 4). AB-411 was adopted by the California Legislature in September of 1997. Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (LACDHS) incorporated AB-411 bathing water standards into their Ocean Water Regulatory and Monitoring Protocol in July 1999. LACDHS is responsible for enforcing laws and regulations regarding beach sanitation and State water quality standards. This includes posting of warning signs on beaches when State standards are not met.

AB-411 bathing standards require that a single sample shall not exceed:

10,000 total coliform bacteria/100-mL or
400 fecal coliform bacteria/100-mL or
104 enterococcus bacteria/100-mL or
1,000 total coliform bacteria/100-mL, if the ratio of fecal/total bacteria exceeds 0.1.

LACDHS has monitoring locations at most of the major storm drains entering Santa Monica Bay. Routine samples are collected 50 yards away from the storm drains either upcoast or downcoast. Discussions are currently underway between environmental and regulatory groups to determine if the samples collected 50-yards away from the drain are representative and if the sampling locations should be moved closer to the drain to be more protective of swimmers. Another issue is the location of the station with respect to the lateral transport of urban runoff along the shore. If the waves and currents transport is moving away from the sampling location, then the resulting data will underestimate the contribution of urban runoff to the beach water quality. In Santa Monica Bay, only one of the storm drains monitored by LACDHS is monitored both to
the north and the south. The rest of the storm drain stations are either 50 yards to the
north or south of the drain but not both. There are regional differences to how the
sampling distance issue is being handled. For example, in San Diego, the local health
agency applies AB-411 standards to samples that are collected at 0-yards from the
drain. The Bureau of Sanitation from April to October of 2000 collected samples from
the drain, the mixing zone in front of the drain, 50-yards North, and 50-yards South to
better understand the relationship between urban runoff at the beach and the resulting
beach water quality.

Second, the storm drains were ranked according to relative health risk which considers
drain flow, bacterial concentration, bacterial ratios, and beach usage. The results from
this analysis are shown in Table 4 and Appendix 5.

Table 3. Storm Drains Evaluated for Coliform Contamination During 2000. Drains
are Listed from North to South.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Castlerock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ynez Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquez Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulga Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temescal Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Monica Canyon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Westchester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Highway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent of Samples that Exceeded AB-411 Bathing Standards

Over 90% of the samples collected from the storm drain exceeded the AB-411 bathing
water standards (Figure 1). A notable exception to these high numbers is Pulga
Canyon, which exceeded AB-411 standards about half as often as the other drains due
to a $5.4 million dollar sewer repair done in early 2000. Mixing zone samples were
composited from 5 individual grab samples taken at ankle depth where the incoming
waves meet the storm drain effluent. Mixing zone measurements from the following
storm drains: Castlerock, Santa Monica Canyon, Temescal Canyon, and Santa Ynez
Canyon exceeded the AB-411 standards between 65% and 100% of the time (Figure 2).
Mixing zone samples from Imperial Highway and Pulga Canyon form a second group
with exceedences at 31% and 28%, respectively. At 50-yards North of the storm drain,
Santa Monica Canyon samples showed the 35% exceedence of AB-411 standards,
about 3 times higher than any of the other drain measurements at 50-yards North
(Figure 3). At 50-yards South, samples from Castlerock, Santa Ynez Canyon, and
Santa Monica Canyon exceeded the AB-411 standards between 40% to 60% of the
time (Figure 4).
Figure 1. Percent of Samples that Exceed AB-411 Bathing Water Standards at Various Storm Drains from 2000.

Drain Samples

Figure 2. Percent of Samples that Exceed AB-411 Bathing Water Standards in the Mixing Zone from 2000.

Mixing Zone Samples

n/s = no samples
Figure 3. Percent of Samples that Exceed AB-411 Bathing Water Standards at 50-yards North in 2000.

Figure 4. Percent of Samples that Exceed of AB-411 Bathing Water Standards at 50-yards South in 2000.
Relative Health Risk Ranking

Additional analysis was done to determine which drains produced the highest health risk to swimmers. Relative health risk (contamination index) was calculated as the product of the following factors: drain flow, bacterial concentration of *E. coli*, fecal to total coliform ratio, and beach usage. Each of these factors affect the number of swimmers that could become ill. The resulting numbers were ranked in order to determine the drains with the worst contamination. This ranking was developed to ensure that low-flow diversion resources were spent at the storm drains that had a combination of high flow, high bacterial contamination, and high number of beach visitors. In other words, the strategy was to divert the worst drains first.

Table 4. Relative Health Risk Ranking of Storm Drains for 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>Storm Drain</th>
<th>Contamination index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Santa Monica Canyon</td>
<td>8936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Santa Ynez Canyon</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temescal Canyon</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Imperial Highway</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pulga Canyon</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Castlerock</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marquez Avenue</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Venice Pavilion</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>North Westchester</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: A. The Venice Pavilion storm drain cannot easily be compared to the other storm drains because it is connected to the Windward Avenue Pumping Plant which intermittently pumps out large volumes of dry-weather urban runoff. The other drains flow unencumbered to the shore.
B. Unable to easily measure drain flow due shallow sheet flow and confined space issues.

Prioritization Discussion

The more samples from the storm drain, mixing zone, 50-yards North, or 50-yards South that exceeded the AB-411 bathing standards, the worse the water quality. No objective standard exists at this time to determine what percent exceedence of AB-411 bathing standards is acceptable. Based on the percent of samples that exceed the AB-411 bathing standards (Figure 1), no one should be in contact with the storm drain effluent. This can occur at Santa Monica Canyon where urban runoff forms a pond across the beach before flowing to the shoreline as a meandering stream. Percent exceedence of samples from the mixing zone samples are a high for Castlerock, Santa Monica Canyon, Santa Ynez Canyon, Temescal Canyon, and to a lesser extent, Imperial Highway and Pulga Canyon. Samples from 50-yards away are a concern to
the North for Santa Monica Canyon and to the South for Castlerock, Santa Ynez Canyon, and Santa Monica Canyon. Of the 9 drains evaluated, Santa Monica Canyon has the most exceedences of the AB-411 bathing standards and should be considered the highest priority for diversion.

Castlerock and Santa Ynez Canyon, on the other hand, both have rocky shorelines to the South that are inaccessible to beachgoers. From a public health standpoint, high percent exceedences of the AB-411 standards for Castlerock and Santa Ynez Canyon are not important unless beachgoers are exposed to the polluted runoff. Beachgoers have not been seen in front of these two drains because of the presence of rocks in the tidal mixing zones as well as offshore in the subtidal areas. Runoff from the Castlerock and Santa Ynez Canyon drains will be studied during the dry weather of 2001 to determine the southernmost extent of their respective bacterial beach contamination.

From the relative health risk ranking (Table 4), Santa Monica Canyon has by far the worst runoff in terms of flow, bacteria, and bacterial ratios, along with high beach usage. Santa Ynez is second, but as mentioned above is not considered accessible to beachgoers. Temescal Canyon is ranked third, and Imperial Highway is ranked fourth.

Venice Pavilion storm drain is connected to the Windward Avenue Pumping Plant, which was designed to handle the local flooding problem. Surface runoff collects in the Plant's wet well, which is then pumped into the Venice Pavilion storm drain when a high water sensor is activated. During dry weather, the pumps go on for about 10 minutes every 15 hours. Venice Pavilion storm drain did not receive a relative health risk ranking because it operates differently than the other drains. Large volumes of urban runoff are intermittently pumped to Venice Beach. The Pumping Plant infrastructure along with the proximity of the Coastal Interceptor Sewer (CIS) creates an opportunity to easily capture local runoff before it reaches the most popular beach area in Santa Monica Bay.

While mixing zone samples from Pulga Canyon and Imperial Highway storm drains have a similar percent exceedence of AB-411 bathing standards, Imperial Highway storm drain was selected for diversion because Imperial Highway storm drain ranks higher than Pulga Canyon storm drain with respect to relative health risk and contamination index (Table 4). Additionally, lifeguards at Pulga Canyon are more likely to keep people away from the mixing zone than at the Imperial Highway storm drain because the Pulga Canyon storm drain has a lifeguard tower located directly over the drain outlet. Pulga Canyon storm drain will be monitored during the dry-season of 2001.

Flow measurements could not be taken for the North Westchester storm drain because of issues related to confined space access and shallow sheet flows in the upstream box structure. North Westchester could not be ranked because of the lack of flow measurements, a key factor in the calculations for relative health risk. Flow measurements for the other drains were taken at the drain outlet. This was not possible at North Westchester because the outlet structure is 200-feet from shore.
Sanitation recommends replacing the North Westchester storm drain Low-Flow Diversion with the Imperial Highway storm drain Low-Flow Diversion based on mixing zone data and discharge location. Mixing zone samples from the Imperial Highway storm drain exceeded the AB-411 bathing standards 4 times more often than mixing zone samples from the North Westchester storm drain. The discharge point of the North Westchester storm drain is 200-feet from shore and is subject to tidal mixing. Swimmers do not have access to the mixing zone in front of the North Westchester storm drain outlet because of the waves hitting the end of the outlet structure. The Imperial Highway storm drain flows directly to the shoreline. Because of the differences in discharge locations and the water quality data (Appendix 4), the chances of beachgoers coming in contact with contaminated flows are greater at Imperial Highway storm drain.

Based on the results of these two types of analyses for the 9 undiverted storm drains, the Bureau of Sanitation recommends that the priority for diversion be Santa Monica Canyon, Temescal Canyon, and Imperial Highway storm drains.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Santa Monica Canyon Public Outreach Campaign (April - July 2000)

The Santa Monica Creek watershed drains to the Santa Monica Bay via a perennial creek at the bottom of Santa Monica Canyon. Water samples taken at the storm drain outfall show high levels of bacterial and fecal coliform contamination flowing unfiltered to the ocean. Potential sources of contamination in Santa Monica Canyon are leaking septic tanks, landscape waste, and improperly disposed of horse manure.

To address this problem, the City of Los Angeles conducted a public outreach campaign aimed at educating landscapers and gardeners, horse owners, and septic tank owners about the best management practices (BMPs) that would reduce the amount of contamination flowing into Santa Monica Bay.

The City’s outreach campaign within the Santa Monica Canyon included the following:

- The mailing of an informational letter and a Septic Tank BMP pamphlet to 800 Santa Monica Canyon residents who maintain septic tanks.
- Three bilingual BMP pamphlets targeting landscapers and gardeners, horse/equine owners and septic tank owners.
- Three fact-sheets providing additional information for each of the three audiences.
- The direct mail of a letter and the appropriate pamphlet to horse owners.
- The preparation and distribution of a newsletter article encouraging homeowners to implement stormwater “good housekeeping” practices.
- The preparation and distribution of a news release that included stormwater “good housekeeping tips” to all local media outlets.
- The distribution of educational materials to area homeowner associations, community centers, libraries, and local press.
• Participating in the Brentwood Memorial Day Parade by staffing a table to distribute educational materials to the attendees.
• The mailing of an informational letter and horse BMP pamphlet to 43 horse owners in the Santa Monica Canyon area.
• Councilmember Cindy Miscikowski published information in Council District 11’s monthly newsletter in May. This publication reaches 500 residents.
• The distribution of an article to all local media which resulted in articles published in the following publications: Palisadian Post on April 13, 2000; Los Angeles County Tribune on April 20, 2000; Santa Monica Bay Week on April 20, 2000; Palisadian Post on June 1, 2000; Brentwood News, June 2000; and Palisades 90272 in their July issue.
• An educational presentation to the Pacific Palisades Chamber of Commerce regarding horse owner BMPs and Landscape/Gardening BMPs (June 2, 2000).
• An educational presentation to the Pacific Palisades Community Council regarding horse owner BMPs and Landscape/Gardening BMPs (June 8, 2000).

As the City approaches the construction of the low-flow diversion project planned for the Santa Monica Canyon area, the following public outreach effort will take place prior to construction:

• Mailing to affected residents to increase public awareness and support.
• Partnering with Councilwoman Cindy Miscikowski to publish information in CD 11’s monthly newsletter.
• Writing and submitting articles to area newspapers highlighting the facts, timeline and benefits of this low-flow diversion project.
• Advertising in local area newspapers describing this project, its benefits, and its short-term negative effects on the community during the brief construction period.
• Providing educational presentations about low-flow diversions to homeowners associations/community groups within the affected area.

Future Stormwater General Public Outreach Efforts within the City of Los Angeles include, but are not limited to:

• Partnering with the County of Los Angeles for the annual bilingual (English/Spanish) mass media advertising campaign (print and radio).
• Targeting public outreach campaigns at specific pollutants (e.g. trash, pet waste, horse owners, septic tank owners).
• Working with the Mayor’s Healthy Neighborhoods program.
• Partnering with City departments (Library, Housing, all Council Districts, Recreation and Parks, Channel 35, Police Department, Animal Services) on the dissemination of information.
• Working with the media in the release of information via press releases and news stories.
• Targeting businesses that have the potential to discharge pollutants of concern (e.g. automotive fluids, trash, pathogens, and coliform) from entering the environment.
 Expanding the City's Stormwater Program web site, LAstormwater.org to provide more information about stormwater pollution prevention.

Partnering with Business Improvement Districts on the dissemination of information.

Partnering with Cabrillo Marine Aquarium in the education of elementary students.

Partnering with Los Angeles County in the education of middle and high-school students through the Generation Earth program.

Expanding the public agency employee training program to include specialized training for employees who job duties have the potential to negatively impact water quality.

TEMESCAL CANYON SOURCE CONTROL INVESTIGATION

Sanitation conducted an investigation of the Temescal Canyon watershed to determine if obvious and controllable sources of bacterial contamination were present. If sources could be identified, then measures would be taken to control these bacterial inputs, thus eliminating violations of water quality standards along the shoreline and the need for a diversion structure.

From September to November 2000, personnel from the Bureau of Sanitation have conducted 7 monitoring events at ten stations along the main storm drain line running down the length of the Canyon. Each sample was tested for concentrations of ammonia and three indicator bacteria: total coliform, *E. coli*, and enterococci. All these parameters are indicators of the presence of sewage contamination. Such contamination could be derived from leaking sewers, failing septic tank systems, or waste from pets or horses washing into the storm drain system.

Data collected to date (Appendix 6) indicate that while bacterial concentrations were sporadically elevated within the drain system at different stations; no discernable pattern of bacterial contamination emerges from this monitoring. Based on this finding, Sanitation plans to continue of a low-flow diversion structure at the base of Temescal Canyon with construction to be completed by summer 2002. Dry-weather diversion will keep contaminants from reaching recreational waters from April through October. Public education will continue in our effort to reduce stormwater pollution year round.

LOW-FLOW DIVERSION SPILL RESPONSE

Sanitation is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the City's sewer system, as well as the City's low-flow diversion pump stations. Before the beginning of the next dry-weather diversion period (April 1, 2001), Sanitation will have implemented modifications to the existing Stormwater Hotline Response procedures (Appendix 7) to include notification of any spills to the storm drain system that might impact low-flow diversion structure, the sewer system, or Hyperion Treatment Plant. Currently, protocols exist, that in the event of a spill, notification goes out to the following groups:
Before a low-flow diversion becomes operational these same groups will receive specific drainage maps and modified hotline procedures so that appropriate action can be taken to protect the sewer system in the event of a spill into a storm drain that flows to a low-flow diversion.

To protect the Hyperion Treatment Plant, the City's low-flow diversions have hydrocarbon sensors that automatically shut off the pumps in the presence of volatile hydrocarbons such as gasoline. Additionally, the operation of the City's low-flow diversions are also monitored 24-hours/day from the Venice Pumping Plant where staff can initiate the immediate dispatch of crews to shut down the low-flow diversion pumps in the event of a spill of a non-volatile chemical. Additionally, a call from the Stormwater Hotline can initiate the same response.

Los Angeles County Flood Control District is responsible for the Los Angeles County's low-flow diversion structures at Ashland, Brooks, and Playa Del Rey storm drains. The District is currently part of the multi-agency notification procedures for spill response.

In addition to the above groups, new procedures will include notification of the City's Treatment Plant Emergency Response Coordinator at Sanitation who will take additional steps to protect the sewer and the Hyperion Treatment Plant.
LIST OF APPENDICES

1. Council Resolution Number 00-0092
2. Draft Low-Flow Diversion Cost-Sharing Agreement between the City and County of Los Angeles.
3. Beach Water Quality Advisory Group (BWQAG) Meeting Minutes
4. Drain and Beach Water Quality Measurements from 2000: Percent of Samples Exceeding the AB-411 Bathing Water Standards
5. Contamination Index and Relative Health Risk Ranking of Storm Drains Flowing into Santa Monica Bay for 2000
7. City of Los Angeles' Stormwater Hotline Response Procedures
Appendix 1. Council Resolution Number 00-0092
DOCID 00-0092

STATUS c

CHNGDATE 11/8/00

TITLE 1999-00 PROPOSED STORM DRAIN LOW DIVERSION PROG - CIP

AUTHOR CAO 0610-01876-0222

SUBJECT Req Ccl approve the 1999-00 proposed Storm Drain Low Flow Diversion Projects in the Stormwater Capital Improvement Program (CIP).

DATEREC 1/19/00

ACTIONS
1-19-00 - For ref
1-19-00 - Ref to EQ&WM & B&F Comts
1-20-00 - File to EQ&WM Comt Clik
2-10-00 - For ref - CLA - Req Ccl approval of Dry-weather Division Program
2-10-00 - Ref to EQ&WM Comt - to EQ&WM Comt Clik
2-29-00 - For ref - Transmittal from CLA / CAO / Bur of Sanitation relative to Dry-Weather Diversion Program
2-29-00 - Ref to EQ&WM Comt - to Comt Clik
6-6-00 - EQ&WM Comt rept ADOPTED, subject to the approval of the Mayor to:

1. ADOPT a dry-weather diversion policy for urban runoff that:
   a. Advocates voluntary diversion of drains that pose a significant potential to impact public health, with funding priorities based on ranking of those drains that have the highest potential to impact public health.
   b. Pursues capital and operating cost-sharing agreements with other entities and jurisdictions.
   c. Does not impact the efficient and safe operation of the City's wastewater system; and is consistent with the Contract Cities Wastewater Services Agreement(s).
   d. Considers source control measures as appropriate.

2. REVISE the 1999-00 Stormwater Capital Program to reflect the following dry-weather diversion priorities: Santa Monica Canyon, Palisades Park, Santa Ynez Canyon, Temescal Canyon, Venice Pavilion/Windward and North Westchester. Toward this goal:
   a. TRANSFER $2,590,000 from the following accounts within the General Fund No. 100, Dept 54:
      Account Title Amount
      P480 Imperial Hwy Storm Drain Low - $690,000
      Flow Diversion
      P481 North Westchester Storm Drain - $800,000
      Low Flow Diversion
      P482 Pulga Canyon Storm Drain Low - $1,100,000
      Flow Diversion
      b. Transfer $2,590,000 to new accounts within the Stormwater Pollution Abatement Fund, Fund No. 511, Dept 50, as follows:
      Account Title Amount
      New Santa Monica Canyon Storm Drain Low Flow Diversion - $870,000
      New Venice Pavilion Storm Drain Low Flow Diversion - $150,000
      New Temescal Canyon Storm Drain Low Flow Diversion - $370,000
      New Santa Ynez Canyon Storm Drain Low Flow Diversion - $600,000
Low Flow Diversion
New North Westchester Storm Drain - $600,000

Low Flow Diversion

c. TRANSFER $150,000 within the Stormwater Pollution Abatement Fund No. 511, Dept 50, from the Santa Monica
Canyon Low Flow Right of Way, Account P450, as follows:

Account Title Amount
New Temescal Canyon Storm Drain - $230,000

Low Flow Diversion

P446 CDS Project Westlake Area $120,000

3. DIRECT the Bureau of Sanitation to:

a. Seek cost-share funding agreements for capital as well as operation and maintenance costs from other jurisdictions for
each of the projects listed above.

b. Meet with Los Angeles County, State of California, and City of Santa Monica representatives to discuss the costs of the
dry-weather diversion projects, and to present for City Council consideration cost-share agreement(s) that fully recognize
the City's substantial financial contribution to these projects.

c. Report back on the status of negotiations to the Environmental Quality and Waste Management Committee within 90
days.

d. Establish and chair an interagency beach water quality advisory group to include the Bureau of Sanitation, the
Environmental Affairs Department, the Chief Legislative Analyst (CLA), the City Administrative Officer (CAO), the Los
Angeles County Department of Health Services, the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, and other
stakeholders as appropriate to: evaluate water quality data; make recommendations regarding future diversion projects,
beach water quality standards, monitoring methods, and sampling locations; and, conduct preliminary source control
assessments as appropriate.

e. Report back to the Environmental Quality and Waste Management Committee as necessary with recommendations on
whether the above list of priority low-flow diversion capital projects should be amended due to new data that
demonstrates that diverting other drains would have a more beneficial impact upon public health.

f. In conjunction with other City departments, as appropriate, continue public education and pollution source control
efforts to improve the water quality of storm drain runoff and minimize the need to divert additional drains in the future.

g. Establish a method of tracking and monitoring City and contract city dry-weather diversion projects diverted to the
City's wastewater treatment facilities, consistent with existing City practices, and develop standard agreement/permit
conditions to ensure that the interests of the City are appropriately protected.

h. Develop storm drain spill response procedures and emergency dry-weather diversion cut-off procedures as they pertain
to a dry-weather diversion program as a whole.

i. Report back to the Environmental Quality and Waste Management Committee regarding the status of the Pico-Kenter
storm drain, the Santa Monica Urban Runoff Recycling Facility (SMURRF), and project funding.

j. Instruct the Stormwater Management Division to develop and report back to the Environmental Quality and Waste
Management Committee with a program for expanding the development and implementation of stormwater pollution Best
Management Practices (BMPs); program to include, but not be limited to, creating a BMP data bank or clearinghouse,
compiling and sharing available data on the types and effectiveness of various BMPs. The data compiled and shared
should include all BMPs at City facilities and on City projects, as well as any data received from private developers
regarding BMPs installed as a result of the new Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) standards.

4. ESTABLISH a low-flow diversion period extending from April 1 through October 31.

5. AUTHORIZE the Director of the Bureau of Sanitation, to accept, on behalf of the City, the Los Angeles County
Regional Parks and Open Space District, Santa Monica Bay Competitive Grant award of up to $1,037,000 million for the
construction of the Santa Monica Canyon storm drain dry-weather diversion project and to execute all necessary grant
contracts, agreements, and amendments with the funding agency, subject to approval as to form and legality by the City
Attorney.
Council action is required.
10-30-00 - File to Cal Clk for placement on next available Cal agenda
11-3-00 - Communication ADOPTED
11-7-00 - File to EQ&WM Cont Clk OK
11-8-00 - File in Files

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PRINT-VIEW RECORD(S) -

Retrieval software: DB/Text WebPublisher, provided by INMAGIC

http://citycouncil.cityofla.org/dbtw-wpd/cfi/qbe1.htm

12/21/2000
Appendix 2. Draft Low-Flow Diversion Cost-Sharing Agreement between the City and County of Los Angeles.
This AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 2000, by and between the CITY OF LOS ANGELES ("Los Angeles") and COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ("County") (collectively referred to herein as the "Parties" or individually as "Party").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, County operates and maintains a storm drain system within the jurisdictional limits of Los Angeles, hereinafter referred to as the "Santa Monica Canyon Storm Drain”. The Santa Monica Canyon Storm Drain collects and conveys runoff water from within the Santa Monica Canyon and its tributaries, as shown in Exhibit A to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, polluted dry weather runoff discharging into Santa Monica Bay can be reduced by diverting the dry weather runoff to Los Angeles' sanitary sewer system for treatment at Los Angeles' Hyperion Treatment Plant; and

WHEREAS, Los Angeles has obtained from the United States Environmental Protection Agency a deviation from the provisions of 40 CFR 35.927-4 and 40 CFR 35.2130 to allow the diversion of dry weather runoff into the sanitary sewer system; and

WHEREAS, Los Angeles desires to construct a structure to divert the dry weather runoff from the Santa Monica Canyon Storm Drain to the sanitary sewer system; and

WHEREAS, County has constructed similar diversions from its storm drains at Ashland Avenue, Brooks Avenue, and Playa Del Rey, as shown in Exhibit B to this Agreement; and

WHEREAS, the drainage areas tributary to the Brooks Avenue and Playa Del Rey drains lie entirely within the jurisdictional limits of Los Angeles; and

WHEREAS, 5 percent of the developed drainage area tributary to the Ashland Avenue drain lies within the jurisdictional limits of Los Angeles, where the developed area is that portion of the total drainage area that is deemed to contribute polluted dry weather runoff; and

WHEREAS, the Parties mutually desire to share in the responsibilities and costs associated with the dry weather runoff diversions as described herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits to be derived by the Parties, of the mutual promises specified herein and of other good and valuable consideration, the Parties agree as follows:
A. Definitions

1. "Amalgamated System Sewerage System Charges" means the service charges paid by entities located outside of Los Angeles’ jurisdictional boundaries for wastewater discharged to Los Angeles’ sanitary sewer system, pursuant to the Service Agreement.

2. "Amalgamated System Sewerage Facilities Charges" means the charges, as determined in Section II.C of the Service Agreement, levied on new or expanding dischargers to recover the full cost of constructing wastewater system capacity to accommodate increases in wastewater discharge.

3. "CPI" means the Consumer Price Index, as published by the U.S. Department of Commerce or its successor agency, for the Los Angeles/Anaheim/Riverside metropolitan area.

4. "Fiscal Year" means the 12-month period beginning on July 1 of one calendar year and ending on June 30 of the following calendar year or any other 12-month period mutually agreed to by the Parties.

5. "General Fund Reimbursement Charge" means the charge levied pursuant to Section II.D of the Service Agreement for reimbursement of the costs of emergency response services that are provided to Los Angeles’ sanitary sewer system but are paid for by Los Angeles’ General Fund.

6. "Prime Rate" means the base rate on corporate loans posted by at least 75 percent of the nation’s 30 largest banks, as published in the Wall Street Journal or its successor publication.

7. "Santa Monica Canyon Diversion Facility" means the structure and equipment to be constructed by Los Angeles at the Santa Monica Canyon Storm Drain to divert the dry weather runoff to the sanitary sewer system.

8. "Service Agreement" means “Agreement Between Los Angeles and the City of Santa Monica for the Conveyance, Treatment and Disposal of Wastewater,” executed in April 1999, as shown in Exhibit C of the Agreement. Service Agreement is substantially similar to other agreements between Los Angeles and entities located outside of Los Angeles’ jurisdictional boundaries that allow the parties to divert dry weather runoff to Los Angeles’ sanitary sewer system for treatment at Los Angeles’ Hyperion Treatment Plant.
B. General

1. Los Angeles agrees to prepare the necessary plans and specifications, secure all necessary permits and administer the contract to construct the Santa Monica Canyon Diversion Facility.

2. Los Angeles shall be responsible for operating and maintaining the Santa Monica Canyon Diversion Facility including debris removal from the concrete berm constructed across the channel as part of the Diversion and for the replacement of equipment needed to keep the Santa Monica Diversion Facility in good working order. County shall be responsible for operating and maintaining the diversion facilities at its storm drains at Ashland Avenue, Brooks Avenue and Playa Del Rey and for the replacement of equipment needed to keep the diversion facilities in good working order. Los Angeles and County shall operate and maintain these facilities in a responsible manner and keep them in good condition and repair and shall operate the facilities in conformance with all federal, state and local regulations.

3. Los Angeles shall monitor the flow, biochemical oxygen demand, suspended solids and/or any other constituents in the diverted runoff that are included in the basis for the Amalgamated System Sewerage System Charges and General Fund Reimbursement Charges for the diversions at the Santa Monica Canyon Storm Drain and at the Ashland Avenue, Brooks Avenue and Playa Del Rey storm drains, pursuant to the Service Agreement. Los Angeles shall conduct the monitoring in the manner prescribed by the Service Agreement.

4. The diversion of runoff from the Santa Monica Canyon Storm Drain and from the storm drains at Ashland Avenue, Brooks Avenue and Playa Del Rey to the sanitary sewer system shall be prohibited during the period of November 1 through March 31 and shall otherwise be limited pursuant to the provisions of Section II.F of the Service Agreement.

C. Responsibility for Costs

1. The Parties shall not be responsible for paying Amalgamated System Sewerage Facilities Charges for the runoff diversions. Los Angeles and County shall not initiate or continue the diversion of runoff if any of the conditions occur that would cause Parties to pay Amalgamated System Sewerage Facilities Charges pursuant to Section II.F.4 of the Service Agreement.

2. Los Angeles County shall be responsible for annually paying the City of Los Angeles an amount (the "Annual Charge") to cover an estimated inequity in costs associated with the operation, maintenance, replacement, and testing duties assigned under Section B above. For the first Fiscal Year following execution of this Agreement, the Annual Charge shall be equal to $19,500. For each subsequent Fiscal Year, the Annual Charge shall be increased by the CPI. The Annual Charge will also encompass the County’s share of Amalgamated System Sewerage System Charges and General Fund Reimbursement Charges (See Exhibit ___ of
the Agreement). Following annual payment of the Annual Charge, it is projected that the County and City of Los Angeles will have equally shared the fiscal burden of the Santa Monica Canyon, Brooks, and Playa Del Rey diversions and the City of LA will be covering 5% of all costs associated with Ashland Avenue diversion. The Annual Charge may be revised upon mutual consent of both parties.

D. Invoice and Payment

1. Beginning in the year 2001, on or before the first day of November after the close of each Fiscal Year, Los Angeles shall submit an invoice to County for the Annual Charge as set forth in Section C.2. above.

2. County shall pay the invoice within 90 days.

3. Any payments that are late shall be subject to interest on the original amount due at the Prime Rate in effect when the payments first became due plus one (1) percent for payments that are 1 to 30 days late, the Prime Rate in effect when the payment first became due plus five (5) percent for payments 31 to 60 days late, and the Prime Rate in effect when the payment first became due plus ten (10) percent for payments more than 60 days late, not to exceed the maximum rate allowed by law.

E. Liability

1. The Parties shall be individually and separately liable for actions associated with their responsibilities under this Agreement. The City and County shall hold one another harmless for all liability associated with their individual responsibilities under this Agreement.

2. Any authorized representative of County shall have the right to inspect the Santa Monica Canyon Diversion Facility upon at least one day's prior written notice to Los Angeles. Any authorized representative of Los Angeles shall have the right to inspect the Brooks Avenue, Playa Del Rey and Ashland Avenue diversion facilities upon at least one day's prior written notice to County.

F. Term of Agreement

The term of this Agreement is thirty (30) years unless it is modified in writing by mutual consent of the Parties. During the unexpired term of this Agreement, but only after five years following the date of execution of the Agreement, either Party may request that the other Party negotiate, in good faith, modifications of the Agreement which the requesting Party believes are necessary because of any of the following changed circumstances:

1. There is a material change in the regulatory framework for stormwater or wastewater that renders one or more of the terms or conditions of the Agreement no longer be fair and equitable;
2. There is a proposed change in the physical configuration of any of the diversions at the Santa Monica Canyon Storm Drain and at the Ashland Avenue, Brooks Avenue and Playa Del Rey storm drains that the existing terms or conditions of the Agreement do not adequately address; and

3. There is a material change in the cost of diverting stormwater from one or more of the Santa Monica Canyon Storm Drain and the Ashland Avenue, Brooks Avenue and Playa Del Rey storm drains or in the financial framework of Los Angeles' wastewater conveyance and/or treatment system which either renders any of the terms or conditions of the Agreement to no longer be fair and equitable or creates a condition that the existing terms or conditions cannot accommodate.

G. Conflicts

1. Default

   a. Each of the following constitutes a “Default” by Los Angeles under this Agreement:

      (1) Los Angeles fails to construct, operate and maintain the Santa Monica Canyon Diversion Facility as set forth in this Agreement.

      (2) Los Angeles fails to perform or observe any term, covenant, or undertaking in this Agreement that it is to perform or observe and such failure continues for ninety (90) days after a notice of default is sent in the manner prescribed in Section I of this Agreement.

   b. Each of the following constitutes a “Default” by County under this Agreement:

      (1) County fails to operate and maintain the Brooks Avenue, Playa del Rey and Ashland Avenue diversion facilities as set forth in this Agreement.

      (2) County fails to pay any annual invoice, including any applicable interest, within 120 days of the due date.

      (3) County fails to perform or observe any term, covenant, or undertaking in this Agreement that it is to perform or observe and such failure continues for ninety (90) days after a notice of default is sent in the manner prescribed in Section I of this Agreement.

2. Remedies

   In the event of a Default, the Parties shall have the following rights and remedies:
a. Specific Performance.

The Parties agree and recognize that the rights and obligations set forth in this Agreement are unique and of such a nature as to be inherently difficult or impossible to value monetarily. If a Party does not perform in accordance with the specific wording of any of the provisions in this Agreement, an action at law for damages or other remedies at law would be wholly inadequate to protect the unique rights and interests of the other Parties to the Agreement. Accordingly, in any court controversy concerning this Agreement, the Agreement’s provisions will be enforceable in a court of equity by specific performance. This specific performance remedy is not exclusive and is in addition to any other remedy available to the Parties.

b. Cumulative Rights and Remedies.

The Parties do not intend that any right or remedy given to a Party on the breach of any provision under this Agreement be exclusive; each such right and remedy is cumulative and in addition to any other remedy provided in this Agreement or otherwise available at law or in equity. If a non-breaching Party fails to exercise or delays in exercising any right or remedy, the non-breaching Party does not thereby waive that right or remedy. Furthermore, no single or partial exercise of any right, power, or privilege precludes any further exercise of a right, power, or privilege granted by this Agreement or otherwise.

c. Attorney’s Fees.

In any adversarial proceedings among the Parties other than the dispute resolution procedure set forth below, the prevailing Party shall be entitled to recover their costs, including reasonable attorneys’ fees. If there is no clear prevailing Party, the Court or arbitrator shall determine the prevailing Party and provide for the award of costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees. In considering the reasonableness of any Party’s request for attorneys’ fees as the prevailing Party, the Court or arbitrator shall consider the quality, efficiency, and value of the legal services and similar/prevaling rate for comparable legal services in the local community.

H. Dispute Resolution

1. Each Party to this Agreement may submit any dispute related to or arising under this Agreement to non-binding mediation by delivering notice of the dispute to the other Party.

2. The notice of the dispute shall clearly describe the basis of the dispute and the sections of the Agreement under which the dispute arises.

3. Non-binding mediation shall be conducted by Judicial Arbitration Mediation Services (JAMS) or an equivalent mediation service agreed to by the disputing Parties.
4. Unless otherwise agreed, a mediator shall be appointed within forty-five (45) days of the date the notice of the dispute is delivered to hear the dispute and provide a written determination. The mediator shall be chosen jointly by the Parties. If the Parties cannot agree, the Los Angeles County Superior Court shall appoint the mediator. Employees or agents of the Parties are ineligible to serve as the mediator.

5. The mediation shall be held within ninety (90) days of the date the notice of the dispute is delivered.

6. Any statute of limitations applicable to any claims, rights, causes of action, suits, or liabilities of whatever kind or nature, in law, equity or otherwise, whether known or unknown, shall be tolled during the mediation process. For purposes of this section, the mediation process shall commence upon the service of the notice(s) of the dispute to the other Party. For purposes of this Section, the mediation process shall be deemed complete ten (10) days after service of the mediator’s written notice of the conclusion of the mediation.

I. Notice

Any notices or payments required by this Agreement shall be sent or delivered to the following representatives of the Parties:

City of Los Angeles:

City of Los Angeles
Bureau of Sanitation
433 S. Spring Street, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90014
Attention: Financial Management

County of Los Angeles:

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
900 S. Fremont Av.
Alhambra, CA 91802
Attention: Watershed Management

The Parties may, upon written notice, add or substitute representatives or addresses.

ATTEST: 

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

12/27/00
Appendix 3. Beach Water Quality Advisory Group (BWQAG) Meeting Minutes
BEACH WATER QUALITY ADVISORY GROUP  
Meeting Minutes: April 27, 2000

ATTENDEES

Melinda Bartlett, EAD  
Steve Fleischli, BayKeeper  
Vince Varsh, BOS  
Mike Mullin, SMD  
John Dorsey, SMD  
Olivia Aceves-Vallelunga, CAO  
Ing-Yih Cheng, EMD  
Mitzy Taggart, Heal the Bay  
Gary Lee Moore, SMD  
Bill DePoto, LA County DPW

BACKGROUND

Gary stated that this group will provide a significant forum information exchange and stakeholder input on low-flow diversions and related water quality issues.

Mike Mullin presented highlights of the Low Flow Ranking Report, data collected during the summer of 1999, and ranking of the potential storm drain diversions to date. The group agreed with the approach of using water quality measurements to rank the drains. All agreed that additional data will increase our confidence that the worst drains will be diverted first. Additional comments include:

- We need to ensure that the number of water samples analyzed during monitoring will be sufficient to state that a beach adjacent a drain has a water quality problem (Olivia).
- We need to better understand the variability of shoreline water quality as related to changing oceanographic conditions (Mike).
- All drains discussed in the Joint Report on LFD Policy should be diverted, then look at others in the Bay that might pose water quality problems (Steve).
- It is important to know not only the quality of effluent discharged from the drain, but also the quality of water in the mixing zone where people swim despite warning signs (group).

Mike then presented the LFD monitoring program that began during April 2000. All members of the committee implied that the monitoring plan now being conducted is appropriate. Mitzy questioned why the program included sample sites positioned 50 yards up- and down-coast from the drain. These locations
were based on current LA Co. DHS stations. The ensuing discussion focused on how close should the shoreline sampling points be to a drain. Distances measured by various agencies range from 0 to 50 yds. Heal the Bay feels that sampling 50 yds away from the drain produces data with high variability and poor for public health decisions. They have recommended to sample at a distance of 25 yds to place a person within visual range of a beach closure or warning sign. Mitzy Taggart reported that this issue is being discussed among members of the State’s Water Quality Task Force (Monitoring & Reporting subcommittee), and that they are trying to reach a consensus on the best distance to site a shoreline sampling point relative to a storm drain outlet. Results from the ongoing dispersion study will help answer this question.

Several other recommendations were made:
- For the undiverted drains, monitor priority pollutants in a composite sample at least once per month to characterize chemical pollutants in runoff (Ing-Yih).
- Send data on potential pollutant loading at Hyperion to Sanitation’s Industrial Waste Management Division (Vince).
- Maintain 50 yard stations until more information is available (group).

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING

1. Results of ongoing Summer 2000 data collected to date (Mullin)
2. LFD construction schedule and progress (Moore)
3. SCCWRP presentation on Santa Monica Bay studies (SCCWRP)
4. Statistically assessing water quality data (Weisberg)
5. Report from the State Water Quality Committee (Taggart)
6. Proposed changes to monitoring (committee)

NEXT MEETING DATE

June 8th, 1:00 pm, SMD conference room (650 S. Spring, 7th Floor). Parking will be validated for lot at SW corner of Main and 6th St.

cc: Attendees
   Barb Garrett, CLA
   Mark Gold, Heal the Bay
   Steve Weisberg, SCCWRP
   Jack Petralia, LA Co DHS
   Judy Wilson, BOS
   James Langley, BOS
Attendees

Melinda Bartlett, EAD  Ing-Yih Cheng, EMD
Vince Varsh, BOS  Mitzy Taggart, Heal the Bay
Mike Mullin, SMD  Gary Lee Moore, SMD
John Dorsey, SMD  Drew Ackerman, SCCWRP
Jim Lissner, Hermosa Beach  Donley Falkenstien, Hermosa Beach
Jack Petralia, LA Co DHS

Low Flow Diversion (LFD) Construction Update (Gary)

Thornton Ave LFD is now operating; Bel Air Bay Club should be on-line this month. Santa Monica Canyon is at the 90% design stage.

Report – State Water Quality Committee (Mitzy)

Committee still reaching consensus on recommended distance to sample near a flowing storm drain – 25 vs. 50 yards. Will try to resolve at next meeting, June 22nd, at SCCWRP.

SCCWRP Plume Dispersion Studies (Drew)

- Report on results to date of hydrodynamic studies around four storm drains in Santa Monica Bay (Malibu Creek, Santa Monica Canyon, Pulga Canyon, Pico-Kenter).
- Will merge results with those from an ongoing bacterial degradation study to predict concentrations with distance from a drain.
- Dye used to track plumes.
- Short-term tests (Plug flows)
  - fluorescein dye loaded into drain effluent.
  - sampled at 25, 50, 100 m from drain mouth; variable sampling frequency.
  - Velocity and dispersion easily determined, variable under different physical conditions.
Dye hugged shoreline, but did protrude seaward in rip-tide zones.

- Long-term tests (6 hr injections)
  - Performed at Santa Monica and Pulga Canyons (3 times at each site).
  - Injected 1 liter of red rhodamine dye into drain over 6 hr period.
  - Sampled at 46 stations between 50 m up-coast, 400 m down-coast.
  - Steady state developed
    - ~10X dilution between drain and wave wash; ~10X between wave wash and 50 m.

- Data will be used to build predictive model of bacterial distribution along beach given various oceanographic conditions.

**Summer 2000 Monitoring (Mike)**

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) document for collecting samples at the drain locations was distributed and discussed (Attached); methods were accepted by the group.

During discussion of drain locations, the group noted that lifeguard towers are positioned on or adjacent several drain structures. If drains are flowing they should be posted with warning signs (Jack to look into this). Thus, there are conflicting policies at play: don’t swim near a flowing drain, but do swim near a lifeguard tower. We will ask the lifeguards to join our committee to discuss this and other issues (John will contact guards).

Jim suggested that when a drain enters the design and construction phase of the project, that a sign be posted announcing to the public about the project, and that runoff will no longer be entering the ocean by a certain date.

Results of the current monitoring (four sampling days to date) were distributed and discussed (attached, ledger-sized Excel spreadsheet). Highlights were:

- Bathing water standards in mixing zones were exceeded mainly at Castlerock, Santa Ynez Canyon, Temescal Canyon, Santa Monica Canyon, and Imperial drains.
- Outside the mixing zones, bathing water standards were exceeded mainly at 50-yds south at Castlerock, Santa Ynez Canyon, Marquez, and Santa Monica Canyon drains.
- Shoreline sampling at Venice Pavilion needs to be coordinated with times when effluent is pumped to the ocean.

Regarding the Venice Pavilion drain, Mike will check with sanitation personnel to coordinate pumping times for sampling. He also will determine if pumping can coincide with those hours where beach use by swimmers is low (e.g. nighttime).

The Environmental Monitoring Division took over the LFD sampling program for undiverted drains beginning Labor Day.
Open Items
1. Jim Lissner and Donley Falkenstein (Hermosa Beach citizens) made a recommendation to focus attention to diverting Ballona Creek to Hyperion for treatment during the dry season. Flow from the creek is a major source of pollution to Santa Monica Bay. Water enthusiasts (e.g. swimmers and boaters) are exposed to water from Ballona Creek. Hyperion can handle the flows:
   - Hyperion now treats ~370 MGD.
   - Drains now being considered for diversion total ~7 MGD or 2% of the Hyperion flow.
   - Ballona Creek would add another 10-15 MGD, or 3-4% of the Hyperion flow.
   - Hyperion’s 450 MGD daily design capacity could handle the additional flow from Ballona Creek.
Given these figures, the City should consider diverting Ballona Creek. Tourism will be boosted by eliminating the public health threat from this and other drain flows during the dry season.

2. Gary announced that the City Council adopted the Low-Flow Diversion Recommendations jointly produced by the Bureau of Sanitation, CAO, CLA (attached).

Summary of Action Items
1. John Dorsey – Contact LA Co. Lifeguards to attend BWQAG meetings.
2. Mike Mullin – Find out about coordinating Venice Pavilion pumping schedule.
3. Jack Petralia – Find out about posting warning signs around flowing drains.

Next Meeting Date

July 27th, 1:00 pm, SMD conference room (650 S. Spring, 7th Floor).
Parking will be validated for lot at SW corner of Main and 6th St.

cc: Attendees
   Barb Garrett, CLA
   Mark Gold, Heal the Bay
   Steve Weisberg, SCCWRP
   Jack Petralia, LA Co DHS
   Judy Wilson, BOS
   James Langley, BOS
Low Flow Diversion (LFD) Construction Update

Thorton Ave LFD began operation June 5, 2000. Bay Club LFD needs air conditioning for instrumentation. Palisades Park LFD is being constructed. Santa Monica Canyon LFD will be going out to bid in 8 weeks. Contractors must bid on two different construction scenarios. One is to build Santa Monica Canyon LFD and Venice Pavilion LFD so that economy of scale may be realized. The other scenario is to build the Santa Monica Canyon LFD alone because more time may be needed to evaluate the water quality related to the Venice Pavilion storm drain. Construction of Santa Monica Canyon LFD will create a traffic issue along Entrada St., adding to the existing traffic problems related to the ongoing sewer construction project along PCH. BOE is taking steps to minimize traffic impacts. Wayne Mohr and John Dorsey will work with the Council District 11 regarding public outreach and notification.

Report on Action Items

Captain Angus Alexander is the L.A. County Lifeguards' representative on the BWQAG Committee.

The operation and discharge from the Venice Pavilion SD at Windward Ave. will be evaluated by Mike and Steve McQuay from WCSD before the next meeting.

Jack Petralia from L.A. Co. Dept. of Health Services reported that the storm drains flowing into Santa Monica Bay are posted. Angus mentioned that the
Chief Lifeguard has emphasized to the lifeguards the importance of diligently posting the warning signs.

Due to the old age of the Windward Ave. Pumping Plant that intermittently discharges to the Venice Pavilion storm drain, Sanitation staff are concerned that modifications to the pumping plant’s operation might affect its reliability during dry and wet weather.

Summer 2000 Monitoring

Results of the current monitoring were distributed and discussed. Highlights were:

- Drain samples exceed bathing water standards from 75 to 100% of the time.
- In the mixing zone, bathing water standards were exceeded at the following drains: Castlerock (100%), Santa Ynez Canyon (58%), Marquez (17%), Pulga Canyon (50%), Temescal Canyon (92%), Santa Monica Canyon (100%), and Imperial Highway (25%).
- 50-yds. north of the mixing zones, bathing water standards were exceeded at the Santa Ynez Canyon (8%), and Santa Monica Canyon (25%).
- 50-yds. south of the mixing zones, bathing water standards were exceeded at Castlerock (42%), Temescal Canyon (17%), and Santa Monica Canyon (58%).
- Enterococcus were the primary reason for exceedences at the 50-yd north and 50-yd south locations.

Melinda mentioned that beach pollution from the Imperial Hwy storm drain may be coming from food service companies near the airport.

Temescal Canyon Investigation

SMD inspectors with the help of engineers, and scientists are developing a study plan to start identifying sources of bacteria in Temescal Canyon. Sampling with assistance from WCSD will begin as soon as study plan is complete. Laboratory testing will be done by EMD.

Recommendations

The group agreed with the recommendation to:

1. Move forward with the combined Santa Monica Canyon and Venice Pavilion LFDs as outlined above.

2. Move forward with design of the Temescal Canyon LFD while the source identification study continues.
Summary of Action Items

2. Mike Mullin – Update on Venice Pavilion.
3. Mike Mullin – Update on Temescal Canyon Investigation.

Next Meeting Date

October 5th, 1:00 pm, SMD conference room (650 S. Spring, 7th Floor).
Parking will be validated for lot at SW corner of Main and 6th St.

cc: Attendees
   Barb Garrett, CLA
   Mark Gold, Heal the Bay
   Steve Weisberg, SCCWRP
   Jack Petralia, LA Co DHS
   Judy Wilson, BOS
   James Langley, BOS
STORMWATER
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

BEACH WATER QUALITY ADVISORY GROUP
Meeting Minutes: October 5, 2000

Attendees
Shari Kuroki, EAD
Julie M. Barr, Calif. CoastKeeper
Andrea Mills, OARS
Mitzy Taggart, Heal the Bay
Capt. Angus Alexander, LA Co. Lifeguards
Steve Weisberg, SCCWRP
Mike Mullin, SMD
Gary Lee Moore, SMD
John Dorsey, SMD

Low Flow Diversion (LFD) Construction Update
Santa Monica Canyon LDF sent out for construction bids.

Summer 2000 Monitoring
Results of monitoring to date were distributed and discussed. Key points were:
- Temescal Canyon and Imperial Highway sent to Engineering for design.
- Further sampling and discussion needed for Castlerock, Marquez, North Westchester.
- Venice Pavilion pump station old, therefore connecting to sewer more complicated than previously envisioned; special study required to determine flow patterns at discharge point for this drain.
- Committee questioned if sampling techniques in the mixing zone were similar between this monitoring and studies done for the surf zone dispersion project conducted by Heal the Bay and SCCWRP. (Action item: Dorsey checked with EMD on sampling methods; according to Ron Cressey, sampling at mixing zones was the same as that conducted at all other shoreline stations sampled by EMD personnel.)

Temescal Canyon Investigation
An investigation of key sources of bacteria from the Temescal Canyon watershed began August. The goal of this investigation is to determine if any conspicuous sources of coliforms or enterococcus exist within the watershed. The study designed called for 10 sites to be monitored biweekly for the remainder of the dry
season. Single grab samples will be tested for total coliforms, E. coli, enterococcus, and ammonia. After two months of sampling, data will be assessed for patterns leading to final source identification work.

Special Environmental Projects – Bacteriological TMDL

Steve Weisberg described TMDL projects being done by SCCWRP, the City of Los Angeles and the RWQCB:

- Die-off study –
  - Series of experiments manipulating salinity, UV light, and coliform concentrations.
  - Coliform concentrations measured over time.
  - Concentrations began diminishing in about one day, could remain elevated for three.
- Historical assessment of shoreline bacteriological data –
  - About the same number of exceedances between dry and wet weather.
  - Mother’s Beach and Malibu Surfrider Beach with greatest number of exceedances.
- Proposed wet weather work –
  - Build model of coliform densities washing from various land use areas.
  - Link with die-off models and flow levels.
  - Predict potential shoreline impacts.
  - Focus source control efforts on land use areas with greatest problems.
  - First storm - sample 12 times/storm/landuse area, 15 sites/landuse.
  - Second storm – repeat 7 of the 15 sites/landuse area.

Open

Cabrillo Beach: Rec & Park doing bacterial sampling along shoreline, but getting many measurements with ">" values. What can be done? Committee recommended that the test lab (EMD) increase the upper limit for the dilution series.

Cabrillo Beach: Heal the Bay meeting with Army Corps of engineers, Port of Los Angeles, on feasibility of installing tidal gates into the Cabrillo Breakwater to enhance water circulation along the inner Cabrillo Beach.

Next Meeting Date

November 2nd, 1:00 pm, SMD conference room (650 S. Spring, 7th Floor). Parking will be validated for lot at SW corner of Main and 6th St.
Attendees

Shari Kuroki, EAD
Mike Mullin, SMD
Andrea Mills, OARS
Mitzy Taggart, Heal the Bay
Angie Bera, BayKeeper
John Dorsey, SMD
Capt. Angus Alexander, LA Co. Lifeguards
Karin Christie, EAD
Jack Petralia, LACDHS
Ron Cressey, EMD
Gary Lee Moore, SMD
James Alamillo, Heal the Angie
Mark Gold, Heal the Bay
John Foxworthy, Port of LA
Melinda Bartlett, EAD

Low Flow Diversion (LFD) Construction Update

Santa Monica Canyon LDF out for construction bids; includes Venice Pavilion.
Temescal Canyon and Imperial Highway sent to Bureau of Engineering for design.

Summer 2000 Monitoring

Results of monitoring to date were distributed (tables and figures) and discussed by Mike Mullin. Key points were:

- 137 samples were collected at 9 drains from April 6 through September 20, 2000.
- The relative health risk rankings indicated that Santa Monica Canyon had the worst runoff ranking followed by Santa Ynez Canyon, Temescal Canyon, Imperial Highway, Pulga Canyon, Castlerock, and Marquez.
- AB411 standards were exceeded most frequently in the mixing zones of all drains (ave = 52%, range = 6-100%)
- At 50 yds either up- or downcoast, standards were exceeded most frequently at Santa Monica Canyon (88%) followed by Santa Ynez Canyon (70%), Castlerock (53%), North Westchester (19%), Temescal Canyon (18%), and Marquez and Pulga Canyon (both at 6%); Imperial Highway only had exceedances in its mixing zone.
• Castlerock and Santa Ynez Canyon discharge into rocky shoreline; considering doing a dispersion study at Santa Ynez next dry season to see if runoff-contaminated water reaches swimming/surfing areas.

• Doing a source control study in Temescal Canyon watershed; Mark Gold recommended not wasting time on these sorts of studies since bacterial concentrations tend to be highly variable, ephemeral.

• Bacterial counts have dropped at Pulga Canyon since construction of new sewers was completed.

Based on ranking and meeting standards, the following recommendations were made to, and accepted by, the committee:

1. Continue with the construction schedule for the Santa Monica Canyon Low Flow Diversion (LFD) structure and Venice Pavilion LFD

2. Proceed with design and construction of the Temescal Canyon LFD structure.
   • Runoff drains to swimming beach, exceedances in and outside of mixing zone.

3. Proceed with design and construction of the Imperial Highway LFD structure in lieu of North Westchester.
   • Runoff drains to swimming beach.
   • Mixing zone is intertidal so people directly exposed to undiluted runoff, had exceedances.
   • North Westchester mixing zone offshore.

A summary of the monitoring and recommendations will be included in a report to the City Council's Environmental Quality and Waste Management Committee in January. Members of the BWQAG committee will receive drafts of the report for their review and comment.

Cabrillo Beach Investigation and Actions

Melinda Bartlett presented results (tables, figures) of the City's investigations and follow-up actions regarding water quality problems at the Cabrillo Inner Beach.

• Beach with history of elevated densities of indicator bacteria; often closed when counts exceed County's standards.

• Bird droppings suspected as prime source of bacterial contamination; other sources include rotting organic matter, occasional discarded soiled diapers.

• Beach with poor water circulation.

• Grid work of braided line supported by tall poles positioned 60 ft apart was constructed September 16th, will remain in place over this winter.

• Bacterial counts dropped after grid was established.

• Monitoring will continue.

During the discussion of this project, Mark Gold pointed out that bacterial counts typically drop during winter months, so don’t reach conclusions until more
Appendix 4. Drain and Beach Water Quality Measurements from 2000: Percent of Samples Exceeding the AB-411 Bathing Water Standards
<table>
<thead>
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<th>DRAIN</th>
<th>Castleroel</th>
<th>Santa Ynez Canyon</th>
<th>Marquez</th>
<th>Pulga Canyon</th>
<th>Temescal Canyon</th>
<th>Santa Monica Canyon</th>
<th>Venice Pavilion</th>
<th>North Westchester</th>
<th>Imperial Highway</th>
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<td>400</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<td>% AB-411</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<td>94%</td>
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<td>7.992</td>
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City of Los Angeles Low-Flow Diversion Monitoring of Undiverted Drains 2000

SUMMARY 1 1/1010 6:21 PM
### City of Los Angeles Low-Flow Diversion Monitoring of Undiverted Drains 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Castlerock</th>
<th>Santa Ynez Canyons</th>
<th>Marquesas</th>
<th>Pulga Canyons</th>
<th>Terminal Canyons</th>
<th>Santa Monica Canyons</th>
<th>Venice Paliadn</th>
<th>North Westchester</th>
<th>Imperial Hillsides</th>
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</table>

### Summary

- Castlerock: SYC, Santa Ynez Canyons: Marquesas, Pulga Canyons, Terminal Canyons: SMC, Santa Monica Canyons, VPL: Venice Paliadn, NW: North Westchester, and IH: Imperial Hillsides
- DHN = 1 point for sample from undiverted drain flow, WT = composite of 5 sequential grab samples from the monitoring zone of the drain flow and the wastewater, 50% = 1 sequential grab sample from 50 yards north of drain, and 50% = 1 sequential grab sample from 50 yards south of drain.
- TOt = total color, ECQ = EC col., and EN = E. coli. Units are in mg/L.
- LACOS: Beach Closure Standards. For a single sample: TOt > 10,000 or ECQ > 400 or EN > 104 or ECQ/TOt > 0.1 or TOt > 1,000.

**Question 1**: Call Mike Mulligan at (213) 647-8891.
Appendix 5. Contamination Index and Relative Health Risk Ranking of Storm Drains Flowing into Santa Monica Bay for 2000
### RELATIVE HEALTH RISK RANKING OF STORM DRAINS ENTERING SANTA MONICA BAY: 2000 DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drain</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>flow (CFS)</th>
<th>total coliforms (CFU/100 ml.)</th>
<th>E.coli (CFU/100 ml.)</th>
<th>Enterococcus (CFU/100 ml.)</th>
<th>T:E total coliforms (persons/100 mL)</th>
<th>beach usage (persons/day)</th>
<th>RHR</th>
<th>avg RHR</th>
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<td>1600</td>
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**RHR** = flow x E.coli x 1/(T:E) x beach usage

LFD RANK 2000a 12/26/00 12:49 PM
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<th>drain</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>flow (CFS)</th>
<th>total coliforms (CFU/100 ml)</th>
<th>E.coli (CFU/100 ml)</th>
<th>Enterococcus (CFU/100 ml)</th>
<th>beach usage (persons/ft/day)</th>
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<th>avg RHR</th>
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| Pulga Canyon           | APR-WK 1| 0.8881     | 4,400                         | 100                | 100                        | 44                          | 0.497 | 1.003   |       |
|                        | APR-WK 2| 0.7125     | 4,100                         | 1,000              | 200                        | 4                           | 0.497 | 0.230   |       |
|                        | MAY-WK 3| 0.4156     | 6,300                         | 1,000              | 100                        | 6                           | 0.725 | 47.826  |       |
|                        | JUN-WK 4| 0.2092     | 1,000                         | 1,000              | 100                        | 1                           | 0.725 | 151.644 |       |
|                        | JUL-WK 1| 0.7656     | 5,200                         | 1,000              | 100                        | 7                           | 0.725 | 75.942  |       |
|                        | JUL-WK 2| 0.2324     | 3,000                         | 1,000              | 200                        | 3                           | 1.141 | 88.391  |       |
|                        | JUL-WK 3| 0.3463     | 4,100                         | 1,000              | 100                        | 4                           | 1.141 | 96.380  |       |
|                        | JUL-WK 4| 0.2615     | 12,000                        | 300                | 100                        | 4                           | 1.141 | 2.237   |       |
|                        | AUS-WK 1| 0.4716     | 5,700                         | 100                | 20                         | 57                          | 0.198 | 0.843   |       |
|                        | AUG-WK 2| 0.9570     | 4,100                         | 200                | 100                        | 21                          | 0.198 | 9.514   |       |
|                        | AUG-WK 4| 0.3349     | 9,300                         | 300                | 520                        | 31                          | 0.330 | 0.309   |       |
|                        | SEP-WK 1| 0.4593     | 6,100                         | 100                | 100                        | 61                          | 0.410 | 0.309   |       |
|                        | SEP-WK 3| 0.7874     | 4,000                         | 100                | 10                         | 40                          | 0.410 | 0.807   | 40    |

| Temescal Canyon        | APR-WK 1| 0.3167     | 82,000                        | 100                | 630                        | 820                         | 0.407 | 0.019   |       |
|                        | APR-WK 2| 0.4696     | 31,000                        | 630                | 330                        | 49                          | 0.497 | 2.988   |       |
|                        | MAY-WK 2| 1.1000     | 26,000                        | 1,000              | 2,400                      | 26                          | 0.449 | 18.996  |       |
|                        | MAY-WK 3| 0.2083     | 410,000                       | 9,400              | 26,000                     | 44                          | 0.449 | 20.159  |       |
|                        | MAY-WK 4| 0.2083     | 410,000                       | 9,400              | 26,000                     | 44                          | 0.449 | 20.159  |       |
|                        | MAY-WK 5| 35,000     | 1,000                         | 2,000              | 8,000                      | 35                          | 0.497 | 20.159  |       |
|                        | JUN-WK 1| 0.4302     | 88,000                        | 2,000              | 7,200                      | 44                          | 0.725 | 14.176  |       |
|                        | JUN-WK 2| 0.1201     | 660,000                       | 3,100              | 44,000                     | 223                         | 0.725 | 1.104   |       |
|                        | JUN-WK 3| 0.0957     | 260,000                       | 18,000             | 14,000                     | 14                          | 0.725 | 51.875  |       |
|                        | JUL-WK 1| 0.4849     | 120,000                       | 1,000              | 13,000                     | 120                         | 1.141 | 4.610   |       |
|                        | JUL-WK 2| 0.2133     | 60,000                        | 12,000             | 16,000                     | 5                           | 1.141 | 584.005 |       |
|                        | JUL-WK 3| 0.6357     | 42,000                        | 6,300              | 1,600                      | 7                           | 1.141 | 685.434 |       |
|                        | JUL-WK 4| 0.2137     | 170,000                       | 4,100              | 4,900                      | 4                           | 1.141 | 24.113  |       |
|                        | AUG-WK 1| 0.3937     | 37,000                        | 3,100              | 1,600                      | 12                          | 1.019 | 104.204 |       |
|                        | AUG-WK 2| 0.9351     | 84,000                        | 2,000              | 1,700                      | 4                           | 1.019 | 45.374  |       |
|                        | AUG-WK 4| 0.2665     | 16,000                        | 520                | 5,200                      | 31                          | 1.019 | 2.237   |       |
|                        | SEP-WK 1| 0.1048     | 30,000                        | 2,000              | 1,600                      | 15                          | 0.410 | 5.730   | 104   |

| Santa Monica Canyon    | APR-WK 1| 5.0000     | 13,000                        | 980                | 300                        | 13                          | 1.465 | 649.370 |       |
|                        | APR-WK 2| 4.9111     | 14,000                        | 2,800              | 400                        | 5                           | 1.465 | 4849.476|       |
|                        | MAY-WK 2| 4.0000     | 7,400                         | 1,000              | 860                        | 7                           | 1.597 | 863.243 |       |
|                        | MAY-WK 5| 5.0750     | 12,000                        | 3,100              | 100                        | 4                           | 1.597 | 4865.760|       |
|                        | JUN-WK 1| 7,400      | 1,000                         | 100                | 7                          | 2.058                       |      |         |       |

RHR = flow x E.coli x beach usage / T:E

LFD-RANK-2000a 12/26/00 12:49 PM
# Relative Health Risk Ranking of Storm Drains Entering Santa Monica Bay: 2000 Data

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<th>Drain</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Total Coliforms (CFU/100 mL)</th>
<th>E.coli (CFU/100 mL)</th>
<th>Enterococcus (CFU/100 mL)</th>
<th>T.E</th>
<th>Total Coliforms/E.coli</th>
<th>Beach Usage (persons/liday)</th>
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LFD-RANK 2000a 12/26/00 12:49 PM  RHR = flow x E.coli x 1/(T.E) x beach usage
## Temescal Canyon Source Identification Study

**Stormwater Management Division**

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## Temescal Canyon Source Identification Study

**Stormwater Management Division**

### Enterococcus (MPN/100mL)

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*groundwater sampled between TC-1 and TC-3 on 10/10/00; Total Coliform <100; E.coli: <100; Entero: <100; NH3: 0.44

**Due to difficulty in obtaining a sample uncontaminated by tide, the TC-10 sampling station was relocated to a M/H upstream from its original location**

1. Note: No Sample due to High Tide
2. Note: No Sample due to Outlet Being Plugged by Sand
3. Note: No Sample due to Water Being Stagnant
4. Note: No Sample due to No Flow

11/09/00 DG
Appendix 7. City of Los Angeles' Stormwater Hotline Response Procedures
I. OBJECTIVES:

A. To receive calls from the public, and City, County, State and federal agencies and provide the necessary technical information and/or service relating to stormwater management and education and the protection of the storm drains of the City of Los Angeles and Waters of the State.

B. To facilitate mitigation of emergency spills threatening the City’s storm drain system and Waters of the State and/or disposal of wastes abandoned on the public right-of-way.

C. To assist local, State and federal regulatory agencies in investigating suspect or known perpetrators of environmental crimes and/or receive information regarding violators of Sec. 64.30 and other pertinent sections of the Los Angeles Municipal Code.

D. To make the proper notifications of releases of hazardous materials, including oil, to impacted agencies.

II. PROCEDURE FOR RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR DISPOSAL OF ABANDONED WASTES ON THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY OR NOTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY SPILLS (FOR DUTY OFFICER ONLY)

A. During regular business hours (7:00 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.):

1. Calls are received by the Duty Officer at the hotline number (800) 974-9794, (when option 1 of the voice mail is selected) or directly from (213) 847-4852 or 485-1776. Callers may be private citizens, or representatives of City Departments, Los Angeles County Public Works, Los Angeles County Fire Department, State and federal agencies.

2. Information regarding spills is faxed by State Office of Emergency Services (OES) to the City Hall Communications Operator who, in turn, faxes the information to the Duty Officer.

3. Written referrals from State, federal, and local enforcement agencies are received via fax or mail by the Duty Officer.

4. The Duty Officer writes down caller’s name and phone number, time and date of call, nature of the call and other pertinent information on the Initial Call Worksheet (See Sample Worksheet in Appendix).

5. The Duty Officer inputs information from the worksheet, referrals, or faxes into Initial Call Worksheet of the Call Log-in Database. (See copy of Worksheet and Protocol for Call Log-in Entry System in Appendix). The call is automatically assigned a call ID number by the computer.

6. The Duty Officer determines if the incident called in is within City of Los Angeles territory.
   a. If the call is outside the City’s jurisdiction, the following protocol is followed:
      i. The Duty Officer calls L.A. County Public Works hotline (800) 303-0003 or the appropriate city to report the incident of abandoned waste or spills affecting the public right-of-way or threatening the storm drain system.
      ii. The Duty Officer then contacts the complainant/caller and informs the complainant that the details of the incident have been relayed to another agency for action.
      iii. The Duty Officer updates the Call Log-in database to reflect referral made and receiving agency’s response.
   b. If the call is within the City of Los Angeles’s jurisdiction, the following protocol is followed:
      i. The Duty Officer determines from the caller if the nature of the abandoned waste or
spilled material is unknown or suspected hazardous.

For Materials of Unknown Nature or Suspected Hazardous

a. If the nature of the material is unknown or is suspected to be hazardous, the Duty Officer notifies the Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Haz Mat Division (Health Haz Mat) at telephone number (213) 890-4317 to request a hazcat, a quick method of characterizing the hazards of a material outside of a laboratory environment.

b. The Duty Officer ascertains from caller if there are any identifying marks or labels on abandoned containers or if there are any witnesses to the abandonment. If so, the Duty Officer notifies the Los Angeles Police Department, Environmental Crimes Unit (LAPD) at (213) 485-4011, in order that an investigation, if deemed necessary by LAPD, may be conducted.

c. The Duty Officer awaits callback from Health Haz Mat to obtain results of hazcat.

d. When Duty Officer receives callback from Health Haz Mat and material or waste is confirmed non-hazardous, the Duty Officer calls the appropriate agency for cleanup and/or disposal of the material. The Duty Officer follows the response protocol for non-hazardous material on page 4.

e. If the callback from Health Haz Mat confirms that material is hazardous and/or identifies the material, the Duty Officer obtains answers to the following questions from the Health Haz Mat Specialist who performed the hazcat:
   - Is there a responsible party who can be required by Health Haz Mat to be liable for cleanup and disposal?
   - Is public health and safety threatened by the incident, necessitating an immediate cleanup?
   - Is there an imminent threat to the City's storm drain system or the receiving waters or has either one been already impacted?
   - What is the extent and type of cleanup necessary?
   - Are there precautions to be exercised by responding inspectors?

f. The Duty Officer notifies all impacted agencies as listed below:
   - For discharges affecting Los Angeles County (L.A.County) storm drain system, notify L.A. County Public Works Hotline at (800) 300-0003 or L.A.County Flood Control Emergency number (818) 458-4357.
   - For discharges affecting the Waters of the State, notify:
     State Department of Fish and Game at (310) 590-5132
     Regional Water Quality Control Board at (213) 266-7615
     United States Coast Guard, Marine State Office (Long Beach) for releases affecting any navigable waterway, including tributaries.
   - For abandoned wastes and spills occurring within railroad property, notify:
     Santa Fe Railroad Emergency at (800) 285-2164
     Southern Pacific Railroad Emergency at (300) 873-3749
or Southern Pacific Railroad Haz Mat at (310) 490-7045
Metrorail at (213) 244-7085

3. Once it is determined by the Duty Officer that an immediate response or mitigation is necessary due to:
   1) the imminent hazard to public health and safety, or
   2) entry of pollutants into the storm drain system that may compromise the integrity of the system or impair the beneficial uses of the receiving waters,
the Duty Officer then contacts the City's emergency response contractor, Rollins Environmental at (800) 326-9176, ext. 226 to request for an emergency cleanup. The Duty Officer relates all the pertinent details of the incident that will be helpful in effecting the cleanup such as the following:
   • the identity or type of material
   • the incident location
   • approximate area (in square feet, yards, etc.) of contamination if material has been spilled onto the street, sidewalk, alley, or gutter, the catch basin
   • storm drain line or Waters of the State affected
   • the number of containers and individual volumes of each container
   • the mode of cleanup that may be necessary
   • the names of contact persons (i.e., responding inspectors, Health Haz Mat specialist, Duty Officer)
   • any precautionary measures specified by Health Haz Mat

h. The Duty Officer obtains an estimated time of arrival (ETA) and confirmation of response from Rollins Environmental Services and notifies Health Haz Mat of the ETA.

i. The Duty Officer dispatches two Industrial Waste Inspectors (designated first and second responders for the day), to the incident location in order that they may investigate the incident, perform source or responsible party identification, supervise the cleanup, and facilitate communication between the City and all other affected agencies. The Duty Officer then gives them a printout of the Call Log-in Report and briefs them on information obtained from Health Haz Mat and Rollins Environmental Services.

j. If the release is of reportable quantity, the Duty verifies from Health Haz Mat if a notification to the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) has been made. If not, the Duty Officer has to report the incident to OES at (800) 832-7550.

k. The Duty Officer contacts the Bureau of Street Maintenance service request desk at (213) 485-5661 if barricading and immediate containment (with use of absorbent material or sand bags) are needed.

l. If the incident is in impeding traffic in an alley or a street, the Duty Officer calls the 24-hour Department of Transportation Public Service and Information number at (818) 756-9418 or 756-9420 for traffic control.

m. The Duty Officer continues to communicate with field personnel or responders (i.e., Health Haz Mat, Inspectors, Rollins Environmental) and acts as facilitator for additional assistance needed at the incident site until cleanup or disposal is completed.

n. If subsequent enforcement action, cost recovery, or any other follow-up actions are
required relating to the incident, see section "For Industrial Waste Inspectors Dispatched to Incident Site (First and Second Responders)" on page 7.

For Non-hazardous Material

a. When the Duty Officer confirms from a caller or Health Haz Mat that the abandoned material or waste is nonhazardous, the Duty Officer contacts the appropriate City agency for action or disposal as listed below:
   - For construction debris or waste, food processing or food service waste, latex paint, used tires, or empty pharmaceutical containers or any obstructions to the public streets, alleys or rights-of-way, notify the Bureau of Street Maintenance service request number at (213) 485-5661.
   - For large items abandoned on the public right-of-way such as used furniture, appliances, dead animals and other refuse, notify Bureau of Sanitation, Solid Resources Collection Division at (800) 773-CITY.
   - For abandoned containers of human sanitary waste or for trash in catch basins, notify the Wastewater Collection Systems Division district office call is closest to:
     West Valley (818) 345-2107
     East Valley (818) 763-5846
     Hollywood (213) 463-4674
     Downtown (213) 485-5391
     West L.A. (310) 575-8491
     Venice/Westchester (310) 821-5654
     South (213) 295-1000
     Harbor (310) 548-7511
   - For sewage spills, overflows, or leaks, notify Bureau of Sanitation, Wastewater Collection Systems Division at (213) 485-5884 or at the emergency number (213) 485-5391.
   - Sewage spills greater than 500 gallons that enter the receiving waters, including Ballona Creek and Los Angeles River, are reportable to the OES. The Duty Officer ensures that a notification to OES has been made by the Wastewater Collection Systems Division of the Bureau of Sanitation within twenty-four hours discovery of the incident. The Duty Officer notifies the Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services at (213) 881-4159.
   - The Duty Officer contacts and updates the complainant/caller on referral made or action taken.
   - The Duty Officer updates Log-in database. If an inspector was dispatched to the site to investigate and acquired more information on the incident, the investigating inspector, usually the first responder, updates the Log-in database and writes a narrative report, as needed.

B. After business hours (4:30 P.M. to 7:00 A.M.) and on weekends and holidays:
1. Calls are received by the City Hall Communications Operator at (213) 485-5500. Information regarding spills is faxed by the OES to the Communications Operator at (213) 485-9813. After hour calls are usually from Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Haz Mat Division (Health Hazmat), City of Los Angeles Fire Department, or Los Angeles Police Department, Environmental Crimes Unit.

2. The Communications Operator determines if the call is within the City’s jurisdiction. If so, the Communications Operator contacts the on-call Senior Industrial Waste Inspector (Senior) and relays the details of the incident.

3. a. If the incident is reported by Health Haz Mat, a hazcat may have already been completed. The Senior calls and consults with Health Haz Mat Specialist who performed the Hazcat or initially responded to the call to determine the nature of the material, and if the incident necessitates an emergency response and/or cleanup because of any one of the following circumstances:
   - There a discharge to the public right-of-way that poses an imminent hazard to the public.
   - The discharge may cause the introduction of pollutants into the storm drain system that may compromise the integrity of the system or impair the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
   - There is an abandoned drum which contains flammable or explosive material.
   - There is an abandoned drum which has spilled some material onto the public right-of-way which is currently static or not flowing but whose static condition may be reversed by runoff from an impending storm.

b. If the incident is reported by an agency other than Health Haz Mat, the Senior contacts Los Angeles County Fire Department at (213) 881-2455 and asks for a Health Haz Mat Unit. The Senior awaits a callback from Health Haz Mat to provide them with more information regarding the incident and request a hazcat of the material. If the hazcat confirms that the material is hazardous and/or if Health Haz Mat identifies the material, the Senior then consults with the Health Haz Mat Specialist who performed the Hazcat or initially responded to the call to determine the nature of the material, and if the incident necessitates an emergency response and/or cleanup because of any one of the following circumstances:
   - There a discharge to the public right-of-way that poses an imminent hazard to the public.
   - The discharge may cause the introduction of pollutants into the storm drain system that may compromise the integrity of the system or impair the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
   - There is an abandoned drum which contains flammable or explosive material.
   - There is an abandoned drum which has spilled some material onto the public right-of-way which is currently static or not flowing but whose static condition may be reversed by runoff from an impending storm.

4. The Senior then contacts the City’s emergency response contractor, Rollins Environmental Services by paging Chris Walker at (888) 358-3424 to request for an emergency cleanup. The
Senior relates all the pertinent details of the incident that will be helpful in effecting the cleanup such as the following:

- the identity or type of material
- the incident location
- approximate area (in square feet, yards, etc.) of contamination if material has been spilled onto the street, sidewalk, alley, or gutter, the catch basin
- storm drain line or Waters of the State affected
- the number of containers and individual volumes of each container
- the mode of cleanup that may be necessary
- the names of contact persons (i.e., responding inspectors, Health Haz Mat specialist, etc.)
- any precautionary measures specified by Health Haz Mat

5. The Senior obtains an estimated time of arrival (ETA) and confirmation of response from Rollins Environmental Services and notifies Health Haz Mat of the ETA.

The Senior (with the assistance of the Communications Operator) notifies all impacted agencies as listed below:

- For discharges affecting Los Angeles County (L.A.County) storm drain system, notify L.A. County Public Works Hotline at (800) 300-0003 or L.A.County Flood Control Emergency number (818) 458-4357.
- For discharges affecting the Waters of the State, notify:
  - State Department of Fish and Game at (310) 590-5132
  - Regional Water Quality Control Board at (213) 266-7615
  - United States Coast Guard, Marine State Office (Long Beach) for releases affecting any navigable waterway, including tributaries.
- For abandoned wastes and spills occurring within railroad property, notify:
  - Santa Fe Railroad Emergency at (800) 285-2164
  - Southern Pacific Railroad Emergency at (800) 873-3749
  - or Southern Pacific Railroad Haz Mat at (310)490-7045
  - Metrorail at (213) 244-7085

6. The Senior dispatches two Industrial Waste Inspectors (designated first and second responders for the day), to the incident location in order that they may investigate the incident, perform source or responsible party identification, supervise the cleanup, and facilitate communication between the City and all other affected agencies. The Senior then briefs the responders on information obtained from Health Haz Mat and Rollins Environmental Services.

7. If the release is of reportable quantity, the Senior verifies from Health Haz Mat if a notification to the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) has been made. If not, the Senior has to report the incident to OES at (800) 832-7350.

8. The Senior contacts the Bureau of Street Maintenance through the Communications Operator if barricading and immediate containment (with use of absorbent material or sand bags) are needed.

9. If the incident is in impeding traffic in an alley or a street, the Senior calls the 24-hour Department of Transportation Public Service and Information number at (318)756-9418 or 756-9470 for
team deduces wrong doing or criminal intent in violating other environmental standards, the inspection team documents the violation by collecting evidence such as taking photographs, witnesses accounts, and samples of the discharge.

G. The first responder contacts on-call Senior Industrial Waste Inspector and briefs him/her regarding the incident and violation in question. The Senior Inspector decides the best enforcement option to pursue.

1. Once approved by Senior Inspector, the first responder issues a Notice of Violation to the responsible party at the appropriate time (i.e., when violation has been confirmed by evidence) by personal service or registered mail.

2. If the incident appears to have violated discharge prohibitions or standards of the Health and Safety Code, Clean Water Act, or any other environmental statute, the Senior Inspector may refer this case to the appropriate enforcement agency.

3. If the incident appears to have violated discharge standards or prohibitions of multiple statutes, the Senior Inspector then compiles the reports and evidence and turns the case over to the District Attorney's Strike Force or Environmental Protection Agency Strike Force for review.

H. The first responder updates the Call Log-in Database and writes a narrative report. If the call is received after business hours, the first responder enters the details of the call (as a Duty Officer would when he/she first receives the call) and actions taken, during the next business day. The first responder contacts and updates the caller regarding the cleanup.

I. If additional investigations are needed or if the cleanup is effected for a long period of time, the first responder returns to the site for follow-up until the cleanup or investigation is complete.

J. If any of the City's costs can be recovered through an administrative or legal process, the first responder prepares the letter and invoice requiring payment, updates the Cost Recovery database, and notifies the City Attorney's office of any delinquencies.

III. PROCEDURE FOR RESPONDING TO COMPLAINTS REGARDING ILLEGAL DUMPING AND UNAUTHORIZED CONNECTIONS AND REFERRALS FOR ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS (FOR DUTY OFFICER ONLY)

A. Calls are received by the Duty Officer at the hotline number (800) 974-9794, (when option 1 of the voice mail is selected) or directly from (213) 847-4852 or 485-1776. Callers may be private citizens, or representatives of City Departments, Los Angeles County Public Works, Los Angeles County Fire Department, State and federal agencies.

B. Written referrals from local, State and federal enforcement agencies are received via mail or fax by the Chief or Senior Industrial Waste Inspector.

C. Referrals (written or verbal) for further investigation are also given to the Chief or Senior Industrial Waste Inspector by various enforcement agencies during the District Attorney’s and/or EPA Strike Force meetings.

D. The Duty Officer inputs information from the worksheet, referrals, or faxes into Initial Call Worksheet of the Call Log-in Database. (See copy of Worksheet and Protocol for Call Log-in Entry System in Appendix). The call is automatically assigned a call ID number by the computer. Additionally, the Duty Officer creates a file for all supporting documentation of referral such as photographs, inspection
traffic control.

10. The Senior continues to communicate with field personnel or responders (i.e., Health Haz Mat Inspectors, Rollins Environmental) and acts as facilitator for additional assistance needed at the incident site until cleanup or disposal is completed. The Senior may seek the assistance of the Communications Operator for contacting different City and outside agencies because the Operator has a comprehensive listing of after-hour or emergency telephone numbers and contact personnel.

11. If subsequent enforcement action, cost recovery, or any other follow-up actions are required relating to the incident, see section “For Industrial Waste Inspectors Dispatched to Incident Site (First and Second Responders)” on page 7.

12. When the cleanup is completed, the First Responder (lead Inspector) enters the information in the Complaint Log-in database, writes a narrative report, and updates the caller on the cleanup during the next business day.

II. PROCEDURE FOR RESPONDING TO REQUESTS FOR DISPOSAL OF ABANDONED WASTES IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY OR NOTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY SPILLS

[FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTE INSPECTORS DISPATCHED TO INCIDENT SITE (FIRST AND SECOND RESPONDERS)]

Once the incident has been assigned to an inspector team (first and second responders), the first responder assumes the lead in the team and the second responder merely assists in the lead inspector investigation.

A. When the inspection team is dispatched to the incident location, the first responder leads any source investigation or responsible party identification required in the field.

B. The inspection team locates the storm drain map that applies to the location to determine the direction of flow of the discharge and the storm drain lines affected, from the point of entry.

C. Based on the drainage map, the inspection team (with the assistance of Bureau of Sanitation Wastewater Collection Systems Division and/or Los Angeles County Public Works, Flood Control personnel and concurrence of Health Haz Mat) determines the extent of contamination of the storm drain lines and therefore, makes a general assessment of the extent of cleanup required.

D. The inspection team oversees the cleanup by the City emergency response contractor and that performed by the responsible party’s emergency response contractor. The team ensures that with remedial efforts, the threat of the discharge has been completely removed and the cleanup effectively performed.

E. The first responder checks the hazardous waste manifest and work order for accuracy and validity of these documents with his/her signature.

F. Enforcement action is required if a violation of Section 64.30 of the L.A.M.C. has been detected in the following:

1. Failure to notify the Director of Bureau of Sanitation of the uncontrolled discharge, B.1.a.
2. Improper containment of uncontrolled discharge, B.6.
3. Violating discharge prohibitions, B.1.
5. Discharging at an unpermitted location, C.I.a.

If the first responder determines that a violation of Section 64.30 has taken place or if the inspect
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E. The Duty Officer determines if the incident called in is within City of Los Angeles territory.

1. If the call is outside the City's jurisdiction, the following protocol is followed:
   a. The Duty Officer calls L.A. County Public Works hotline (800) 300-0003 or the appropriate municipality to report the incident of illegal dumping, unauthorized connections or requests for enforcement or follow-up action.
   b. The Duty Officer then contacts the complainant/caller and informs the complainant that the details of the incident have been relayed to another agency for action.
   c. The Duty Officer updates the Call Log-in database to reflect referral made at receiving agency's response.

2. If the call is within the City of Los Angeles's jurisdiction, the following protocol is follow
   a. The Duty Officer searches the database for previous complaints on similar incidents or discharge location by using the duplicate check function in the Call Log-in database.
   b. If there are previous complaints on similar incidents or discharge locations, the Duty Officer quickly reviews database for past investigations, samplings.